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CANADA'S PARTICIPATION AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

by



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A THESIS

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled "CANADA'S PARTICIPATION AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES," submitted by JOHAN LOUW in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was, in the main, to analyze the participation of Canadians at Olympic Games.

Early chapters include a summary of the Ancient Olympic Games, as well as the developments which occasioned the revival of the Olympic Games. Despite the lack of Canadian participants at the 1896 and 1900 Olympic Games, these festivals were included in the study. In subsequent chapters, which detail the history of the Olympic Games until 1968, outstanding and significant Canadian athletes and performances are featured. An appendix is included showing all Canadian participants. Each chapter ends with an analysis of Canada's over-all performance at the specific Olympic festival. Three graphs are included, one constructed on a percentage basis showing the number of medals obtained by Canadians in relation to the number of Canadian competitors at each Olympic Games, which in this study, acted as measure in evaluating the level of performance of various Canadian Olympic teams.

Despite Canada's proud heritage in Olympic competition, relatively little has been written on this subject. Consequently, newspapers and personal correspondence were used as main sources, while books, articles and other written material relevant to the study were also employed.

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CHAPTER I

THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

Although the origin of the Olympic Games is buried in obscurity, legends of mythical times on the origin are numerous. The rich imagination of the Greeks created derivations of the Games, connecting the names of Hercules, Pelops and Zeus to some of them.

According to one version, Hercules was punished by Augeus, the King of Elis and this resulted in the unenviable task of cleaning the stables where the King maintained a large herd of cattle. By changing the course of the river Alpheus through the stables, Hercules overcame this burden with the greatest of ease. Before accomplishing this feat, he made a friendly deal with the King, which entitled him to ten percent of the herd, providing he finished the task in the period of time allotted. Augeus did not approve of the method used by Hercules, and refused the commission. The latter then killed Augeus and not only took the whole herd, but also the throne. In order to ease his conscience and to celebrate his achievements, Hercules instituted the first Olympic Games. The approximate date is given as 1253 B.C.¹

Hercules is included in two other versions of the origin of the Olympics, which serve little direct connection with each other. Mezö's interpretation of this phenomenon is that the Games were founded by Hercules when he defeated the King Augias (spelled differently by different authors). In his joy of triumph, he arranged a race between his four brothers, and the victor was crowned with a wreath of wild olive. Hercules

¹ G.G. Tan, "The Olympic Games from 1253 B.C. to A.D. 1968," Physical Educator Today, vol. XIV, (December 1967), p. 1.

marked out the course and decided on 600 feet as its length--this became the stadium length.² Another legend tells about Hercules conquering his four brothers in a foot-race, which resulted in him establishing the Olympic Games to be celebrated every five years, according to the number of brothers.³

Another legend, which includes Pelops, relates how this legendary hero, in the course of his wanderings, arrived at Pisatis, which was ruled by Oinomaos, the son of Ares, god of war. Pelops won the love of Oinomaos' beautiful daughter, Hippodemeia (which means 'the bridle of horses'⁴). An oracle prophesied to the King that he would die by the hand of his son-in-law. If a suitor asked for her hand, Oinomaos made it a condition that he should compete with him in a chariot race, which usually resulted in the death of the suitor. When the King overtook his opponent he would stab him with a spear, nullifying the lover's request. Pelops bribed Myrtilos, the King's charioteer, by promising him half the kingdom if he helped him defeat his master. The charioteer replaced the pins of the wheels with wax, and during the race the wheels fell off, resulting in the death of the King. Pelops succeeded in the quest for the hand of the princess, but when Myrtilos asked for his reward, Pelops thrust him into the sea. As occupant of the throne of Piasatis, he annexed Olympia to his kingdom and raised the renown of the age-old Olympic Games to a higher level.⁵

² Ferenc Mezö, The Modern Olympic Games, (Budapest: Pannonia Press, 1956), p. 11.

³ "The Ancient Games," Canadian Official Olympic Report, (Published by the Canadian Olympic Association, 1928), p. 8.

⁴ Mezö, op. cit., p. 11.

⁵ Ibid.

Since the Greeks traced the origin of the Olympic Games back to their gods and heroes, it seems inevitable that Zeus should be included in this category. The version which recognizes Zeus as the originator claims the Olympics to have started either when Zeus wrestled Cronos for the throne or as a celebration because of his victory over Cronos.⁶

Although their origins may have been legendary, the revival of the Games during the reign of Iphitus, King of Elis, is a historical fact. The facts which brought the revival on seem to have been interpreted differently by modern historians. They all agree that the Delphic oracle was consulted, but according to Binfield it was because of a "weary civil war,"⁷ but Mezö⁸ claims that the King asked the oracle how he could deliver his country from a plague which broke out in the Peloponnese. A combination of the two interpretations is the most likely, since the city-states were at war and a plague broke out in Elis during the middle of the ninth century, which coincided with the reign of King Iphitus.⁹ The reply by the oracle was interpreted by Iphitus to mean that the forgotten Olympic Games should be revived.^{10, 11, 12} The King of Elis succeeded in

⁶ R.D. Binfield, The Story of the Olympic Games, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1948), p. 11.

⁷ Ibid., p. 12.

⁸ Mezö, op. cit., p. 12.

⁹ Canadian Official Olympic Report, 1928, op. cit., pp. 8-9.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Mezö, op. cit., p. 12.

¹² Binfield, op. cit., p. 12.

convincing Cleosthenes, King of Piza, and Lycurgus, King of Sparta, to cease war while the Games lasted. To do this the "exexsippia" or "ekecheiria," or sacred armistice (literally "a holding of hands"¹³) was instituted and it was proclaimed by peace heralds first in Elis and afterwards in other parts of Greece, putting an end to all warfare for the month in which the Games were celebrated. This period was also called "ispounvia," which means "Holy Moon."¹⁴ This sacred truce enabled the competitors, their supporters and the spectators to travel through hostile territory unarmed and unharmed. The Olympic Idea meant peace between the Greek tribes. Peace might have lasted considerably longer than a month, since the competitors had to train for thirty days under the "hellanodikai" prior to the Games, which lasted five days, and some Olympic competitors might have travelled for some time to reach Elis.

Gardiner writes that "the Olympic Festival was much more than a mere athletic meeting. It was the national religious festival of the whole Greek race. Olympia was the meeting-place of the Greek world."¹⁵ This sacred village of Zeus was a beautiful spot between the rivers Alpheus and Cladeus in the Western Peloponnesus, with wooded hills surrounding it. Olympia was famous for its temples, for the treasuries of the various states and colonies and the Altis, which was a sacred grove. The latter enclosed the temples of Zeus and Hera, as well as the treasure-houses of many Hellenic states. In the temple of Zeus were the colossal throne and

¹³ Canadian Official Olympic Report, 1928, op. cit., p. 8.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 9.

¹⁵ E.N. Gardiner, Athletics of the Ancient World, (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1967), p. 224.

a statue of the Olympian god on it, wearing a gold crown of wild olive. This work of art was considered as one of the Seven Wonders of the world, but this forty foot high statue was 'carried off to Constantinople and accidentally destroyed there...."¹⁶

The Olympiads were not employed as a chronological era till 776 B.C., when Corobus (also spelled Koroibos¹⁷) won the foot race.¹⁸ This date marks the start of the official records of the Olympic Games, and this athlete from Elis is generally credited with the first stade victory at the Olympics, although Phlegon (circa A.D. 138) claims that, since Iphitus, "twenty-eight Olympic festivals are reckoned to Coroebus the Elean."¹⁹ Other ancient historians such as Aristodemus of Elis (circa, third century B.C.) and Polybius (circa, second century B.C.) agree with Phlegon that twenty-seven Olympiads took place before the one in which Coroebus triumphed.²⁰ Notwithstanding evidence concerning Olympic festivals taking place prior to 776 B.C., this was the first Olympic year in which the winner was recorded, which resulted in this date being recognized as the year of the first re-organized Olympic Games. These Games were held every fourth year from 776 B.C. until the Olympic Games lost their identity under the Roman rule, and were discontinued on an order

¹⁶ Binfield, op. cit., p. 13.

¹⁷ Mezö, op. cit., p. 12.

¹⁸ Binfield, op. cit., p. 12.

¹⁹ R.S. Robinson, Sources for the History of Greek Athletics, (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1935), p. 40.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 54.

issued by Emperor Theodosius in Milan in A.D. 393,²¹ during the sixteenth year of his reign. The Games during this period became a definite basis for the reckoning of time.²² Since the Olympics were held every fourth year, 775 B.C. was called the second year of the first Olympiad, 773 B.C. the fourth year of the first Olympiad, et cetera.

The Olympic festival was probably at first confined only to the Peloponnesians, but as the festival extended in importance, other Greek tribes entered the competitions. Conditions for entry were exclusive and only athletes of pure Hellenic birth were allowed to compete.²³ The Games acted as a common link between the Greek tribes. Greeks came from Rhodes, Crete, Sicily, and later from the lower part of Italy to participate in the Olympic festival. The Grecian youth of Asia Minor, Pontos Euxenios (Black Sea), as well as the Hellenic youth from distant Egypt and Cyrenaica met at Olympia in competition.²⁴

Pausanias tells us that the "long-forgotten events were remembered one at a time and gradually added to the programme."²⁵ The first race in the revived Olympic Games of 776 B.C. was the stade, which was the shortest foot-race at Olympia, equalling 197.27 meters in length.²⁶ The original

²¹ Gardiner, op. cit., p. 34.

²² Binfield, op. cit., p. 12.

²³ Canadian Official Olympic Report, 1928, op. cit., p. 9.

²⁴ Mezö, op. cit., p. 12.

²⁵ Binfield, op. cit., p. 12.

²⁶ Maxwell L. Howell, "The Ancient Olympic Games," (Professor of Physical Education, The University of Alberta), p. 3.

starting line was most probably a scratch-line in the sand, but according to Gardiner, by the fourth century B.C. the balbis was introduced to replace earlier starting lines.²⁷

The sills are divided into continuous sections about four feet apart, separated by squared sockets, three inches across and there are some twenty in the western sill and twenty-one in the eastern sill at Olympia. The stade was run from east to west. The sill is approximately eighteen inches wide, but it has two grooves which served as a grip for the toes of either foot.²⁸

Judging from the artifacts, it seems as if the position of the stade athlete at the start was standing up and anticipatory. Fifty-two years after the introduction of the stade, the diaulos or double foot-race was included in the Olympic competition and was won by Hepenus the Pisatan.²⁹ Four years later, in 720 B.C., the dolichos was introduced at the fifteenth Olympiad and Acanthus of Sparta claimed the victory.³⁰ This foot-race required endurance and stamina in that the competitors were required to cover a distance of seven, twelve, twenty or twenty-four stades.³¹

At the eighteenth Olympiad in 708 B.C. the Greek spectators were acquainted with the pentathlon, which was won by a Spartan, Lampis.³²

²⁷ E.N. Gardiner, Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals, (London: MacMillan Company, 1910), p. 131.

²⁸ Howell, op. cit., p. 3.

²⁹ Binfield, op. cit., p. 16.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Howell, loc. cit.

³² Tan, op. cit., p. 4.

The ancient pentathlon did not resemble the modern one and it consisted of long-jumps (in which flutes were, in all probability, used as accompaniment for the athlete) as well as the discus, javelin, a foot-race, and wrestling.³³ The order in which the events took place is not certain and remains a contentious point, although wrestling is generally acknowledged to be the final event of the pentathlon. Like the stade, the wrestling was also a single event. The first victor of the newly introduced wrestling in the eighteenth Olympiad was Eurybatus from Sparta.³⁴ There is no evidence that weight divisions ever existed in wrestling. Wrestling evidently took place in a dug-up area, known as the skamma.³⁵ The rules on this event are not known precisely, with Harris³⁶ claiming that since the wrestling was in an upright stance the victor had to stay upright in two out of three throws. Gardiner, on the other hand, felt that three throws were required for victory.³⁷ Although wrestling was not continued on the ground, one knee might have been on the ground in order to execute certain throws, but we can only speculate since positive evidence on this subject is limited.

In the long jump, halteres or jumping weights were used, which according to Mezö, varied in weight between three and nine pounds.^{38, 39}

³³ Binfield, loc. cit.

³⁴ Tan, loc. cit.

³⁵ Howell, loc. cit.

³⁶ H.A. Harris, Greek Athletes and Athletics, (London: Hutchinson of London, 1964), p. 102.

³⁷ Gardiner, op. cit., p. 185.

³⁸ Mezö, op. cit., p. 15.

³⁹ Howell, op. cit., p. 2.

The halteres were carved from stone or moulded in bronze with holes cut in some of them to secure a better grip for the jumper. Shapes and weight of the different halteres founded varied, indicating personal preference. The take-off, which was firm, was known variously as the threshold, the balbis and the bater, while the landing area was known as the skamma, which was a dug-up area.⁴⁰

The throwing of the discus did not only delight the Greek spectators in Olympia, but it also caught the imagination of sculptors such as Myron, with his creation, the "Discobolos." This event was solely a part of the pentathlon and the action of throwing the discus was performed from an area known as the balbis.^{41, 42} Mezö and Howell differ but slightly on the approximate weight of the discus used during the time--it seems safe to assume that the apparatus weighed between three and fifteen pounds, with a diameter of six-and-a-half to thirteen-and-a-half inches.⁴³ It is possible, however, that the weight was standardized at Olympia. We can only speculate on the objective to be achieved by the athlete. Throwing for distance seems the obvious aim.

In the throwing of the javelin, Mezö feels that the aim might have been to strike a given target rather than throwing for distance, but he seems to agree with the majority in that throwing for distance was the prime objective. The javelin was a special weapon of the Athenian "ephebos" since the Peloponnesian war, when the value of light-armed troops and calvary were recognized. The apparatus used in the javelin event of the

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Mezö, loc. cit.

⁴² Howell, loc. cit.

⁴³ Ibid.

pentathlon was a blunt "straight pole nearly the height of a man and almost the thickness of a finger."⁴⁴ The javelin was thrown by means of a throwing-thong or "amentum," which was about twelve to eighteen inches long and bound firmly round the centre of the shaft near the centre of gravity.⁴⁵ The front part of the thong was formed into a loop through which the first and/or the middle finger of the thrower were inserted. The javelin was most probably made of elder wood for competitions, Harris claims.⁴⁶ When hurled, the javelin would rotate around its own axis, not unlike a bullet propelled from a rifle. It appears that the amentum gave additional leverage, increasing the distance of the throw.

Boxing was introduced into the Olympic program in 688 B.C., with the first Olympic boxing victory going to Onomastus of Smyrna during this, the twenty-third Olympiad.⁴⁷ This sport became extremely popular--at the age of seven the young Greek boy started his instruction by a capable paidotribes in the art of boxing,⁴⁸ and a considerable amount was written on this art, especially by Philostratus:

The boxer should have a long hand, strong forearm, and upper arm not weak, powerful shoulders, and a long neck. As for the wrists, thick ones deal heavier blows, whereas those less thick are flexible and strike with ease. Well built hips should support him, for the forward thrust of the hands throws the body off balance....⁴⁹

⁴⁴ Gardiner, op. cit., p. 169.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 171.

⁴⁶ Harris, op. cit., p. 92.

⁴⁷ Gardiner, op. cit., p. 30.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 77.

⁴⁹ Robinson, op. cit., p. 223.

Hand protection was used and, although it later changed as the event became more vicious, it consisted of ox-hide strips of ten to twelve feet dressed with fat for suppleness at Olympia. According to Philostratus, four fingers were inserted into a loop in such a way as to allow the hand to be clenched.⁵⁰ The thumb was always uncovered, though occasionally the thong was wound around it separately. As a rule the thong was wound several times around the four fingers and knuckles, passed diagonally across the palm and back of the hand, and round the wrist. The binding was sometimes carried some distance up the forearm--usually the first third of the lower arm, where it was firmly fastened.⁵¹ The boxing contests probably took place in a sand-pit, with spectators forming a ring around the contestants.⁵² Rules were few and they were merely based on fair play, but they were strictly enforced by the hellanodikai (officials). There were no weight or time factors (rounds) involved except in the case of a knock-down. A bout could be stopped in two ways: either through a decisive knock-out or if one of the contestants raised a finger in acknowledgement of defeat.⁵³

The only event in which slaves were allowed to compete was the chariot-race.⁵⁴ The four horse chariot race was first presented as an

⁵⁰ H. Schobert, The Ancient Olympic Games, translated from German by Joan Becker, (London: Studio Vista, 1966), p. 79.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² K.T. Frost, "Greek Boxing," Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 26, p. 223.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 217.

⁵⁴ Mezö, op. cit., p. 13.

Olympic event in 680 B.C. and in this event the rich and ruling class was given an opportunity to compete indirectly through their grooms and charioteers. This arrangement enabled the owners of the horses and chariots to compete for the olive wreath, without active participation, while the charioteers only received a cotton headband.⁵⁵ Although the ancient stadium at Olympia was restored mainly by German archaeologists, the hippodrome does not exist any longer.⁵⁶ However, according to Howell, the four-horse chariot race took place in the hippodrome, probably over a distance of twenty-three turns, which is equal to seventy-two stades or eight miles.⁵⁷ Pagondas of Thebans was the first to win the olive wreath of the four-horse chariot race.⁵⁸

The pankration was introduced for the first time in Olympic competition at the thirty-third Olympiad, and was won by Lygdamas of Syracuse, a giant with massive feet.⁵⁹ This event was a combination of boxing and wrestling which allowed virtually any tactics to be put into use, save for biting and gouging of the eyes. Although this event seems brutal, rules were enforced in a strict manner by the trainers and officials with the use of a rod.⁶⁰ Tactics such as strangling the opponent, "...squeez[ing]

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Howell, op. cit., p. 1.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 2.

⁵⁸ Tan, op. cit., p. 4.

⁵⁹ Gardiner, Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals, op. cit., p. 58.

⁶⁰ Ibid., pp. 212-3.

his neck with his hands" and the "...dislocat[ing of] his opponent's toe" were all popular and legal.⁶¹ The object of this event was to force the opponent to admit defeat by raising a finger.⁶² During the same year, 648 B.C., the horse race over one lap, which equalled six stades, appeared for the first time in the Olympics.⁶³ In the horse races it was again the grooms that fought for the glory of their masters.

In 632 B.C. an important step was taken when separate competitions were organized for the youth. The 632 B.C. Olympiad saw the stade for boys being added to the Olympic program. The boys' pentathlon was only held once and that was during the Olympiad of 628 B.C., while the boxing for boys was introduced in 616 B.C. It was not until 200 B.C. that the pankration for boys made its appearance on the Olympic program.⁶⁴ Another foot-race was included in the Olympiad of 520 B.C., namely the hoplite race. This was a race in full armour over a diaulos distance (two stades). At first the competitors had to run with full equipment (helmet, leggings, spear and shield) but in later years it was reduced to a helmet and shield and finally only the shield remained in the hoplite race.⁶⁵

⁶¹ Robinson, op. cit., p. 82.

⁶² Howell, op. cit., p. 3.

⁶³ Ibid., p. 2.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Mezö, op. cit., p. 15.

Four-horse chariot races and horse races preceded the two-mule cart race, which was introduced in 500 B.C. and was abolished in 444 B.C. The trotting mare race, which was added to the Olympic program in 496 or 488 B.C., suffered the same fate and was discontinued in 444 B.C. In either 408 or 400 B.C., the two-horse chariot race was introduced and it was followed by the four-colt chariot race in 380 or 376 B.C. The two-colt chariot race was included in the Olympics in 264 or 260 B.C. and the race for colts was instituted in 256 or 248 B.C.⁶⁶

In the 98th Olympiad, Dionesus, the tyrant of Syracuse, sent his choir to Olympia to sing his best songs to entertain the spectators. The crowd laughed loudly and jeered at the choir; the music band took the ship back to Syracuse. When they were halfway the ship sunk into the sea.⁶⁷

In later Olympic programs heralds and trumpeters formed part of the Olympic festival. On the second day they competed for the honour of announcing the different events, et cetera.⁶⁸

At first the Olympic Games took place over a period of one day, but during the seventy-seventh Olympiad the horse race and the pentathlon took up so much time that the pankration was not finished until the late hours of the night, resulting in the extension of the Games to three days as of the seventy-eighth Olympiad (472 B.C.).⁶⁹ It is not quite clear when the number of days of the Games was increased to the standard five-- according to Pausanias this took place during the seventy-eighth Olympiad,⁷⁰

⁶⁶ Howell, op. cit., p. 2.

⁶⁷ Tan, op. cit., p. 14.

⁶⁸ Mezò, op. cit., p. 14.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Gardiner, Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals, op. cit., p. 196.

but this date was also given for the start of the three-day Olympics. Notwithstanding these contradictions, it seems safe to assume that around the fifth century B.C. the Olympic Games were extended to a five-day period. Since no actual competitions took place on both the first and fifth days, the five-day Olympic may have been considered by some as a three-day competition, and a five-day festival.

The first day of the Olympic Games passed in celebration. Sacrifices were offered to Zeus on his great altar and an oath was taken:

...their fathers and their brothers, as well as their trainers to swear an oath upon slices of boar's flesh that in nothing will they sin against the Olympic Games. The athletes take this further oath also, that for ten successive months they have strictly followed the regulations for training. An oath is also taken by those who examine the boys, or the foals entering for races, that they will decide fairly and without taking bribes, and that they will keep secret what they learn about a candidate, whether accepted or not.⁷¹

After the oath was taken, the competitors were sorted into preliminary heats, while the athletes of the heavy events--boxing, wrestling, and pankration--were paired and the chariot colours distributed by drawing lots.⁷² The second day of the Olympics the competitors marched with the members of the jury in the forefront from their home near the gymnasium to the field. This was the day for youth competitions only, which included the stade race, wrestling, boxing and horse racing. The limit for those competing in the youth contests was twenty years of age.⁷³

The initial contest on the third day was the *dilichos* and it was followed by the stade and the *diaulos* race. An athlete earning the dis-

⁷¹ Robinson, op. cit., p. 108.

⁷² Mezö, op. cit., p. 13.

⁷³ Tan, op. cit., p. 9.

inction of winning three events was labelled a "trioste" and was held in high esteem.⁷⁴ There hardly ever, according to Tan, had been a case when a long distance runner participated in the sprints, but Phonas and Pellene became trioste by winning not only the two sprint races but also the race in full armour.⁷⁵ The only race with preliminaries was the stade, with only the winners of the preliminaries qualifying for the finals. Also included in the program of the third day of the Olympic festival was wrestling, boxing, and the pankration. These so-called heavy events were the main events of the Games. Fatal injuries in these events were not infrequent and at times nobody would challenge a renowned fighter--victories won in such a manner were called "akoniti" (without sand).⁷⁶

The fourth day started off with the hippodrome events. The horse races were followed by the pentathlon and the Olympic events were concluded with the hoplite race.⁷⁷ The fifth and final day of the festival was devoted to the closing ceremonies, which included sacrifices, the presentation of the prizes and the banquets in honour of the Olympic champions. The victor received an olive wreath, which "was cut from holy olive trees with a golden knife by a child of twelve years whose parents were alive."⁷⁸ The winners were crowned by the jury members in the temple of Zeus amidst songs and music. Many of the songs were composed at the Games to praise

⁷⁴ Mezö, op. cit., p. 14.

⁷⁵ Tan, op. cit., p. 9.

⁷⁶ Mezö, loc. cit.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Tan, op. cit., p. 10.

the victors and to make the athlete's victory unforgettable for him.⁷⁹

Women had a separate Olympic Games, which were founded by Hippodameia, according to tradition. It consisted of one event only, a race run over five-sixths of the stade (500 feet). The women competed in three age groups and competed with hair unbound and tunics reaching to the knees. The winners received olive wreaths and were allowed to offer their portraits to Hera, who was the patroness of these Games. No women were allowed at the men's contests at Olympia, which resulted in them organizing their own Games afterwards.⁸⁰

As the glory of the Greek nation started to decline and Rome became their ruler, the splendour of the Olympic Games suffered a gradual decline. The idea of the Olympics was dimming, since the material advantages connected with victory started to weigh heavier than the moral glory obtained through victory. In A.D. 393, which was the sixteenth year of the reign of Emperor Theodosius, he issued an order in Milan to discontinue the Olympic Games.^{81, 82, 83}

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Mezö, op. cit., pp. 15-6.

⁸¹ Canadian Official Olympic Report, 1928, op. cit., p. 12.

⁸² Tan, op. cit., p. 18.

⁸³ Mezö, op. cit., p. 17.

CHAPTER II

THE REVIVAL OF THE MODERN OLYMPICS

Guts Muths, the father of German gymnastics, appears to have been one of the first in modern times to conceive the idea of reviving the Greek Olympic Games, but his proposal met with little or no response.¹

On the 10th of January, 1852, Ernst Curtius gave a lecture on the Olympics in Berlin. The enthusiasm of Curtius awoke a tremendous response in Greece, resulting in many people starting to consider how the Olympics could be revived. Major Euangelis Zappas made the first "Pan-Hellenic" Games possible with his generous donation of financial assistance. These Games were exclusively for Greek competitors and were held in 1859, 1870, 1875, 1888 and 1889.²

As a youngster of seven during the Franco-Prussian War, Pierre de Coubertin saw the humiliation of his country. He began to scrutinize the weaknesses of the French people and the discouragements under which they were recovering hope and self-respect. De Coubertin was not impressed by the instability of his country--three monarchies, two empires and three republics resulted from the instability. While he was a cadet at St. Cyr he could not repress the feeling "...that somewhere in the growing youth there were faculties repressed and faculties stunted, which, if properly developed, would assist in the solution of the problem of French generation."³ The unattractive future at St. Cyr caused him to withdraw and he

¹ Ferenc Mezö, The Modern Olympic Games, (Budapest: Pannonia Press, 1956), p. 20.

² Ibid.

³ Canadian Official Olympic Report, 1928, (Published by the Canadian Olympic Association, 1928), p. 13.

resigned as a pupil at the Free School of Political Science. Within a few years he turned from a political career to devote his life and resources to the introduction of sport into the French educational system.

In France "it was accepted that sporting activity would anyhow be injurious to study, and as for the formation of character there did not even exist a notion that there could be any link between body and volition."⁴ Through his travels, the Baron observed the expansion and strength of the British nation during the reign of Queen Victoria. He noted with interest that the educational reform in Britain coincided with its increase of strength and expansion. In the educational reform, physical exercise (physical education) was, to a major extent, the fundamental basis for the inculcation of ethical conduct. In Greece he also experienced "the contribution of the muscles to the work of moral education."⁵

De Coubertin published books on English and American outdoor life after the Ministry of Public Instruction sent him to visit establishments in North America in 1889. Everywhere he met with discord and lack of liaison between different kinds of sport due to excessive specialization--the cyclists showed bad feeling towards the gymnasts, the rowers towards the tennis players, et cetera. This was not only an internal problem of the United States, but existed internationally as well--German gymnasts denied all merit of the Swedish gymnasts, and so on. Neither did it escape de Coubertin's attention that the commercial spirit threatened to invade

⁴ Pierre de Coubertin, "The Olympic Games of 1896," The Olympic Games of Athens, 1896, (Athens: Charles Beck, 1896), translated in 1966, p. 108.

⁵ Ibid.

sporting circles, with the compulsion to win threatening to degenerate sport--"athletics for the sake of winning something: this is at once the potent incentive and the dangerous canker with which we have to reckon."⁶ It became necessary to unify and purify sport, not only in France, but all over the world. The method most obvious for such a task was to create competitions at regular intervals at which representatives of all countries and all sports would be invited to compete against each other: "and in that conviction I called for their revival [Olympic Games] thinking not merely of France or England, Greece or Italy, but humanity in general."⁷

Before the Olympic Games could be revived, connections between the different national bodies had to be established and, before that, de Coubertin had to achieve unity between the different sport societies in his native France. The latter proved to be only partially successful, but with improved relationships between the sport associations the Baron started to devote some effort towards obtaining a better relationship between international bodies. In 1892 de Coubertin publicly advanced his idea of reviving the Olympic Games for the first time, when he gave a lecture at the Sorbonne in Paris on the 25th of November. The enthusiastic response of the audience influenced de Coubertin to call a meeting of all the major sports societies of the world, inviting them to send delegates to Paris for the month of June, 1894, with the main question for discussion being the revival of the Olympic Games. Response to the

⁶ Pierre de Coubertin, "Why I Revived the Olympic Games," Fortnightly Review, vol. 90, (July 1908), p. 111.

⁷ Ibid., p. 110.

invitation was discouraging at first, but after being reassured of the importance of the meeting, the response met with the organizer's approval. Thirteen nations were represented, with twenty-one other countries announcing their support in a written form. A deep emotional effect was created at the opening session by the reciting of the Apollon hymn in the ancient Greek language. On the 23rd of June, eight days after the opening of the Congress, Baron Pierre de Coubertin's motion was unanimously accepted, which was that: "in order to promote and maintain physical culture, and particularly to bring about a friendly intercourse between the nations, sport competitions should be held every fourth year on the lines of the Greek Olympic Games and every nation should be invited to participate."⁸ It was decided that no youth competitions would be included in the Modern Olympic Games. A committee of fourteen was chosen to set up the International Olympic Committee, which was to act as a body of control and to see that decisions were carried out. Bikelas Dimitrios, a Greek poet, was installed as President of Olympia in Athens and de Coubertin was the Secretary-General. It was originally anticipated that the Olympics would be inaugurated in 1900, but it was decided to put the date forward to 1896. The Games were designated to Athens, with Paris to host them in 1900.

The foremost task of the International Olympic Committee was to arrive at some general definition of the Olympic Idea by the study of the merits and demerits of the spirit shown at ancient Olympia. The Olympic Idea was fixed along the following lines, although the Idea is still subject to extensions: "first, to create and strengthen bonds of friendship, such as ought to exist among all civilized nations, by frequent, peaceful

⁸ Mezö, op. cit., p. 20.

intercourse; secondly, to purify sport, abolish selfish and underhand methods in the struggle for athletic supremacy, secure fairplay for all, even the weakest, and, as far as possible, make the contest and not the victory the joy of the young."⁹ Hand in hand with the Olympic Idea is Baron de Coubertin's Olympic Ideal:

The important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part. The important thing in life is not the triumph, but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well...¹⁰

The Congress of 1894 in Paris served its main purpose, which was to re-establish the Olympic Games in modern form as an international contest between competitors representing the best of civilized nations, together with the belief "that athletics will emerge greater and ennobled and that international youth will draw from it the love of peace and respect for life."¹¹ The motto of Pierre de Coubertin, "Ludus pro Patria," took possession of many countries and the Modern Olympic Games became aware of that motto in its initial stage of development.¹²

⁹ W.M. Sloane, "The Olympic Idea," The Century Magazine, vol. 84, (July 1912), p. 411.

¹⁰ "Canada at the Olympic Games," Report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, 1964, "p. 1."

¹¹ de Coubertin, op. cit., p. 110.

¹² Sloane, op. cit., p. 409.

CHAPTER III

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS 1896

It is due to the well-known act of generosity of the great patriot George Averoff that the renovation of the Panathenian stadium is due, a work which gives a national character to the revived Olympic Games. George Averoff is worthy of national gratitude for all that he has done for this country, and being sure that I am complying with the national wish, I decided that this statue should be established by moneys coming from a collection from all Greeks. I wish that the great patriot may live long, to the good of his country and I consider myself happy that as an act of honour I unveil the statue.¹

The above words were part of Crown Prince Constantine's speech during the unveiling ceremony of the statue of George Averoff, the wealthy Greek from Alexandria, whose munificence rendered possible the rebuilding of the ancient Panathenian stadium. This ceremony took place on Easter Monday, the 24th of March, one day prior to the inauguration of the first Modern International Olympic Games. One million drachmas were put aside by Averoff for the rebuilding of the stadium which staged the Panathenian Games of yore, and which was to stage the first of the Modern Games.

On the left bank of the Ilyssos River, bounded on each side by two hillocks, was the natural setting for a stadium. Although this locality was most suitable for the construction of a stadium, it did not belong to the city but to a man named Deinias, who donated the land to the city "out of consideration for Lycourgos,"² the builder of the original Panathenian stadium. The work carried out under the supervision of Lycourgos (also

¹ C.H. Anninos, "Description of the Games," The Olympic Games of Athens, 1896, (Athens: Charles Beck, 1896), translated in 1966, p. 130.

² N.G. Politis, "The Panathenian Stadium," The Olympic Games of Athens, 1896, (Athens: Charles Beck, 1896), translated in 1966, p. 122.

spelled Lycurgus), consisted mainly of "making an embankment at the southern gap...levelling in the centre a section that was necessary for the contests, and...the symmetrical cutting and banking up of the hills." ³ For the construction of such a major operation, a generous donation was made by Eudemos of Plataea in the third year of the One Hundred and Twelfth Olympiad (329 B.C.). His donation of 1,000 pairs of oxen, together with the property and further funds offered by the proud citizens of Athens, helped carry out this enterprise successfully. An inscription of probably the third century B.C. mentions that "the stadium was worthily repaired." ⁴

In the middle of the second century A.D., Herodes Atticus renovated and decorated the stadium. Philostatos stated: "a work which was constructed as the greatest of marvels and to which no other theatre could compare." ^{5, 6} The eye-dazzling marble stadium was built within four years, from one Panathenaea to another. In its marble steps at least fifty thousand spectators could be accommodated with ease.

The precise date at which Herodes transformed the stadium is not certain, but 131 A.D. should be a near estimation for its completion. ⁷ The mediaeval history of Athens hides the fate of the stadium after this date, but the destruction of the once glorious stadium must have been

³ Ibid., p. 122.

⁴ Ibid., p. 123.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ S.G. Ashmore, "The Olympic Games in 1896," School Review, vol. VI, (July 1896), p. 476.

⁷ Politis, op. cit., p. 127.

rapid. Some of the marble thrones were transported elsewhere, while others were converted into lime. The three lime kilns found in the stadium of Atticus explain what happened to most of the marble. Some marble was found in the stadium when M.E. Ziller, at the expense of King George, excavated the stadium. On the same spot the modern stadium was erected.

Calling the Games Olympic, rather than Panathenaic, after the festival held every four years in Athens, might appear somewhat inaccurate. Apart from Olympia being inadequate for the large number of visitors anticipated, "the greater celebrity of the Olympic festival would alone justify the application of the name to the revival of the athletic contests anywhere on the soil of Greece..."⁸

The 25th of March dawned as the official day for the inauguration of the Games and as a day of national celebration, the anniversary of the independence of Greece. Never before had Athens experienced such a national day. Since the early hours the stadium was packed with

...black masses of tens of thousands of spectators, the resplendent uniforms and the plumes of the officers, the waving flags, the thick belt of people without tickets who are perched on the summit of the surrounding hillocks over the stone wall, all composing a peculiar and imposing sight. An especially graphic sight is the hillock over the right side which is covered to the last inch by innumerable people, who appear from the stadium as a complexity of heads. The decoration of the stadium is exceptional.⁹

After a short speech at 3:30 p.m. the Crown Prince of Greece declared the first International Olympic Games in Athens open. Following the opening, the Hymn of the Games, which was composed by the distinguished Greek com-

⁸ Ashmore, op. cit., p. 476.

⁹ Anninos, op. cit., p. 131.

poser Spyridon Samaras, was played and sung.

Eleven countries sent entries to Athens--Greece, Switzerland, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, England, Australia, The United States, Austria, and Sweden. No Canadians participated in the 1896 Olympics, notwithstanding contrary reports. Reed mentioned such participation in The Blue and White, which dealt with the history of sport at the University of Toronto: "There were some expert fencers among the undergraduates, F.B.R. Hellems, '93, being prominent. In 1896 he was runner-up in fencing at the Olympic Games at Athens."¹⁰ Another Canadian fencer was reported to have gone to Athens for the Olympics: "...and in the final foils J. Keele, who will represent the University at the Olympic Games in Greece, succumbed to his prowess by 5 points to 1."¹¹ Three different fencing contests were included in the Olympic program (amateur fencing, amateur sabre and foils for Masters) but no evidence remains that the above-mentioned athletes participated in any of the contests.^{12, 13} Canadian sponsors were apparently not interested enough to finance any Canadian athlete on such a venture.

Although Olympic competitors are supposed to be chosen by his or her country to be able to compete, the American athletes to Athens in 1896

¹⁰ T.A. Reed, The Blue and White, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1944), p. 225.

¹¹ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), March 5, 1896.

¹² Anninos, op. cit., pp. 135, 138, 154.

¹³ Monique Berlioux, Personal correspondence with writer, July 28, 1969.

were chosen as follows:

...In effect we select ourselves. When an invitation was received in this country, asking the United States to send representatives to Greece, the powers that were in the Boston Athletic Association went into a huddle and decided that the B.A.A. had a pretty good track team which had met with reasonable success at home and that the Association can afford to send a group of seven athletes and a coach to the first Olympiad.¹⁴

Princeton University decided to do the same and succeeded in financing a small team to Athens. Moreover, the Olympic program made provision for some rather unfamiliar events, such as climbing the rope and a 100 metres swimming event for sailors.

An outstanding event included in the Olympic program as a consequence of Greek history, the marathon race, needs to be explored, since this event caused Canadians to be more aware of long distance running after a national victory in this event in 1906. Marathon is a village about 26.75 miles from Athens where the Athenians defeated the mighty Persians, who outnumbered them and threatened the safety of Athens. The first Marathon runner was Pheidippides, a soldier, who, 2,276 years prior to the first Modern Olympiad, ran to Athens following victory over the Persians and died with the blessed words on his lips: "Rejoice! We have conquered!"¹⁵

Browning was inspired by this phenomonon:

Flung down his shield,
Ran like the fire once more: and the space 'twixt the fennel-field
And Athens was stubble again, a field which a fire runs through,
Till he broke, 'Rejoice, we conquer!' Like wine though clay
Joy in his blood bursting his heart, he died--the bliss.¹⁶

¹⁴ Thomas P. Curtis, "1896 Olympics," Reviews of Reviews, (New York: August 1932), p. 50.

¹⁵ C. Waldstein, "Olympic Games at Athens," Harper's Weekly, vol. 40, (May 16, 1896), p. 490.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Considering the amount of excitement and enthusiasm among the spectators caused by the marathon victory of the Greek Louÿs, it is not surprising that this event developed into the climax of the Games in the following decade. The 1896 Olympic Games were considered successful beyond all doubt and plans were made for the 1900 Olympics.

Canada's absence in the first Olympics at Athens was not due to political reasons nor for a lack of athletic talent, but rather to financial difficulties. Track and field events were included in "The Games," held on the Lawn at the University of Toronto, since the early 1870's.¹⁷ By the time of the 1896 Games, the University of Toronto and McGill University had been taking part in track and field events for many years. In 1895, one year prior to the Olympics, the Toronto Athletic Club boasted a membership of 1,500.¹⁸ Even more significant in proving that Canada had the potential to compete creditably in the Olympics was the fact that records produced during games conducted by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association in 1895 were better than the performances credited to the Olympic winners in 1896.¹⁹ Since there was no national organization in Canada for Olympic sport, nor even a provincial organization, clubs in North America had to carry the financial burden of sending their teams to the Olympics. Some clubs in the United States were financially strong enough, but no individual Canadian club could afford such an extravagance.

¹⁷ Reed, op. cit., p. 147.

¹⁸ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 18.

¹⁹ Ibid.

CHAPTER IV

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT PARIS 1900

It was decided at the Paris Conference in 1894 that the organization of the second Olympiad would be awarded to the birthplace of Baron de Coubertin. Thus, Paris was awarded the 1900 Olympics.

Unfortunately, the World Exhibition coincided with the Olympic Games in both time and place. The organizers of the Exhibition, anxious to make it a success, feared the competition of the Olympic Games and tried their utmost to undermine any such competition. Unlike Athens, Paris lacked not only sufficient funds but also a suitable stadium. The Games took place on a grass track, which was wet and in parts loose, at the Racing Club de France in the Bois de Boulogne. High trees caused the hammer, during the contest in this throwing event, to get stuck in them once or twice.¹ As for the officials of the Olympiad--they were inexperienced in the organization of Games as well as in its administration. De Coubertin had to accept all this, since he was pushed into the background by Daniel Merillon, who saw to it that the second Olympiad played a subordinate role to the World Exhibition.

The Olympic Games started on Saturday morning, the 14th of July, at 9:30 a.m.:

The stand is unpleasantly contracted and where the crowds shall be accommodated is a hard problem. The meeting tomorrow will be completed by 1:00 p.m. in order not to conflict with the grand military review, which occurs in the afternoon.²

The morning program was rushed in order to enable the spectators and French

¹ Ferenc Mezö, The Modern Olympic Games, (Budapest: Pannonia Press, 1956), p. 22.

² The Globe and Mail (Toronto), July 20, 1900.

officials to attend the Bastille Day military parades. Sunday competition caused another source of major friction which was eventually resolved due to a compromise, but tempers flared up once again when the compromise failed to please all the involved parties. Fearing criticism from home, the Americans decided not to participate in the Sunday events, but requested those events to be held on Monday. The compromise that failed to materialize was that the Sunday events would go on, but that the same events would be included in the Monday program for the Americans, with the winners resulting from the comparison of times and distances. Some countries insisted that the Sunday results be conclusive. This caused many of the Americans to participate on the Sabbath, notwithstanding religious convictions.³

After the American athletes won more than their share of the competition on the first day, the French officials, who were obviously not acquainted with the administration of such international contests, thought it wise to even things out a bit.

The manner in which the American athletes had been sweeping the field in the international games in connection with the Paris Exposition opened the eyes of the organizers, and the results were shown in the handicapping of to-day, which practically left the Americans out in the cold.⁴

This new development caused many of the athletes who were given a handicap to withdraw.

In the track and field competitions at the Games in Paris, Canada was only indirectly represented. Three Canadians participated in the Games for American clubs. George W. Orton and Alexander Grant competed in the

³ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1963), pp. 20-1.

⁴ The Globe and Mail, July 20, 1900.

colours of the University of Pennsylvania, while Alexander's brother, Dick Grant, competed for the Boston Amateur Athletic Association.^{5, 6} The two Grant brothers hailed from St. Mary's in Ontario, where their father, Reverend Grant, served his congregation.⁷ George Orton was a native from the Toronto area and attended the University of Toronto, as did the Grant brothers. In 1895, Alex Grant, the younger of the two, won both the half-mile and the mile events at "The Games," at the University of Toronto, thus maintaining the reputation established by his brother Dick and Orton before him.⁸

After graduating most creditably in languages from the University of Toronto, Orton pursued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. As a middle distance runner he established himself while still studying in Toronto, and dominated inter-collegiate middle distance running. In contests of an international nature, Orton competed for the Toronto Lacrosse Club, in whose colours he won the American one-mile championship in 1892 on the New York Manhattan Field.⁹ Although he stated that he might "represent either the New York Athletic Club or the Toronto Lacrosse Club" at the 1900 Olympics, he eventually competed for his University after it was

⁵ The Globe and Mail, June 16, 1900.

⁶ The New York Times, July 20, 1900.

⁷ The Globe and Mail, June 25, 1900.

⁸ T.A. Reed, The Blue and White, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1944), p. 152.

⁹ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 21.

decided that the University of Pennsylvania would send a team to Paris.¹⁰ Before sailing for Paris, Orton's athletic record stood at 121 victories, including fifteen American championships.

George Orton and Alexander Grant both competed in the 2,500 and 4,000 metres steeplechase, while Dick Grant was an entrant in the Marathon race. The 4,000 metres steeplechase event was run prior to the decision by the French officials to start handicapping, therefore being a "scratch" event. Three Americans (two Canadians), three English, a Frenchman, and a German entered this event. Orton and Grant were bringing up the rear and the spectators expected Orton to save himself for a strong finish, but:

...he had not slept during the night and this morning arose with a deranged stomach. Although he ran gamely he was unable to secure a better place at the finish than fifth.¹¹

Although George Orton is generally credited with a victory in the 2,500 metres steeplechase, this information appears to be incorrect:¹²

In the 2,500 metres steeplechase handicap Kraschtil, an Austrian, with 250 metres start, finished first, Duhnöe a German with 240 metres was second and Bushnell of the University of Pennsylvania with 175 metres start, was third... George Orton of the University of Pennsylvania who was on scratch; Alexander Grant also of the University of Pennsylvania, who had 15 metres handicap...also ran in the event, pluckily but hopelessly. Orton and Rimmer (15 metres handicap), the Englishman who won the 4,000 metres steeplechase Monday, ran neck and neck, Rimmer beating Orton at the tape for eighth place.¹³

¹¹ The New York Times, July 17, 1900.

¹² Mezö, op. cit., p. 46. It is not certain where the record books got the information on Orton's Olympic performances, but if the International Olympic Committee were used as reference it cannot be substantiated. In a letter from the Director for Press and Public Relations of the I.O.C., the following statements were taken: "According to the rules of 1900, there was no handicap basis....George W. Orton gained a gold medal in the 2,500 m. steeplechase in Paris." The New York Times as well as The Globe and Mail had reporters at the Games in Paris, reporting daily on the events and both had basically the same reports as used by the author.

¹³ The Globe and Mail, July 20, 1900.

In the marathon, Dick Grant did not encounter better luck: "...!Dick' Grant...to whom the course was quite new and proved a severe handicap, fared badly."¹⁴ According to Ferenc Mezö's Olympic results, Dr. George Orton was also responsible for capturing a third place in the 400 metres hurdles.¹⁵ Neither of the two newspapers previously mentioned agree with Mezö.

In most record books, W.H. Ewing is credited with winning a gold medal at the 1900 Olympics in the individual clay pigeon shooting contest.¹⁶ Very little is known about Ewing's performance, but it went down in the annals as the first Canadian Olympic victory.

At the second Olympiad, Canada was not much better represented than at the Olympics in Athens. Although Canada had one direct representative and three indirect representatives (all four being Canadian-born) at the Games, it is obvious that Canada had a long way to go in Olympic representation. In Canada itself very little interest was evoked by the Olympics. On the first day of the Olympiad, Ontario had its first provincial championship track and field meet, which was held on the Toronto Lacrosse Club grounds. Since this was the first provincial meet for Ontario, other provinces would not have been too far ahead in similar organizations. This infers that Canada's immediate athletic aim was not the Olympics, but rather getting athletics organized internally, with the Olympics Games as a long-term goal.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Mezö, op. cit., p. 46.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 52.

This approach, however, was not always accepted favourably by the more progressive athletic public since this approach caused Canada to lose many of its best athletes to the United States: "...That we have the material in our midst out of which champions are made is proven by the success of George Orton, the Grant brothers, George Grey and others, who, on receiving encouragement from foreign clubs, have beaten the world."¹⁷

During the latter part of the 1800's and the early 1900's, finances seem to have been a major consideration in the promotion of sport. For this reason, as well as for better coaching and better competition, Canadian athletes left for the United States.

¹⁷ The Globe and Mail, June 27, 1900.

CHAPTER V

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT ST. LOUIS 1904

During the progress of the Olympic Games at Paris in 1900, the International Olympic Committee decided, in view of the American performances at the previous Games and the widespread interest shown by the Americans in the revival, that the third Olympiad should be awarded to the United States. Chicago was considered the most central city in America and on those grounds was selected as the host city for the 1904 Games. However, in view of the St. Louis Exposition, commemorating the purchase of the Louisiana territory, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States granted to the Exposition authorities the necessary permission to hold the Olympic Games during that major event.¹ Once again the International Olympic Committee failed to separate the Olympiad from an exhibition or fair, notwithstanding the rather disastrous outcome of the Games held in Paris "...in connection with the Exposition."²

Due to the distance and fares involved, many of the major countries, such as England and France, were not represented. Russia and France were at war at the time, excluding any representation from those two countries. There were only eight countries who had representatives at the St. Louis Games and these were Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Germany, Cuba, Greece, South Africa, and the United States. The trend in the United States at that stage was representation through city clubs, rather than through university clubs, as was the case at the 1900 Games at Paris. The United

¹ Canadian Official Olympic Report, 1928, (Published by the Canadian Olympic Association, 1928), p. 13

² The Globe and Mail (Toronto), July 17, 1900.

States' representation consisted of thirteen city clubs and five university clubs.

The organizers of the Exhibition, in order to make it more interesting, organized various youth and local competitions, with the ultimate reward being the winning of an Olympic title. This resulted in 390 events, starting as early as the spring of 1904, to be recognized as Olympic events instead of the eighty-five established Olympic events.³ Notwithstanding these drastic measures, the people scarcely took any interest in the third Olympiad--not even the most exciting competition could draw more than 2,000 spectators. No provision was made for an Olympic stadium and most competitions took place on the sports grounds of the local university. In order to accommodate the swimming events, an artificial lake was built in the area of the Exhibition grounds, with a makeshift raft acting as the starting platform. The only trouble with this invention was that it could not bear the weight of eight swimmers at the one time, with the result that the swimmers stood ankle-deep in the water and usually fell flat at the start, since the raft moved backwards as a consequence of the swimmers taking off.⁴ This naturally affected the swimming results. Although St. Louis could not claim to have been much more effective in hosting the Olympics than Paris, it could claim many improved Olympic records.

Canada was not officially represented by a Canadian Olympic team, but rather by Canadian clubs and individuals. As in Paris, many of the events were handicapped, but those of consequence were termed as

³ Ferenc Mezö, The Modern Olympic Games, (Budapest: Pannonia Press, 1956), p. 23.

⁴ Ibid.

"championship events" and the rest were known as "handicap events."

About forty-five Canadians took part in the 1904 Olympics, and four gold medals were won, plus one silver medal.

Etienne Desmarteau, of the Montreal Police Amateur Athletic Association, caused a major upset in winning the fifty-six pound weight throwing contest with a distance of thirty-four feet four inches. It was expected that John Flanagan from the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association would win, since he established a new record for the event on July 18, 1904, with a throw of forty feet two inches, bettering the old record by twenty-one inches.⁵ In order to compete in the Games, Etienne resigned from the Montreal Police Force and hitch-hiked to St. Louis.⁶ However, he was re-instated in the police force on his return.⁶ Before he entered the police force, he competed for Palestre Nationale of Montreal, and won Canadian championships in 1902, 1903, and 1904. His outstanding athletic career was cut short by his untimely death, only a year after his Olympic victory.⁷

The only time in history that golf was played at an Olympic Games, it was won by a Canadian, George Seymour Lyon, of Toronto, in 1904.⁸ Al-

⁵ The Globe and Mail, July 19, 1904.

⁶ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 2.

⁷ Mezö, op. cit., p. 76.

⁸ Although golf was offered in London in 1908, the following quote from the Canadian Associated Press, The Globe and Mail, June 11, 1908, p. 9, will explain the situation: "In the Olympic golf contest a number of British entries were received by the Olympic Council, but were so confused that they had to be returned for further particulars. Today the entries closed, and the only entry fully in order was that of George S. Lyon, the Canadian champion. The competition was therefore abandoned and Lyon has a walkover and may, if he wishes, claim a medal." As it turned out, Lyon never claimed the medal.

though Lyon was defeated in defending his Canadian golf title in 1904 by J.P. Taylor, of the Royal Montreal Club, he still represented Canada at the St. Louis Olympics. The golf played by the ex-Canadian champion was good enough to defeat the American champion, H. Chandler-Egan, in the finals, to gain a gold medal in this event.⁹

George S. Lyon was a versatile sportsman in the true sense of the word. In his younger days he was an accomplished tennis, lacrosse and baseball player and later developed into one of the best cricketers Canada ever produced. Sixty years later his Canadian record of 238 runs not-out for one inning is still standing. He represented Canada in some eleven international cricket matches. As an enthusiastic curler, he won the single rink curling championship of Toronto and he also excelled in lawn bowling. Golf earned this natural all-round sportsman his greatest fame. He took up playing golf at an age of thirty-eight, and within two years he became the Canadian amateur golf champion.^{10, 11}

Canada's third gold medal was won by the Galt Football Club from Ontario. The team consisted of thirteen members. Although a soccer-match was held in Paris during the 1900 Olympic Games, the match was staged as a demonstration between Upton Park, London, and L'Union de Sports Athletiques of Paris. This made the Canadian side the first ever to win an Olympic soccer gold medal:

Canada won the first official Olympic Soccer Tournament. This seemingly impossible victory was achieved by Galt (Ontario) Football Club, one of the five entries in the 1904 Games held at St. Louis. The reluctance of the European countries to send teams--the participants were all from the American continent--is matched only by that

⁹ Kevin Jones, "Sport in Canada - 1900 to 1920," Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1970, p. 157.

¹⁰ The Globe and Mail, June 11, 1908.

¹¹ Roxborough, op. cit., pp. 25-6.

of football annals to include this tournament in their records. However, the Official Programme clearly states that 'Olympic Gold Medals will be given to members of the winning team of the Olympic Football Championship'--and Galt Football Club struck 'gold' with a 4-0 win over St. Rose of St. Louis.¹²

Canada's fourth gold medal at the Third Olympic Games was won by the lacrosse champions of Western Canada, the Winnipeg Shamrocks. The Shamrocks were chosen to represent Canada at St. Louis because of the professional status of most of the Eastern senior lacrosse teams. This step was taken after it was ascertained that only three of Toronto's twenty-four players were considered amateurs.¹³ The Canadian team managed to defeat the St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association by twelve goals to eight.¹⁴ Although Wasner wrote in his book that lacrosse was a "Wettgewerp ausserhalb de eigentliche Olympischen Spiele" (contest outside the actual Olympics), the official programme stated very definitely that: "During the Olympic year, three days will be devoted to International Lacrosse."¹⁵

Canada's lone silver medal came via a second place in the senior eights rowing. The Toronto Argonaut Rowing Club represented Canada and defeated Norway, but found the going rougher against the 1900 Olympic champions, the Vesper eight from Philadelphia, to whom the Canadians had to bow.¹⁶ According to Howell and Howell, Lou Sievert, from the Y.M.C.A.

¹² Geoff Cross, Personal correspondence with writer, October 10, 1969. (Cross took the quote from World Soccer, February, 1962.)

¹³ Jones, op. cit., p. 144.

¹⁴ Mezö, op. cit., p. 79.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Jones, op. cit., p. 359.

of Toronto, managed to salvage a twelfth position in the gymnastics.¹⁷ Canada did quite well in the "handicap events," with J.P. Peck, of Montreal, finishing second in the 440 yards race, with a handicap of six yards;¹⁸ T.K. Lukeman, of the same city, getting a second place in the 220 yards race, with a handicap of ten yards;¹⁹ and J.P. Peitkamac, also of Montreal, finishing second in the 880 yards race, running from "scratch."²⁰ Henry credited Peck, instead of Peitkamac, with a second place in the 880 yards race, and he credited Peter Deer with a third place in the mile handicap race.²¹ Although Etienne Desmarteau won the throwing the fifty-six pound weight contest, he also participated in the same event on a handicap basis. His throw of thirty-four feet ten and three-quarter inches was six and three-quarter inches better than his gold medal attempt, but with his six-inch handicap he could only manage a fourth position.²² The following is indicative of the large number of contestants who participated in the 1904 Olympics:

Athletics 545, Rowing 131, Cycling 124, Tennis 92,
Swimming 308, Fencing 42, Boxing 28, Wrestling 62,
Lacrosse 33, Gymnastics 38, Archery 47, Bohemian Gymnastics
800, and Turneverein Gymnastics 789 (these last two events
were only demonstrations).²³

¹⁷ Nancy Howell and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life 1700 to the Present, (Toronto: MacMillan of Canada, 1969, p. 153.

¹⁸ The Globe and Mail, September 5, 1904.

¹⁹ Ibid., September 2, 1904.

²⁰ Ibid., August 30, 1904.

²¹ Bill Henry, An Approved History of the Olympic Games, (New York: G.P. Pulman's Sons, 1948), p. 74.

²² The Globe and Mail, September 2, 1904.

²³ Henry, op. cit., p. 73.

Two graphs indicate Canada's success in past Olympic Games (Appendix B). Graph I gives an indication of Canada's success according to the amount of medals won at each Olympiad, while Graph II takes as a measure of success the percentage of medals in relation to the number of participants. According to Graph II, Canada's 1904 Olympic performances are the sixth highest in the country's Olympic history, 1906 excluded, since it is not recognized as an official Olympiad. This rates higher than the performances of eight other Canadian Olympic teams, all of whom were chosen by Canadian Sports Associations to represent Canada at the Olympics. If handicap events were included in this survey, Canadian performances in the 1904 Olympics would have been graphically much more impressive. Although the St. Louis Games were very poorly advertized in the United States and Canada, and although the 1904 Olympiad did not live up to the Olympic spirit and its ideals, being lost and forgotten amid the bustle and turmoil of the Exposition, it proved a major break-through for Canadian Olympic participation. The American athletes participated for their respective clubs at the Games--in that respect the Canadian athletes were "up to date" in their Olympic debut in St. Louis.

Lack of finances was the major consideration as to whether or not to send Canadian athletes to the Games. St. Louis alleviated this problem to a great extent, since the Olympic Games were on the North American continent. This meant that some clubs could afford to send athletes to the Games and some athletes could even manage to go on their own finances. The 1904 Olympic Games made the Canadian athletic officials aware of the Olympics and it served its purpose as a basis for the advancing of a Canadian Olympic team in 1908 in London.

CHAPTER VI

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS 1906

At the banquet given by the King of Greece in honour of the Olympic victors in 1896, he expressed the hope that Athens would become the permanent home of the revived Olympic Games.¹ Since it was decided by the International Olympic Committee that the Games would be held every fourth year, from 1896 onwards, at different capitals or major cities of the world, this wish of the King of Greece did not carry too much weight. Furthermore, the Graeco-Turkish War of 1897, with its humiliations and bitterness, precluded any further action in the matter by the Greeks. Even the restoration of the stadium was interrupted for some years following the war, and was resumed only in 1902.

Two major reasons influenced the Greeks in staging the 1906 Games: firstly, it was the tenth year of the revival of the Olympics, justifying an anniversary celebration; and secondly, a very costly stadium had just been completed. The Greeks were in need of financial justification for the construction of the white Pentelikon marble amphitheatre. The Crown Prince of Greece was very active and: "the Greek Parliament legalized the Olympic Games as a national institution, to be held in Athens once every four years, and to be open to all nations."² Since Rome--the Games were later awarded to London--was already chosen for the 1908 Olympic Games, the Greeks felt 1906 would serve their purpose.

¹ "The Olympic Games," The Nation, vol. 82, No. 2136, p. 466.

² Ibid.

1906 saw the most enthusiastic concourse of visitors, both Greek and foreign, seen up to that time in Athens.

Every language of Europe could be heard in the happy crowds that streamed daily into the Stadium, or surged along the brilliantly-illuminated streets every evening....Tourists, old and young, and correspondents of many nationalities, crowded the hotel lobbies or pranced abroad furiously with cameras, to the delight of the country-folk come into town for the fêtes, or beset the venders of flags, Olympic pins, and picture postcards. Imagine these throngs of people all in the best of humours for ten consecutive days and nights, with hardly a policeman to be seen, and yet no drunkenness and disorder, or even jostling and pushing.³

Although the 1906 Olympics were not officially recognized, the remarkable enthusiasm and hospitality of the Greeks was recognized by all the competitors. The city was decked out in a festive manner and each team was met by bands to demonstrate the enthusiasm for the Games. These Games introduced a new era in the housing of Olympic athletes--all the foreign teams were scheduled to stay in the Zappeion, an imposing marble building, which acted as the forerunner of the modern Olympic village. On the second day of their stay at the Zappeion, the American team established a new headquarters at a hotel, where they could obtain the kind of diet to which they were accustomed. The Canadians, together with the Australians, also could not get used to the European food, and moved into an English boarding house.

The following countries were represented by athletes: England, Egypt, Cuba, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Rumania, Turkey, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Australia, the United States and Canada. The track did not show any marked improvement over 1896, sporting the same shortcomings which hindered the performances to a large extent. These shortcomings with

³ Ibid.

respect to the facilities contributed mainly to the fact that no new Olympic records were broken. The 1906 Olympics set the stage for innovations to the Olympic scene. For the first time in the Olympic history of the United States, this country was represented by a national team at the Olympics. Canada followed this example for the next Olympic Games in London, 1908. This year also marked the first women's participation at the Olympics since its revival--sixteen Danish girls were invited to give an exhibition of Danish gymnastics and physical culture, and were honoured with a room at the Palace.⁴ The Greek officials introduced two new events in Olympic competition of 1906, namely the javelin event and the ancient pentathlon. The introduction of the ancient pentathlon was an attempt to revive this ancient Greek competition, which consisted of the following events: running 192 metres, the standing broad jump, throwing the discus in the Greek style, throwing the javelin and wrestling.⁵ The revival of the ancient pentathlon was rather brief, but a modern pentathlon was introduced in the Olympic competition of 1912 in Sweden. A few of the Olympic events were foreign to the Greek public as well as reporters, as can be observed from a description of clay pigeon shooting by an Athenian newspaper: "...shooting with hunting weapons at small mud disks."⁶

Four Canadians sailed for Athens to represent their country in the Olympic competition of 1906. Bill Sherring, a member of the St. Patrick's Athletic Club of Hamilton, left a month ahead of the three Toronto Olympic participants for Athens, to enable himself to become familiar with

⁴ William N. Bates, "The Olympic Games of 1906," The Independent, p. 1206.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

the Marathon course, as well as to get this 115 pound frame acclimatized to the Greek temperatures. This was a wise decision, since the road from Marathon to Athens was an extremely hard and tough route-- "Hills are very long and very frequent, so that it is a great test of endurance to run the course, although, by the winding of the road, very steep grades are avoided."⁷ Financially this decision of Sherring to arrive early was less wise because the value of the Canadian dollar decreased from \$1.90 (Greek coinage) in 1904 to \$1.06 in 1906. This fluctuation in the dollar value hurt the Canadians who were still under the impression that a dollar was worth \$1.90 in Greek coinage.⁸ The other three Canadians to leave Canada on March 8, 1906, were Donald S. Linden, a walker; Ed Archibald, a pole-vaulter; and Elwood Hughes, a middle and long-distance runner.

Misfortune caused Elwood Hughes to withdraw from the mile, five miles and Marathon race, due to an ankle injury while training with Sherring. Notwithstanding his bad fortune, Hughes served a very valuable purpose in the Marathon, as Sherring commented himself: "Hughes, the plucky little Toronto man, paced me on a bicycle, for which I am greatly indebted to him."⁹ E.B. Archibald, who was born, raised, and educated in Toronto, was the perfect decathlon athlete. Not only did he hold the Canadian Open pole vaulting record from 1908 to 1926, when his twelve feet five inch record was improved by Vic Pickard to twelve

⁷ J.W. Spencer, "How the Great Marathon Race was Won," Harper's Weekly, vol. 50, (June 1906), p. 810.

⁸ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 31.

⁹ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), May 22, 1906.

feet eight inches, but he was also Canadian champion at one stage in the sixteen pound hammer, the fifty-six pound hammer, and in the discus. He was also competent enough in throwing the javelin to establish a new Canadian record of 131 feet eight inches.¹⁰ Unfortunately, no decathlon competition was included in the Olympic program and he entered in the pole vault. Although an "All-round Championship" was held in connection with the 1904 Olympics at St. Louis, the recognized decathlon is a Scandinavian event which appeared for the first time in Olympic competition in 1912 at Stockholm. The "All-round Championship" held at St. Louis was, in actual fact, a decathlon (deka = ten; athlos = contest, struggle) consisting of ten events, all of which were track and field events, differing only from the modern day decathlon in the kind of events and scoring system. This early decathlon was very popular about the middle of the nineteenth century in Ireland and was found attractive by the Americans who included this multiple test in the program of the 1884 Amateur Athletic Union Championships.¹¹

Notwithstanding Archibald's athletic ability, he was greatly disillusioned by his performance and misfortune. In a letter to his father, Archibald explained that he "was done out of it," "it" referring to the pole vaulting gold medal.¹² His story was more one of poor luck than foul play. Like most pole vaulters, Ed got used to a certain pole which he took with him to Athens. Storage for the pole was provided for

¹⁰ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 2.

¹¹ R.L. Quercetani, A World History of Track and Field Athletics, 1864-1964, (London: Oxford University Press, 1964), p. 314.

¹² The Globe and Mail, May 18, 1906.

on the ship but he was not allowed to carry the pole in the passenger coach of an Italian train en route to Athens and he had to make use of space behind the train's engines for storage of the pole. On arrival in Tarranto the pole could not be located, notwithstanding an appeal for help to the British Consul.¹³ Archibald was provided with other poles, one of which collapsed under his weight while jumping, but none of them could restore his lost confidence. He never reached his training heights of twelve feet, which would have been high enough to earn him the gold medal, and he finished unplaced.

The kind of vaulting pole used by Archibald, and which was a popular device of the time, had a sharp steel spike at one end to prevent the pole from sliding out underneath the vaulter. This was only slightly different from the ash or hickory poles with a tripod of iron at the lower end, which was used by some members of the Ulverston (Lancashire) Cricket Club, when they started vaulting for height rather than for length.¹⁴ Although mention is made of 'spear-high jump' in classic Greek literature, there is no evidence of an athletic event of that type in writings dealing with the ancient Olympic Games.¹⁵ Originating from man's earliest wartime activities, such as jumping over streams and fences with poles, pole vaulting was initially included in the program of the ancient Tailteann Games of Ireland as 'pole jumping.'¹⁶

¹³ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 32.

¹⁴ Quercetani, op. cit., p. 227.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Canada's silver medal was won by Donald Linden of Toronto, who devoted himself to walking as an official after his competitive days were over. This role he fulfilled until he died in 1965 at an age of over eighty years.¹⁷ Linden was defeated by an American, George N. Bonhag, in the 1,500 metres walk, which once again was the result of bad luck or rather bad judgment. Bonhag was previously defeated in the five-mile run and thought walking would be just the event to restore his lost prestige. Not considering this novice walker as a threat, Linden briefed Bonhag on how to walk competitively, the rules, and so on. Linden turned out to be an excellent coach and was rewarded with a silver medal. Although the American perhaps violated most of the walking rules, he was still awarded the gold medal. Donald Linden recalled the episode as follows:

...And later I was told that the judges had conferred and had agreed that Bonhag had broken the rules; so, they had ordered a re-walk to be held between Bonhag and myself at 9:30 Wednesday morning. At that hour, I was on the track and ready; and so was the Crown Prince of Greece, who was one of the judges. But Bonhag never appeared and neither did he ever give an explanation: no re-walk was held, and the original result went into the records.¹⁸

After this episode Bonhag continued as a runner and never competed as a walker again.

Canada's fourth athlete at the Games, Bill Sherring, brought back the only gold medal to Canada in the form of the marathon victory. The Montreal La Presse expressed its pride of the little Hamilton runner as follows:

¹⁷ Davies, op. cit., p. 5.

¹⁸ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 33.

The result of the race cannot fail to be of value for the country of the victor....William Sherring will be this year the best immigration agent which Canada has sent to Europe. His victorious race will be worth more than all the 'literature' which has been distributed....¹⁹

William J. Sherring was born in the Hamilton area, was raised there and started his running career there in 1897. After his marathon victory, Sherring devoted himself to track and field in Canada and was chosen as coach of the first official Olympic Canadian track and field team to London in 1908. After living in Hamilton most of his life, Bill Sherring, the hero of thousands of Canadians during the early part of the twentieth century, made this city his last resting place in the middle sixties.

As mentioned, Sherring left Canada two months before the actual Olympics were supposed to start, in order to get himself in top physical and mental condition by getting used to the course and adapting himself to the running hazards he had to face. Having accomplished these aims over the period he prepared himself in Athens, he wrote to his brother Jack, in Canada, the following letter, indicating his confident approach to the race: "I am running swell and you will know the result before you get this letter. I think I will win, because I am feeling strong and good."²⁰ On Monday, April 30, at the headquarters of the Games Committee, all the participants in the marathon event were subjected to a rigid physical examination, to ascertain that they were in proper condition for the gruelling run from Marathon to Athens.²¹ After the physical examination, the runners were transported to Marathon by carriage

¹⁹ The Globe and Mail, May 12, 1906.

²⁰ Ibid., May 3, 1906.

²¹ Spencer, op. cit., p. 810.

over the desolate, mountainous forty-two kilometer course. Because Marathon was a primitive village at the time, the athletes took some steaks along for dinner, which they prepared over open fireplaces.²²

Fifty-three men answered the call for the start of the race at 3:04 p.m. on Tuesday, May 1st. They were lined up in five ranks in a narrow street in the middle of the little village and, at the report of the gun, started at a brisk pace. Bill Sherring, who was familiar with the course and recognized landmarks which helped him in the timing of the race, started considerably slower than the four leading Americans. By the ten-mile mark, Sherring started to move up, and at the fifteen-mile mark, Sherring overtook the leaders (Frank, from the United States, and Blake, from Australia) who started showing the signs of the cruel course as well as the heat. Sherring entered the Stadium five miles ahead of the next runner, running strong and in obviously good condition. His time of two hours fifty-one minutes twenty-three and three-fifth seconds (he has also been credited with a time of two hours twenty-one minutes twenty-three seconds for the same event)²³ was considerably better than the time set by the 1896 winner, Spiridon Louis.²⁴

Remarkable as it may seem, the eighth place runner from Greece ran the rocky, uneven course with bare feet.²⁵ The entire course was patrolled by details of soldiers. Infantrymen were stationed at all the turns of the road, in order to prevent the possibility of any of the runners taking short cuts. With the memories of the 1900 marathon victory

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid., p. 811

²⁴ The Globe and Mail, May 2, 1906.

²⁵ Spencer, op. cit., p. 811.

still vivid, Greek officials took no chances. They did not wish to face a repetition of the Michael Theato episode, with the critics claiming that the Parisian baker's boy knew and used all the local short-cuts on the marathon course, a knowledge which was acquired by the victor whilst delivering bread. Squads of cavalymen were stationed at intervals along the road to provide against any emergency, for there seemed to have been the general impression, though not well founded, that the populace would interfere to prevent anyone but a Greek from winning.²⁶

Although the shamrock on Sherring's chest caused some confusion as to his identity, Daly, of Ireland, getting the benefit of the doubt, Prince George of Crete accompanied Bill Sherring from the entrance of the Stadium to the finishing line.²⁷ After the Greeks recovered from their temporary disappointment at not winning, they expressed their congratulations in the most personal way. A reporter who went for a walk with Sherring one morning described it as follows:

[They] surrounded us and insisted upon kissing Sherring. I myself was kissed twice by mistake....The street sellers thrust their wares gratuitously upon him, and it is impossible to elude the thousands of autograph hunters. Photographs of Sherring are having enormous sale in the streets....Sherring is the recipient of innumerable valuable gifts from over Greece, numbering altogether nearly 300....²⁸

In all the emotion following the victory, Sherring also received two marriage proposals, which proved to have little impact on the marathon victor.

Sherring's Olympic achievement caused the whole of Canada to rejoice. Since professionalism was viewed in a much different light during

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Bates, op. cit., p. 1209.

²⁸ The Globe and Mail, May 16, 1906.

the early 1900's than at present, money presents were a popular way of expressing admiration and pride for an athlete. As can be imagined, Sherring was a victim of such admiration:

...The Ball Club will donate the entire gate receipts to Sherring. Providence will be the attraction, so the Marathon runner should receive quite a sum. Inspector Hughes has been asked to act as Treasurer of the Sherring fund in Toronto....²⁹

Similar donations in the form of gifts were also made to the other three Canadian Olympic athletes.

According to Graph II, measuring the efficiency of the athletes in obtaining medals, the 1906 team was fifty percent efficient. (Actually they were 66.66% efficient, since one athlete never competed due to an injury.) This was 27.8 per cent better than the next most efficient performance by a Canadian Olympic team (Canadian Olympic team, 1912). Notwithstanding these most commendable performances by the Canadian athletes in Athens, more serious factors forced Canada to consider the adoption of a National Olympic Team.

Many irregularities occurred during the early Olympics--one of the major irregularities was the participation of individual athletes from Canada and the United States at the Olympic Games in their club colours and obtaining recognition as the representatives from their countries. From 1908 onwards, participants could only compete if selected to do so as a member of the national team of their respective countries: "...It must be emphasized that a participant takes part in the Games as a member of a national team and not as a member of a club...."³⁰

²⁹ The Globe and Mail, May 19, 1906.

³⁰ Based on personal correspondence between Monique Berlioux, Director for Press and Public Relations of the International Olympic Committee, and the writer.

This means that Canadian athletes competing in the Olympic Games of 1900, 1904 and 1906 did so against the recognized pattern of the Olympic Games participation. Other countries might have done likewise, for example, the United States, but it seems that most of the European countries, including the British Isles, lived up to the 'Character of the Olympic Games,' as it was laid down by the International Olympic Committee: "...Only those who are natives of a country...are qualified to compete in the Olympic Games under the colors of that country."³¹

Although the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada was formed in 1884, this organization appeared to strive more to reduce professionalism rather than to act as a national sports governing body.³² At first it was successful in its objective, but by 1900 most sports had professional athletes in their midst. Towards the end of 1901, a meeting was called in Toronto by the A.A.A. of C. and all the sport governing bodies outside this organization were invited. This was done in an effort to establish a new organization which "would accommodate all the governing bodies in sport throughout the country."³³ On the 5th of December, 1901, the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union (C.A.A.U.) was formed, but because of the C.A.A.U.'s locality, this organization encouraged the formation of provincial bodies, which were to be affiliated with the C.A.A.U. In 1906, the conflict between the C.A.A.U. and the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (M.A.A.A.), because of professional sport, caused another delay in

³¹ Committee of the Canadian Olympic Committee, Canada at Amsterdam, 1920, (Published by the Committee of the Canadian Olympic Committee, 1920, p. 16.

³² Kevin G. Jones, "Sport in Canada - 1900 to 1920," Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1970, p. 434.

³³ Ibid., p. 436.

the selection of a National Olympic Team for Canada. This dispute between the M.A.A.A. and the C.A.A.U. caused thirteen Montreal clubs to form the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada (A.A.F. of C.), which made provision in their constitution to allow professionals to compete against amateurs. Some lacrosse, football and rowing associations resigned from the C.A.A.U. to join the A.A.F. of C.

By 1907, the A.A.F. of C. and the C.A.A.U. shared the power of control of national amateur sports. Although they disagreed on certain issues, they were able to form a Canadian Olympic Committee in December of that year,³⁴ which included members from the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C., with the help of Colonel Hanbury-Williams, a representative from the British Olympic Committee in Canada.³⁵ The general feeling was that this committee would do justice in selecting the best possible Canadian Olympic Team for the 1908 Olympics in London. Contrary to the 1906 team to Athens, which consisted of only Ontario athletes, Canada would, from 1908 onwards, be represented at the Olympics by athletes from coast to coast, depending on their merit.

This decision of sending a national team proved to be beneficial from different points of view. Firstly, it made Canada's participation at the Olympics of 1908 and onwards completely legal and according to the International Olympic Committee's aims. Secondly, organizational benefits were soon obvious, such as finances, the best representation, et cetera. Thirdly, it must have acted as personal encouragement for each athlete to compete for his (or later, her) country, instead of for

³⁴ Ibid., p. 439

³⁵ Ibid., p. 457.

the individual's club--that ideal, perhaps necessary to inspire an athlete, was obtained through the prospect of Canada sending a national team to the 1908 Olympic Games.

CHAPTER VII

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT LONDON 1908

Athletes now form so large a future of school and college life, and indeed, of life after education days are over, it is difficult to realize that within living memory organized 'sports' as we know them had no existence.¹

A general increase of interest in sport in Canada was climaxed by the intention to send a national side to the the Olympics of 1908, including representation in sports such as track and field, cycling, fencing, lawn tennis, swimming, diving, wrestling, rowing and shooting. Golf should also have been included, but due to reasons discussed in an earlier chapter this event was deleted from the 1908 Olympic program. Because of these unfortunate circumstances, the Canadian representative, George Lyon, who won the gold medal in the 1904 Olympic golf competition, had to return without even participating in the London Olympic Games. In order to ensure the best possible representation of Canada at the Games, trials were held in the different sports. In track and field, preliminary trials were held in Vancouver, Calgary, and Winnipeg on the sixteenth of May and in Toronto on the twenty-third and twenty-fifth of the month, with the top performers of the preliminary trials competing in the final trials at Toronto and Montreal on the sixth of June.²

The clay bird shooting final trials were held at the Exhibition grounds in Toronto, and motivation for participation was discussed in a rather anti-amateuristic but nevertheless effective way:

¹ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), April 28, 1908.

² Ibid., April 29, 1908.

The Committee realized that the expenses of the shooter are very heavy, but as Canada's honour is at stake...it will be the most attractive³ cash inducement ever offered to shooting enthusiasts in Canada.

The Canadian Olympic Fund was instituted in order to raise the necessary funds to finance the Canadian Olympic team. This fund-raising campaign consisted mainly of track and field meets, such as the Olympic Athletic Carnival, at the St. Lawrence arena in Montreal.⁴ Athletes who were unfortunate enough to miss the trials and who had a good chance of representing Canada at the Games were allowed to compete in London in Canadian colours providing their own clubs paid their expenses, "which will be reimbursed if the showing of the men at London warrant it."⁵ Four track and field athletes made use of this concession: Tom Longboat, who was plagued by carbuncles at the time of the trials; J. Parkes, from Toronto; Art Burn, from Calgary; and Con Walsh, who was sent by Joe Boyle of Woodstock.^{6, 7} The provincial government of Alberta made a \$200.00 grant towards the expenses of Art Burn, "...on condition that he is one of the starters in the Marathon race."⁸

Various qualified individuals applied for the positions of coach and manager of the first official Canadian Olympic Team. W.J. (Bill) Sher-

³ Ibid., April 28, 1908.

⁴ Ibid., April 7, 1908.

⁵ Ibid., June 9, 1908.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., June 12, 1908.

⁸ Ibid., June 26, 1908.

ring, the hero of the 1906 marathon race in Greece, was appointed as coach, while J.H. Crocker was honoured with the position of manager. Crocker was a prominent sportsman at the end of the nineteenth century, excelling in field events. As pentathlon champion he demonstrated his all-round ability by proving most capable in events such as the 100 yard dash, one mile run, running high jump, pole vault and the hammer throw. He was pentathlon champion in 1896 and 1897, as well as the 1895 and 1897 pole vault champion. In 1899, Crocker accepted the position of Physical Director of the Central Y.M.C.A. in Toronto, and he was instrumental in the forming of the Athletic League.⁹

Before the team left for England on board the Tunisian, a religious service was held for the team at St. Mark's Presbyterian Church in Toronto. The service was arranged by former 100, 200 and 440 yard champion, the Reverend John D. Morrow, who thought "...that something of this sort should be done in honour of the Olympic team."¹⁰ On the twenty-first of June, the Canadian Olympic Team arrived in London "...in fine health and spirits,"¹¹ and they were comfortably accommodated at 63 Sinclair Road in Kensington.¹²

In 1904 the International Olympic Committee held its Congress in London and decided that the 1908 Olympic Games were to be staged in Rome. Due to some unexpected difficulties, the Italian Committee was prevented from carrying out its intentions of organizing the Games in Rome. During the 1906 Olympic festival held in Athens, the International Olympic Com-

⁹ Mary Eleanor Keyes, "John Howard Crocker LL.D., 1870-1959," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Western Ontario, 1964, p. 46.

¹⁰ The Globe and Mail, June 4, 1908.

¹¹ Ibid, June 22, 1908.

¹² Ibid., June 24, 1908.

mittee held a meeting to decide the fate of the 1908 Olympics. Mr. W.H. Grenfell, M.P., the Honourable Lord Desborough, represented Britain and was requested to get the consent of the sporting associations in England to hold the 1908 Olympic Games in London.¹³ All the answers received were favourable and the British Olympic Council was formed, headed by Lord Desborough. Because "...it is [a] well-known and generally accepted maxim of English life that undertakings such as these shall be carried out by private enterprise..." help from the government was denied.¹⁴ The Olympic Games of 1900 and 1904 were both incorporated with World Fairs or Exhibitions, causing this athletic festival to be completely overshadowed, resulting in unsuccessful Olympic ventures. It seemed unlikely that the British would make the same error and co-operate with the Franco-British Exhibition. There were perhaps two simple explanations why the British Olympic Council amalgamated with the Franco-British Exhibition for the occasion: firstly, it was evident that four years were too short for cities to organize the Games and London had only two years at its disposal. The time factor was a major consideration and it appeared to be logical that the Exhibition organizers could be put to the best of use to help meet the considerable requirements; secondly, financial assistance was badly needed, since they "had to depend absolutely upon their own efforts and upon the support of the friends of the Olympic movement."¹⁵ By co-operating with the Franco-British Exhibition, the financial problems of organizing the Games were

¹³ British Olympic Council, The Fourth Olympic Report, (London: The British Olympic Association, 1909), p. 19.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 20.

¹⁵ Ibid.

reduced considerably.

The unforeseen coincidence of the Olympic Games and the Exhibition occurring in the same year in London proved to have some benefits during the initial stages of organization. An agreement was made on the fourteenth of January, 1907, by which the Exhibition Committee agreed to construct at its own expense all the racing tracks and buildings necessary for carrying out the Olympic Games, and would provide all the necessary equipment, attendants, advertisements, et cetera, with the funds collected from the public for admission, to be divided between the Franco-British Exhibition and the British Olympic Association in the ratio of three to one respectively.¹⁶ A stadium was accordingly constructed at Shepard's Bush and, by December, 1907, it was completed, at a cost of at least £44,000 (±\$200,000). It was unique in that the stadium included a track for running events, a cycling track and a swimming pool, all outdoor.

Once the Games were in process, the weaknesses of the Exhibition Olympic Games alliance began to show:

London's comparative apathy towards the Olympic Games is the theme of much newspaper comment this morning. The great Stadium seats over 70,000 persons, but never yet have there been more than 15,000 people present. This is regarded all the more disappointing, as it is not unusual for a big football contest in the provinces to attract from 100,000 to 150,000 enthusiasts. It is suggested that the prices of the seats have been fixed too high, and also that the affair had not been sufficiently advertised.¹⁷

Due to the lack of sufficient publicity by the Exhibition Committee for

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 26.

¹⁷ The Globe and Mail, July 17, 1908.

the Olympics, together with financial greed--open seats were sold for the equivalent of one dollar twenty cents and the covered seats for one dollar eighty, two fifty and five dollars, with rates to be doubled on the day the marathon was to be run--the British Olympic Council undoubtedly had misgivings as to the original agreement.

The Olympic Games of 1908 will always be remembered for the large number of competitors, an over-abundance of events and numerous disputes and discontent. The 2,119 competitors¹⁸ at the 1908 Olympic Games represented twenty-three nations, exceeding the combined number of competitors of the previous three Olympic festivals.¹⁹ The variety of the program was a noticeable feature, with events such as motor-boating, polo, rugby, tennis, et cetera, included in the 109 Olympic events.²⁰ Interesting to note is the fact that two events for females were included in the 1908 Olympics, namely lawn tennis and figure skating, the latter of which is generally acknowledged as a winter sport. Although it is generally assumed that female participation in the Modern Olympic Games started at the 1928 Olympics, ladies did compete at the Olympic Games twenty years earlier. The next time figure skating was included in the Olympic Games program was in the 1924 Olympics, when the first Olympic Winter Games was held at Chamonix in the French Alps. As early as 1890, when the revival of the Olympic Games was first considered, the inclusion of cold-weather sports in the

¹⁸ British Olympic Council, op. cit., pp. 657-749.

¹⁹ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 38.

²⁰ British Olympic Council, op. cit., p. 374.

Olympic program was proposed.²¹ The inclusion of figure-skating in the London program brought the proposition into prominence, resulting directly or indirectly in the creation of the 1924 Winter Olympics. The same point of view is valid for the inclusion of ladies events in the Summer Olympic Games of 1928. The 1908 Games should be credited for their pioneer efforts.

Newspaper reports demonstrate that bickering appeared with alarming frequency, notwithstanding "the English love of fair play."²² This feeling towards the English officials was demonstrated, for example, in the situation that arose after the 400 metres event. The finalists of this event included three Americans (Taylor, Robbins, and Carpenter), as well as an Englishman, Lieutenant Wyndham Hallswell.²³ During the 1908 Games each competitor in the 400 metres event started in a lane, but after the gun the runners battled for the inside lane in order to be in the advantageous position of running a shorter race. As could be anticipated, this situation led to the use of elbows and clever manoeuvring, all of which was part of the 400 metres event before the use of permanent lanes. James E. Sullivan, the American Commissioner in England, commented on the race:

Never in my life have I witnessed a scene that struck me as being so unsportmanlike and unfair as that in which the officials participated. When Carpenter started leaving Hallswell behind, the officials cried 'foul' in unison.²⁴

²¹ Ibid., p. 55.

²² Ibid., p. 375.

²³ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 40.

²⁴ The Globe and Mail, July 24, 1908.

The event was declared a 'no-race,' with a re-run ordered for the last day of the Olympics. Hallswell was declared the eventual winner after proceeding with a painfully embarrassing re-run, in which Hallswell was the sole competitor. His American counterparts refused to run and watched the race from the stands.

The feelings between the English and Americans were also revealed in the tug-o-war event. The rules of this event, which was deleted from the Olympic program after the London Games, read that:

No competitor shall wear prepared shoes or boots with any projecting nails, tips, springs, points, hollows or projections of any kind. No competitor shall make any hole in the ground with his feet or in any other way before the start.²⁵

Britain entered three teams, all police teams from different areas. The Americans, who wore ordinary street shoes, faced the challenge of the Liverpool Police Force team, who wore boots with steel-encased heels. After losing to the latter team, the Americans appealed and withdrew, together with the Greek and German teams.²⁶ Not only did tensions mount between the English and the Americans, but also between the Americans and the Canadians. Apparently Bobby Kerr's 200 metres victory precipitated such a conflict:

The Americans raised a big fight yesterday during the enthusiasm over the Kerr victory. Geidstick, the Yankee diver, struck Art Burn, the Calgary runner, in the nose. Canadians were crazy but could not get to Geidstick.²⁷

²⁵ Ibid., July 18, 1908.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid., July 25, 1908.

The failure of the host country to produce national flags for Sweden and the United States did not help to soothe the feelings of those involved, who were of the opinion that it was a direct insult to their country, while Ireland and Finland protested that they were required to compete under the British and Russian flags, respectively. Notwithstanding one-sided reports from biased newspaper reporters, the naming of the 1908 Olympic Festival as the "Battle of Shepard's Bush"²⁸ was under-accented. Baron de Coubertin's ideal, that the Olympics might prove positive for international understanding and that the "international youth will draw from it the love of peace and respect for life"²⁹ was, however, not justified. Some good developed out of all the discontent, though, for the powers of the host city were restricted by the International Olympic Committee for future Olympic festivals. International sports federations were given more control of the events with which they were familiar, and the International Olympic Committee took direct charge of the contests, instead of officials from the host country.³⁰

The decision to send a national team to the Olympics paid off dividends for Canada. Out of a team of eighty-four, many of whom competed in team sports, thirteen medals were obtained--three gold, three silver and seven bronze. The Canadian athletes in London received numerous invitations to compete all over England.

Manager Crocker of the Canadian team received numerous invitations for the Canadians to compete in games throughout the country. The presence of Bobby Kerr is particularly desired.³¹

²⁸ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 45.

²⁹ Pierre de Coubertin, "The Olympic Games of 1896," The Olympic Games of Athens, 1896, (Athens: Charles Beck, 1896, translated in 1966), p. 110.

³⁰ Roxborough, loc. cit.

³¹ The Globe and Mail, June 30, 1908.

At two non-Olympic competitions in which Canadians had competed, Bobby Kerr beat the nineteen year old South African lad, Reggie Walker, in the 100 metres event. The English newspapers favoured Kerr's chances of winning this event, as well as the 200 metres:

Daily Mirror: 'Almost sure to secure Olympic honors.'
Chronicle: 'An ideal sprinter; also a magnificent runner for the furlong.'
Mail: 'Best American sprinters will find it difficult to beat him.'
Graphical News: 'One of the finest sprinters seen in years.'³²

Four competitors ran in the finals of the Olympic 100 metres contest, since only the winners of the semi-finals qualified for the finals. The finalists were Rector and Cartmell from the United States, Walker from South Africa and Kerr from Canada. Kerr, who started badly, was never in contention for first place and finished in a disappointing third place. Walker, Kerr's victim in earlier competitions, revenged himself and equalled the Olympic and World record in the process. To the critics it seemed as if the five feet seven-and-one-half inch tall Canadian sprinter was slightly overtrained or overworked. It appeared to be that Kerr had reached his peak earlier in the month when he won both the 100 and 220 yards A.A.A. Championships.³³ Even though this was possible, the brave young man from Hamilton, Ontario, who was born twenty-six years earlier in Enniskillin, Ireland, showed his ability in the 200 metres final:

Kerr led at the start, but as soon as they reached the straight the Americans closed up on him. Though palpably tiring, he only yielded by inches, and got home by nine inches...³⁴

³² Ibid., July 6, 1908.

³³ British Olympic Council, op. cit., p. 53.

³⁴ Ibid.

On the other side of the ocean, Kerr's success was accepted with the same kind of enthusiasm with which his counterpart, Bill Sherring, after his 1906 marathon victory, was welcomed:

...The flag on the City Hall was masted as soon as the news reached here, and shortly after the City Hall bell was set ringing in a jubilant manner. Whistles and bells about the city were put in operation....Neither money nor time will be spared to make it one of the biggest events of its kind that has been held here.³⁵

Canadian track and field athletes proved themselves capable of holding more than their own in this sphere of international athletics. In the running long jump, Dr. Calvin Bricker was placed third and he was fourth in the hop, step and jump, with distances of twenty-three feet eight inches and forty-six feet three inches, respectively. Dr. Bricker was born in Listowel, Ontario, and he dominated the Canadian long jump and hop, step and jump scene for at least two decades. In 1900, he set a Canadian Open long jump record of twenty-three feet eight and one-half inches, which stood until the super-athlete, Jesse Owens, broke it in Hamilton on 16 September, 1933, with a jump of twenty-four feet seven and three-quarter inches. It is interesting to note that Owen's record was broken in 1935 by a Canadian lad, Sammy Richardson, with a leap of twenty-four feet eleven inches, which is still a Canadian native record. Dr. Bricker died in 1963 in Grenfell, Saskatchewan, and his family donated a trophy in his memory for Canadian broad jumping.³⁶ Bricker's jump, which earned him a bronze medal, was merely a quarter of an inch less than the distance obtained by the silver medallist. The feat of

³⁵ The Globe and Mail, July 24, 1908.

³⁶ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 2.

winning this event was accomplished by F.C. Irons from the United States --it was a much greater feat if it is realized that the winner was only five feet five-and -one-half inches tall and weighed a mere 133 pounds.³⁷

J. Garfield MacDonald, from New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, recorded the best performance of his career in the hop, step and jump when he missed the gold medal by six inches. Adhearne's winning attempt of forty-eight feet eleven-and-one-quarter inches was, nevertheless, three inches behind the world record, which was established by W. McManus at Cootamundra in New South Wales in 1887.³⁸ The pole vault was a very close competition, with two athletes tied for first and three tied for third. The primary reason for this was that no provision had yet been made for using the number of unsuccessful attempts, or for that matter the number of successful attempts, in order to decide a competitor's placing. One of the trio to share third place was a Canadian by the name of Ed Archibald, who recorded a height of eleven feet nine inches. Archibald, who previously jumped twelve feet five-and-one-half inches in Canada, was the favourite to capture the pole vault crown at the 1908 Olympics. Although this twenty-four year old, 175 pound, six feet tall Canadian was credited with a height three-and-one-half inches higher than the Olympic winning height, he could not achieve the same standard at the Olympics.³⁹ His Canadian pole vault record stood until it was broken by Vic Pickard in 1926. Unfortunately the decathlon event was not yet introduced in Olympic competition, for Archibald was

³⁷ British Olympic Council, op. cit., p. 86.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 88.

³⁹ Ibid.

an excellent all-round athlete. He was, at various stages of his athletic career, Canadian champion in the sixteen pound hammer event, the fifty-six pound weight throw (which has since been done away with) and in the discus event. In June, 1908, he also set a new Canadian javelin record with a throw of 131 feet eight inches.⁴⁰ Cornelius Walsh, from Woodstock, Ontario, managed a third in the sixteen pound hammer event. In Canada he was known as being talented with the discus, javelin and with the fifty-six pound weight.⁴¹

For the track and field events, including high jump and pole vault, the following rule was stipulated by the British Olympic Committee concerning athletic attire: "Every competitor shall wear a sleeved jersey and loose drawers to the knees, and every competitor shall be excluded unless properly attired."⁴²

At the first Olympic Games at Athens, in 1896, it appeared as if the marathon race was of the greatest importance, more so than any one event. This applied particularly to the Greeks, inspired by their rich historical background. Stimulated by the Canadian marathon victory in 1906 at Athens, marathon running in Canada seemed to have made considerable progress as far as participation and performance were concerned. So great was the enthusiasm for marathon running in Canada that twelve competitors entered the race in Canadian colours in London. Since no restrictions were placed at the time on the amount of competitors per country per event, all twelve ran legally for Canada. Only the number

⁴⁰ Davies, loc. cit.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 7.

⁴² British Olympic Council, op. cit., p. 404.

of lacrosse players entered equalled this in the number of participants in a single event. Seventy-five competitors entered the 1908 marathon race, and among the first twenty-seven to finish, eight were Canadians. Even more remarkable is the fact that, among the first seven to finish, five were Canadian-born, which included the winner and the silver medalist.

John Hayes, who won the 1908 marathon for the United States, was born in Ottawa. His father, Patrick, was well-known among residents of the area as a cab-driver and horse trainer, as well as being associated with the champion long-distance runner of the time, John Raine. The family moved to New York twenty years prior to Hayes' marathon victory in London.⁴³ Charles Hefferson, who won a silver medal for South Africa in the same race, was also claimed to have been a native of Canada. He spent his boyhood days near Dunnville, Ontario, and later farmed near Brandon, Manitoba. In 1899 he joined the Second Contingent of Canada and sailed for South Africa to fight in the Anglo-Boer War. "When hostilities ceased, he found that he had taken a liking to the location and decided to remain there. It was not long before he fell in love and married the daughter of one of the Boer Generals."⁴⁴

And then there was the legendary Longboat:

...On Thanksgiving Day, 1906, the eighteen-year old boy, weighing about 140 pounds, lined up at the starting point with twenty other runners....When Longboat won, he was running so easily that the crowd seemed unimpressed. Even the timekeepers were deceived. ...It was soon recognized that not only had the green lad won the race, but his performance was almost record-breaking.⁴⁵

⁴³ The Globe and Mail, July 27, 1908.

⁴⁴ Ibid., July 25, 1908.

⁴⁵ Nancy Howell and Maxwell Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life 1700 to the Present, (Toronto: MacMillan of Canada, 1969), p. 265.

Two years after his debut as a top-class long-distance runner in 1906, Tom Longboat formed the centre of controversy on both the national and international levels, with his amateur status at stake. As previously mentioned, Longboat was prevented from competing in the marathon trials for the Olympic Games, but was sent to the Games by the Irish-Canadian Athletic Club of Hamilton.⁴⁶ Before leaving for Britain, the Onondoga Indian trained faithfully under the watchful eye of his trainer, Tom Flanagan, on the Caledonian Reserve near Hamilton, and was "put on training diet, and his cigars were limited to two a day."⁴⁷ Although a certain Mr. Boyd,⁴⁸ who was a member of the Canadian Honorary Committee, seriously questioned the colourful Indian's amateur status, Longboat and his trainer left Canada, on board the Empress of Britain with the remainder of the team on June 12, 1908.⁴⁹ Mr. Boyd's concern over Longboat's status was not altogether ungrounded, since the controversial runner was suspended and reinstated twice by the C.A.A.U. in connection with professionalism.⁵⁰ Tom Flanagan thought it wise to take his protege to Kilimallock, Ireland, where Longboat continued his training schedule with "the Irish people [going] crazy over him. Hundreds of farmers and villagers come to see him in his daily training."⁵¹

⁴⁶ The Globe and Mail, June 10, 1908.

⁴⁷ Ibid., May 2, 1908.

⁴⁸ Keyes, op. cit., p. 47.

⁴⁹ The Globe and Mail, June 10, 1908.

⁵⁰ Ibid., February 4, and July 13, 1907.

⁵¹ Ibid., July 7, 1908.

While Tom Longboat was peacefully training in Ireland, the British Olympic Committee found themselves amidst three conflicting opinions, those of the American Athletic Union, the Canadian Olympic Committee and the general regulations for the Olympic Games of 1908, which were passed at The Hague Conference of 1907.⁵² From the A.A.U., the Reverend R.S. de Courcy Laffan, who was on the British Olympic Committee, received the following response to Longboat's anticipated participation in the Olympic marathon:

The A.A.U. of the United States through its officials now in London desired to acquaint you with the fact that, as a matter of record, Thomas Longboat has been declared a professional by the A.A.U. of the United States for an act committed in the United States. This is merely a matter of record.⁵³

Apparently Longboat competed against a certain Percy Sellen in the United States and the latter was a professional--on this evidence he was suspended as an amateur in the United States.⁵⁴ On May 4, 1908, Colonel J. Hanbury-Williams, Chairman of the Canadian Olympic Committee, wrote to the British Olympic Committee regarding the subject: "You will observe that the Association [C.A.A.U.] deems Longboat to be eligible in every particular to participate in the Games as an amateur."⁵⁵ According to the general regulations for the Olympic Games, number seven, an athlete's amateur status will be accepted by the British Olympic Committee if the

⁵² British Olympic Council, op. cit., p. 29.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 82.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 80.

country's association guaranteed his status as an amateur.⁵⁶ On this ground and because the evidence against Longboat was rather circumstantial, he was allowed to compete in the London marathon under protest from the manager of the American team.

What would have happened if Longboat had won the marathon is conjecture, but it can be safely presumed that the British Olympic Committee applauded Longboat's misfortune in the race, which Crocker described as follows:

All say that Longboat was running well at the twentieth mile in second place. He collapsed without any warning and complained of a severe pain in the head. This with the facts of his condition on arrival at the Stadium forty minutes afterwards, leave me but little doubt that the Indian received an overdose of some stimulant. As soon as he was brought in I went over and examined him carefully. A doctor was there and said, "He is better now and will be all right but he had a close call." I found a weak pulse - the respiration very slow - a pinpoint pupil of the eye and an unconscious condition which was not sleep. To all appearance someone had got anxious and thinking to help the Indian by giving him a stimulant, had given him an overdose.⁵⁷

Some people thought that Tom Flanagan might have been personally involved, but Manager Crocker rejected such accusations. Crocker felt very strongly against incriminations that Longboat sold the race and stated that "this does a good runner like Longboat, uneducated as he may be, a great injustice."⁵⁸ Two months after his return to Canada Longboat was running again, but as a professional. His professional status influenced many outstanding Canadian marathon runners to turn professional in 1909, including Fred Simpson, the "Ojibway Thunderbolt," and Bill Sherring, the

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 29.

⁵⁷ John Howard Crocker, Report of the First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team, 1908, p. 11.

⁵⁸ Keyes, op. cit., p. 49.

1906 Olympic marathon victor.⁵⁹ Distance running was the crase of the period, made popular in Canada at first by Sherring and later by one of Canada's most colourful athletes ever, Tom Longboat. As a professional the latter ran some unforgettable races against top athletes such as Alfie Schrubb, the World Professional Champion of Great Britain, St. Yves of France, Pietri of Italy, Svanberg of Sweden, and Hayes and Nebrich, both from the United States.⁶⁰ These all-time greats introduced professionalism in track and field with such an amount of success that the gate receipts for one race, the Schrubb-Longboat race, totalled \$14,000.⁶¹

The Olympic individual clay bird competition was dominated by Canadians. W.H. Ewing, who won this same competition in Paris in 1900, managed to secure the Olympic honours for the second time. His recorded score of seventy-two out of a possible eighty was a "meritorious performance," giving him a margin of fifteen percent over the silver medallist and nearly twenty percent over the bronze medallist.⁶² The Right Honorable Lord Westbury, chairman of the committee organizing the Olympic trap-shooting or clay pigeon shooting competition, presented an Olympic trophy to be competed for at each Olympic Games. The first holder of the thirty-inch high, double-handled cup of silver was W.H. Ewing.^{63, 64} Two months

⁵⁹ Kevin G. Jones, "Sport in Canada - 1900 to 1920," Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1970, p. 197.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Howell and Howell, op. cit., p. 267.

⁶² British Olympic Council, op. cit., p. 281.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ The Globe and Mail, July 28, 1908.

prior to the Olympic trap-shooting competition Ewing only managed a seventh place in the Canadian Olympic trap-shooting trials, held at the Exhibition Grounds in Toronto.⁶⁵ Canada's George Beattie salvaged a silver medal with a total of sixty, while Canadians also filled the fourth, fifth, eighth and thirteenth places,⁶⁶ which earned Canada a silver medal in the team clay pigeon shooting competition.

In the minutes of the 1908 Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., the performances of the Canadian Olympic cycling team were well summarized: "Our cyclists did not have the necessary speed for the short races but secured third in the team race. They appeared to better advantages in the longer distances."⁶⁷

Apart from placing third in the team pursuit race, there was only one more highlight for the Canadian team from a spectator's point of view. In the hundred kilometres race for the Prince of Wales Cup, the two Canadians who qualified for the finals stood out for their "pluck and sportsmanship."⁶⁸ Andrews, who placed sixth for Canada, rode for forty of the sixty-two miles with a twelve-inch gash in his leg, due to a nasty fall.⁶⁹ Young, the other Canadian finalist, fell back to pace the eventual winner for eight laps in order to catch up with the leaders again,

⁶⁵ Ibid., May 22, 1908.

⁶⁶ British Olympic Council, op. cit., p. 280.

⁶⁷ Jones, op. cit., p. 459.

⁶⁸ J. Howard Crocker, "Report of the First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team," report to Canadian Central Olympic Committee, 1908, p. 8.

⁶⁹ The Globe and Mail, July 18, 1908.

after suffering a puncture.⁷⁰ Since Bartlett, the eventual winner, represented England and since the European dominance was feared in this race, the English appreciated Young's gallantry all the more. By 1908, cycling experienced a loss of public interest in Canada, as well as a decline in participation. This was mainly due to disagreements within the executive regarding its stand towards professionalism in cycling, as well as the debut of the motorcycle and the automobile. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the Canadian cyclists still managed to perform creditably. In the report of the team manager he emphasized the fact that the European cyclists were specializing in short and longer distances.⁷¹ Rather than each team member riding in all the events, their teams consisted of sprinters as well as distance cyclists, which gave them an obvious advantage over those not adopting this strategy.

Three teams originally entered for the Olympic Lacrosse competition, but after South Africa withdrew the battle for top honours was limited to the United Kingdom and Canada. For the first time in the history of Canadian lacrosse, a team was selected from all parts of the Dominion to represent Canada.⁷² The Englishmen wore red jerseys, while the Canadians sported white jerseys trimmed with green with a green maple leaf on the chest. The large crowd that gathered to see the sub-

⁷⁰ British Olympic Council, *op. cit.*, p. 123.

⁷¹ Crocker, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

⁷² British Olympic Council, *op. cit.*, p. 205.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

sequent match witnessed an historical event. Not only did they see the first-ever authentic representative lacrosse team of Canada in action, but also the last-ever Olympic lacrosse game, as lacrosse was never again included in the Olympic program. The United Kingdom was defeated by a score of fourteen to ten. This gave Canada her second gold medal in lacrosse, following the St. Louis triumph of 1904.

The only other two medals obtained by Canadians were in the International Rifle Shooting Team Competition and in the bantam-weight "catch-as-catch-can" (better known as "freestyle" in modern wrestling) wrestling competition. In the shooting event the six team members won a bronze medal, while "A. Cote, the wiry little French-Canadian, has carried off a bronze medal...a victory the Canadians did not expect."⁷⁴

According to Graph I (page 432) the 1908 Team was the third most successful of the thirteen Canadian Olympic Teams up to 1968. The Canadians left London with three gold medals, the same number of silver medals and seven bronze medals. Graph II (page 433) shows the 1908 Canadian team performance fourth to those of 1912, 1920 and 1932 on a percentage basis in medals in relation to the number of participants. The 1908 Olympic Games were a major breakthrough for National Teams from the North American continent, and a vote of confidence in the use of preliminary trials for a national team. As for the success of the Games of 1908 as a whole it was stated:

Thoughtful men in England have their doubts as to whether the Olympian games serve any good purpose. As a result of the meeting just finished, the relations between the English and American athletic officials have become so strained that it will become exceedingly difficult for representatives of the two nations to arrange competitions in the future or carry them out

⁷⁴ Crocker, op. cit., p. 8.

without unpleasant incidents....The Olympiad also leaves minor heart-burnings with the representatives of other nations, and, while altogether an athletic success, as a means of promoting international friendships, it has been a deplorable failure.⁷⁵

Once again Baron Pierre de Coubertin's Olympic ideals appeared to be buried under the desire for victory.

⁷⁵ The Globe and Mail, July 27, 1908.

CHAPTER VIII

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM 1912

Due to the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin the Olympic Games were revived. He had subsequently witnessed four such festivals and felt that some changes were necessary to ensure the future of the Olympic Games. In his Presidential address at the International Olympic Committee meeting in Berlin, on 28 May, 1909, de Coubertin spoke his mind:

Of all countries in the world, Sweden, at the moment, possesses the best conditions necessary for organizing the Olympic Games in a way that will satisfy all the claims athletics and our expectations may demand....It will be necessary to avoid attempting to copy the Olympic Games of London. The next Olympiads must not have such a character, they must not be so comprehensive. There was altogether too much in London. The Games must be kept more purely athletic; they must be more dignified, more discreet; more in accordance with classic and artistic requirements; more intimate and, above all, less expensive....With the Northern Games as a model we are led to consider that a grant of 300,000 francs, over and above the receipts that may be counted on from the sale of tickets, ought to be sufficient security for an Olympic Committee.¹

The Olympic Games of 1912 was hosted, as de Coubertin suggested, in Sweden, and most of his wishes and ideals were accommodated at the fifth modern Olympiad. While international goodwill and friendship reached an all-time low in London, Stockholm greatly revived the harmony and ideals for which Baron de Coubertin stood.

The original purpose of the Olympiad, which was to promote international friendships, seems likely to be accomplished. The Canadians, Americans, and English are training together in the most friendly way.²

The Olympic festival at Stockholm differed from the previous one in London in various aspects, bringing about many of the required funda-

¹ F.A.M. Webster, *Olympic Cavalcade*, (London: Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., 1948), p. 86.

² The Globe and Mail (Toronto), July 6, 1912.

mental changes conceived by Pierre de Coubertin. The estimated 23,050 pounds sterling for the total cost of staging the Games was just about half the expense of the fourth Olympic Games.³ Further changes came in the form of the duration of the Olympics, the number of events included on the program, the absence of a connection between a World Fair or Exhibition and the Games, and the inclusion of some events which ultimately proved to be worthy and lasting innovation in the modern Olympics.

The first two of these changes went hand in hand. The Swedish organizers reduced the number of events included in the London program. After limiting the number of events, and thus providing a program which resembled the modern Summer Olympics, there was no longer the necessity to have the Games last over a period of twelve days, as in London. Instead, the fifth Olympiad was held over a period of eight days.⁴

Except for the two Olympic festivals held in Greece in 1896 and 1906, all the other festivals had been organized in conjunction with Exhibitions. London did not benefit from the failures of the Paris and St. Louis Games, caused by the close connection to the World Fairs, and made use of financial assistance from the Franco-British Exhibition. This forced the British Olympic Committee to comply with the wishes of the Exhibition Committee; the low attendance at the 1908 Olympic Games was a direct result of this unsuccessful dual organization, and the prices for spectators were fixed unreasonably high. The Swedish Olympic Committee heeded the Baron's advice and dissociated their organization from any outside financial assistance. Notwithstanding the fact that they had to

³ Webster, loc. cit.

⁴ Ibid.

content themselves with a comparatively low budget, the organizers succeeded in presenting the athletic world with outstanding facilities. The high standard of the track and field performances was a well-earned compliment to those involved in having the track in superb condition.

The preparation of the Stadium track and infield was carried out between August, 1911, and May, 1912, to the ideas and under the eagle eye of the late Charles Perry... who laid out the grounds at Athens in 1906 and Shepard's Bush, London, 1908. He was 'facile princeps' master of his art, and the Stadium in Stockholm stands in his memorial to this day.⁵

At the foot of Hill Laboratoriebacken, a swimming pool and diving tower were constructed in the waters of Djurgadsbrunnsviken at a cost of 1723 pounds sterling.⁶ Although numerous open-air swimming pools were connected with Stockholm, none complied with the Olympic requirements of 100 metres in length, forcing the organizers to invest in a pool which met the Olympic standards. Although many of the 109 official events competed in at the London Games were eliminated from the 1912 Olympic program, some new ones were incorporated--some became regular Olympic events, while others survived only the 1912 Olympics. Those to stand the test of time were the modern pentathlon and the equestrian events. The modern pentathlon combined riding, fencing, shooting, swimming and running into one of the most testing events in so far as skill and stamina are concerned.⁷ This event was decided on an individual basis only, until 1948; from 1952 onward the team competition was added to the program.

Although Baron Pierre de Coubertin was always interested in eques-

⁵ Ibid., p. 87.

⁶ Ibid., p. 90.

⁷ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1967), p. 122.

trian events, their introduction into the Olympic curriculum is due to the initiative and untiring devotion of Count Clarence von Rosen, Master of the Horse of the King of Sweden.⁸ Von Rosen proposed permanent inclusion of the equestrian events as from the 1906 Olympic Games, but due to arguments against it--varying from inadequate funds to doubts as to whether the number of entries would be sufficient--Stockholm was the first to introduce equestrian events in an Olympic program. The Games at London disappointed von Rosen, but he realized that it was only a matter of time before equestrianism would be an Olympic event. Although eighty-eight entries from eight different countries were received for the equestrian events in London, the International Horse Show Committee, which was to handle the organization, at the last moment abandoned the idea of staging them.⁹ The equestrian events include the Three Day Event: the dressage, cross-country, and jumping.

Throughout Scandinavia the Swedes were conscious of the "harmonious, equal and well-balanced development of the human body as a whole."¹⁰ This viewpoint caused the Swedish Olympic Committee to include an extra event in the shotput, discus and javelin, whereby the competitor had to throw or put the apparatus first with the right hand and then with the left. The best put or throw by each hand would then be added for the athlete's grand total. Needless to say, these events did not stand the test of time. Both the 400 metre hurdles and the steeplechase event were

⁸ E. Schimit-Jensen, Equestrian Olympic Games, (London: Welbecson Press Ltd., 1948), p. 23.

⁹ Ibid., p. 24.

¹⁰ Webster, op. cit., p. 89.

eliminated from the 1912 Olympic track and field program, but were reinstated at the 1920 Games.¹¹ Steeplechasing first made its appearance on an Olympic program at the 1900 Games in Paris. Two steeplechase events were included--one over 4,000 metres and the other, a handicap event, over 2,500 metres. At the following Games in St. Louis, only one steeplechase event was included, over a course of 2,500 metres. In London, this event was decided over a 3,200 metres course, and in 1912 there was no competition in this event. From 1920 onward the steeplechase event was run over a course of 3,000 metres, except in 1932, when the official in charge of counting the number of laps became ill, resulting in the runners doing an extra lap due to the subsequent confusion.¹²

Reports are conflicting as to the number of participants at the Olympic Games in Stockholm. However, it appears that between 2,200 and 2,600 athletes took part in the 1912 festival.^{13, 14} These athletes represented twenty-seven different countries,¹⁵ and for the first time a significant number of women participated. The fifty-seven female competitors¹⁶ competed in lawn tennis, as in London, and also in swimming and diving.¹⁷ The women represented Australia, Austria, Germany, Sweden,

¹¹ Sports Illustrated, op. cit., p. 100.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Webster, op. cit., p. 87.

¹⁴ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 46.

¹⁵ Webster, loc. cit.

¹⁶ Roxborough, loc. cit.

¹⁷ Webster, op. cit., p. 100.

France, and Great Britain.¹⁸

Olympic trials for the different sports were held at various places over Canada. The 100, 200, 400, 800, and 1,000 metre events were held at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, and to enable athletes from different areas to compete, the Canadian Northern Railway introduced special trains to Winnipeg at special rates.¹⁹

Canada was represented in Stockholm by less than half the number of athletes who represented Canada in London. Notwithstanding the fact that this was Canada's smallest Olympic team ever, they managed to win three gold, two silver, and three bronze medals, as well as two fourth and two fifth places. The most outstanding Canadian athlete at Stockholm was undoubtedly George Hodgson. He was entered in the 100 metres, 400 metres and the 1,500 metres free-style swimming events. Although he was unplaced in the 100 metre free-style event, he won two Olympic gold medals in the other two and bettered four world records in the process. In the 400 metre final he added a new world mark of five minutes, 24.4 seconds.²⁰ Prior to this tremendous achievement, Hodgson set three world records in winning the original 1,500 metres free-style event. By going on to finish the mile, he not only collected world records for 1,000 metres and 1,500 metres, but also for the mile. The times were fourteen minutes thirty-seven seconds, twenty-two minutes, and twenty-three minutes 34.5 seconds, respectively; Hodgson's time set for the 1,500 metres bettered the Olympic record set by Taylor in London in 1908 by two minutes and thirty-

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Kevin G. Jones, "Sport in Canada - 1900 to 1920," Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1970, p. 460.

²⁰ Ferenc Mezö, The Modern Olympic Games, (Budapest: Pannonia Press, 1956), p. 126.

three seconds.²¹ Although it is impossible to set more than one record in one race in swimming today, it was legal in 1912.

The nineteen year old lad came into prominence in 1911, when he won the one-mile swimming race at the Coronation Games in London for his Club, the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. After his stunning Olympic performances, Hodgson visited Germany and received the Kaiser Prize in Hamburg after winning a 500 metres race. After the First World War, he was decorated for meritorious service and was also awarded the King's Medal and Air Force Cross.²²

The other Canadian gold medal was won by George Goulding in the 10,000 metres walk. This victory by the Toronto walker was a fitting climax to his performances over previous years. In 1908 he was placed fourth in the 3,000 metres walk and twenty-second in the marathon. With one or two exceptions, he held every Canadian open and native record from one to ten miles for more than fifty years.²³ In June, 1910, he established a new world record for the one-mile walk by recording a time of six minutes 25.4 seconds.²⁴ During the summer of 1910, he twice defeated the British and European champion, Ernest Webb, and also defeated Sam Liebman, the American title holder.²⁵ By the end of the first mile during the Stockholm race, Goulding led by thirty yards, and when he broke the

²¹ The Globe and Mail, July 11, 1912.

²² Roxborough, op. cit., pp. 49-50.

²³ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 3.

²⁴ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 50.

²⁵ Ibid.

tape he was eighty yards ahead of second placed Webb, from Great Britain, and 200 yards ahead of Altimani, from Italy.²⁶ In the process of winning a gold medal, Goulding also established a new world record for the event with a time of forty-six minutes 28.4 seconds.²⁷ Mr. Goulding is still active in the sport in which he won Olympic laurels, but as an official.

In the running long jump, Dr. Calvin D. Bricker won a silver medal for Canada with a leap of twenty-three feet seven and seven-eighths inches, improving on his bronze medal performance in London by over four inches.²⁸ Another Canadian competed in the long jump, A. Maranda, but whereas Dr. Bricker succeeded in placing second, Maranda only managed to finish second last out of a field of twenty-eight.²⁹ Although Bricker obtained a fourth place in the London Olympics in the hop, step and jump, his attempt at this event in Sweden was less successful. He had to be satisfied with eighteenth place; in the twentieth and last position was his fellow Canadian, A. Maranda.³⁰

Canada's second silver medal was won by Duncan Gillis in the hammer throwing event, with an effort of 159 feet nine and one-eighth inches.³¹ During this event some rather unusual action took place:

²⁶ The Globe and Mail, July 12, 1912.

²⁷ Megede, Die Geschichte der olympischen Leichtathletik, (Berlin: Verlag Bartels & Wernitz K.G., 1970), p. 112.

²⁸ Mezö, op. cit., p. 111.

²⁹ Megede, op. cit., p. 118.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 119.

³¹ Mezö, op. cit., p. 114.

"The American, Simon P. Gillis, collided with the hammer and was put out of the game. He was borne away on a stretcher by Boy Scouts."³² Duncan Gillis, a police officer from Vancouver, won his first Canadian championship in 1909. Since then he improved rapidly and in 1912 he climbed to the top of his athletic career by winning an Olympic silver medal. In 1913 he was the outstanding athlete at the Canadian track and field championships and won the honour of having the highest individual score by winning the discus and placing second in the shotput, as well as in the hammer and throwing the fifty-six pound weight for distance.³³ Gillis also entered the discus event and finished in fourteenth position. His performance was commendable, since forty competitors battled for top honours in this event.³⁴

The Canadian track and field team succeeded in winning another two medals. William Happeny won a bronze medal in the pole vault, while Frank Lukeman did the same in the pentathlon. The way Happeny won his medal was rather unique. Two Americans were tied for the second place, which meant that no bronze medals should have been presented, since the next position was the fourth. Happeny tied for fourth spot with Frank Murphy, from the United States, and Bertil Uggla, from Sweden; notwithstanding their apparent fourth position, all three of them received bronze medals. "Warum... Happeny...Murphy...und...Uggla...durchweg mit Bronze-medailen bedachte,

³² The Globe and Mail, July 15, 1912.

³³ Davies, op. cit., p. 3.

³⁴ Megede, op. cit., p. 121.

bleibt das Geheimnis des Internationalen Olympischen Komitees"³⁵ (why they were given bronze medals stayed the secret of the International Olympic Committee). No reasonable explanation for this phenomenon was ever given. Notwithstanding the mystery associated with William Happeny's bronze medal, it can possibly be connected with his ill fortune during competition:

When the Canadian's turn came again he topped the bar without touching, but lost control and fell to the ground like a log on his chest, his arms outstretched. He staggered to his feet, blood dripping from his nostrils, and was helped to the dressing-room where he fainted.³⁶

It is possible that because "...he was injured and rendered incapable of continuing..."³⁷ the officials, in a weak moment, gave Happeny the bronze medal. If this assumption is correct, then the Swedish officials were compelled to award both Murphy and Uggla bronze medals. The whole situation was made more awkward by the fact that in 1912 no benefit was given to an athlete with his third attempt. This meant that if two athletes both cleared twelve feet for their maximum height, then they were tied in competition notwithstanding any difference in the number of attempts. Due to this regulation, ties in pole vaulting and high jumping were quite frequent.

Frank Lukeman also received his bronze medal under controversial circumstances. Jim Thorpe, the renowned Sac Indian from Carlisle University competing for the United States, won both the pentathlon and the decathlon. He was hailed "the greatest athlete in the world" by King

³⁵ Ibid., p. 117.

³⁶ The Globe and Mail, July 12, 1912.

³⁷ Ibid., July 13, 1912.

Gustav V and he was also presented with a silver model of a Viking ship by the Czar of Russia.³⁸ Unfortunately it was discovered after the Olympics that Jim Thorpe had accepted a trivial sum of money during his summer vacation for playing baseball. He was therefore forced to relinquish his gold medals as well as his present from the Czar. This caused Lukeman to move into third position from fourth position prior to Thorpe's disqualification. Frank Lukeman also managed to finish fourteenth in the decathlon.³⁹ It is interesting to note that in both these events the President of the International Olympic Committee, Avery Brundage, competed and finished fifth in the pentathlon and fifteenth in the decathlon.^{40, 41}

The pentathlon was introduced at the 1912 Olympics as an event for males, and it consisted of the following five events: long jump, javelin, discus, 200 metres sprint and a 1,500 metres race. Until the 1924 Olympics in Paris, the pentathlon was part of the men's track and field program.⁴² Although this event was deleted from the Olympic program from 1928 to 1960, it was reinstated at the 1964 Olympics in Rome as an event for females, with certain changes. The pentathlon now consisted of competitions in the long jump, high jump, shot put, 200 metres and in the eighty metres hurdles.⁴³

³⁸ Roxborough, op. cit., pp. 48-49.

³⁹ Megede, op. cit., p. 126.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 124.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 126.

⁴² Ibid., p. 172.

⁴³ Official Report of the Canadian Olympic Association, Canada at the Olympic Games, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1964), p. 88.

In the 800 metre final, Melville Brock bettered the old world record by one-tenth of a second. Unfortunately his time only secured him a fourth position. Brock's time of one minute 52.7 seconds, which bettered the Canadian record by eight-tenths of a second, was due to a 52.4 seconds first lap. By finishing fourth in the finals Brock still managed to beat the all-time great German middle distance runner, Hanns Braun, who came sixth.^{44, 45}

Again Canada proved to be strong in the marathon by having three athletes finishing in the first fifteen places; James Duffy managed to finish fifth, while Edouard Fabre and William Forsyth obtained eleventh and fifteenth, respectively.⁴⁶ Fate struck in the marathon when a "...Portugese runner, F. Lazaro...died in hospital today from sunstroke."⁴⁷

Bobby Kerr, the Canadian gold medalist sprinter in 1908, was originally chosen to represent his country at Stockholm but "...withdrew from the team because of business reasons."⁴⁸ At the time Army Howard, from Winnipeg, Manitoba, was considered the ideal successor to Kerr, and Canada cherished his chances at the Games. Not only was Howard a prominent celebrity in the sports pages due to his athletic ability, but also due to his independent nature:

⁴⁴ The Globe and Mail, July 23, 1912.

⁴⁵ Megede, op. cit., p. 105.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 111.

⁴⁷ The Globe and Mail, July 16, 1912.

⁴⁸ Ibid., June 12, 1912.

The coach finds most of the men easy to handle but is having trouble with the pick of the lot, Army Howard, the colored sprinter. Howard, from all accounts, is suffering from "swelled head" and does not care to take any orders. He states that he has trained himself with success for three years and that he needs no assistance.⁴⁹

Walter Knox, the team coach, decided to send Howard home for insubordination. Howard, however, decided at the eleventh hour to "... place himself one hundred percent under the coach's orders."⁵⁰ After Howard ironed out his domestic problems, he was confronted with an international problem which presented an even more serious threat to his participation:

The Swedish Olympic Committee today protested against permitting Howard, the Negro member of the Canadian team, contesting. Sweden's Olympic Committee lodged a formal protest against the black on grounds that he ran a professional race against Donaldson in South Africa three years ago.⁵¹

Notwithstanding controversies connected with Army Howard, he managed to compete in the 1912 Olympic Games and although his favorite saying was, "Well, boys, I don't expect you to believe me, but I'm going to show you when these Olympic Games come along," the Canadian star sprinter never got into the finals.⁵² The only other medal for Canada was won by Everard B. Butler in the single-sculls rowing. His time in the semi-finals entitled him to a bronze medal.⁵³ In the 10,000 metres

⁴⁹ Ibid., June 13, 1912.

⁵⁰ Ibid., June 29, 1912.

⁵¹ Ibid., July 6, 1912.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Mezö, op. cit., p. 128.

Joe Keeper came up with a remarkable performance, finishing in fourth position despite an extremely strong field of competitors. In the 200 mile road race, in which 135 competitors started, Fred Brown, of Canada, managed to finish fifth.⁵⁴ Fifth place in the spring board diving, which was dominated by Germans, was taken by R. Zimmerman, from Canada.⁵⁵

Graph II (page 433) shows that Canadian athletes were justified in requiring international competition. Not only did the Canadian Olympic athletes perform most creditably at the 1912 Games, but they also kept up the high standard set by the team in London, despite the increased number of competitors. The 1912 Canadian Olympic Team proved to be the most successful one ever, according to Graph II, to represent Canada at any Olympics. This Olympiad saw more women enter the Olympic competition scene on an unofficial basis--progress was made towards including ladies' events in future Olympic Games. Canada not only made progress in so far as international competition was concerned, but also in the representative Olympic circles; Sir John Hanbury-Williams became Canada's first official representative on the International Olympic Committee while stationed in Scotland as the Commanding Officer of the Canadian Forces there.⁵⁶

The Swedes proved that Baron Pierre de Coubertin's initial dreams of the Olympic Games could be reality--"Stockholm has set a standard for Olympic arrangements and hospitality which future Olympiads hardly will be able to surpass..."⁵⁷

⁵⁴ The Globe and Mail, July 8, 1912.

⁵⁵ Ibid., July 10, 1912.

⁵⁶ Jones, op. cit., p. 460.

⁵⁷ The Globe and Mail, July 6, 1912.

CHAPTER IX

OLYMPIC GAMES AT ANTWERP 1920

Instead of being the year for friendly endeavors towards ensuring international goodwill and understanding, 1916 left little, if any time for furthering the Olympic ideal. For this reason the Olympic Games of 1916 were only mentioned on the official honour roll and tablet in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne as "Sixth Olympic Games, Berlin, 1916 - Omitted."¹

The International Olympic Committee unanimously awarded the 1916 Olympics to the city of Berlin during the Stockholm Games. Notwithstanding unfavourable political developments, the German Olympic Committee commenced preparation for the 1916 Olympiad. Dr. Carl Diem was elected as General Secretary for the Sixth Olympic Games. By June, 1913, a new stadium was erected to the north of the Grunewald; a swimming pool followed and it was situated in the centre of the Grunewald racing track.² Up to that time, Sweden donated a million kroner (\$40,000) towards the Berlin Olympics, while in Britain, the Duke of Westminster's Olympic Appeal Committee set their sights on raising 100,000 pounds sterling to keep the Olympic ideal going.³ Germany was inspired by the prospects of being the host country for the 1916 Olympics and persuaded the double Olympic victor of 1900, Alva Kraenzlein, to return from America to his native Germany as head coach.⁴ The Sixth

¹ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 52.

² F.A.M. Webster, Olympic Cavalcade, (London: Hutchinson and Co., 1948), p. 102.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Olympiad was going to to be the greatest of them all--unfortunately political developments deprived Berlin from hosting the 1916 Olympic Games. Despite all the preparations, World War I exploded and plans for the Sixth Olympiad were discontinued. The war took its toll in manpower, and war does not make concessions to Olympic athletes. Canada lost many fine athletes during the war; some of the better known athletes who did not return from the front lines were J. Duffy, who competed in the 1912 marathon and placed fifth, and A. Decoteau, who competed in the Stockholm Olympics in the 5,000 metres.⁵

The choice of Antwerp as the site for the seventh Olympiad was both sentimental and illogical. For four bitter years Belgium was occupied by the German forces. By the time the war ended, the Belgian people were battle-weary and drained of their enthusiasm and initiative. Notwithstanding all those signs of failure, the International Olympic Committee insisted on "awarding" battle-seared Belgium the seventh Olympiad over the requests of Rome, Amsterdam and Budapest. The International Olympic Committee anticipated that the gesture of awarding the Games to Antwerp would be accepted as a tribute by the rest of the world to the bravery of the people of Belgium. This decision was sentimentally sound but practically rather unfortunate.

Belgium was given only one year in which to prepare a track, build a stadium and construct the other necessities for a festival of such importance. The result could hardly be described as accommodating and satisfying. Nevertheless, the Belgians were determined to see this

⁵ Kevin G. Jones, "Sport in Canada - 1900 to 1920," Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1970, p. 207.

enterprise through as indeed they had survived four years of war. Not even the Olympic spirit could subdue the bitterness and animosity created by the war and for that reason the host country withheld invitations to Germany and Austria. This cannot be used as an argument against awarding the Olympics to Belgium, however, as such bitterness would probably have been just as much in evidence as in other countries which requested the honour of staging the Olympics.

All over the world, war-weary soldiers were called upon to defend their country's athletic honour. In Great Britain the noted author, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who also acted as the President of the English Amateur Field Events Association, appealed through his writings to the youth of England:

We have lots of undiscovered talent. That is certain.... Among the odd ninety-nine there must be many who are natural jumpers, sprinters or weight throwers. We have to find them.... If we are beaten because we are the worst athletes we must smile and congratulate the better men. But at least let us make sure next time that our best men have been found and brought to the field.⁶

In the United States of America, similar appeals were directed at the athletically capable youth. In the Spalding Official Almanac the President of the American Olympic Committee, Gustavus T. Kirby, expressed the feeling of the American nation:

Let every boy or girl who can run or jump; let every marksman who can shoot a pistol, rifle or gun; let every fencer who can use foil, duelling sword or sabre; let every swimmer who knows the back stroke, breast stroke or crawl, or who can do plain or fancy diving; let every football man who can dodge, block and kick; let every oarsman who can use oars to sweep; let every tennis player who can swing a racket and golf player who can drive and put, gird up his loins and go into training for these world contests for the benefit of himself and the glory of his country. Let every sportsman who loves sport for sport's sake, let every patriot who would see his country triumph,

⁶ Ibid, p. 107.

put his hand in his pocket and donate generously towards the expenses of America's participation in the Games.⁷

In Canada a more practical method was introduced to acquire the cream of the country's athletes for the Olympic Games; Walter Knox, the coach of the Canadian Olympic Team, made an extensive seven-week tour across Canada in order to find prospects to represent their country at the seventh Olympiad. The prospects then competed in the Olympic Trials, on the sixteenth of July at the Montreal Amateur Athletic Grounds, for the honour to represent Canada at the Antwerp Games.^{8, 9} Ireland also joined the ranks of those countries who were not invited to the 1920 Olympic Games. The Executive Committee of the Olympics withdrew their invitation since Ireland refused to compete under the British flag.¹⁰

It soon became apparent that Antwerp was a poor choice to host the seventh Olympiad. The enthusiasm for such organization was nothing more than lukewarm:

...[There] appears to be a lack of immediate interest prevailing among many of the sub-committees recently appointed. Some of them are charged with work of importance, but up to the present have shown so little activity that they have been sharply censured by the Belgian newspapers. With the exception of the Executive Committee and one or two others, bodies charged with arrangements for the Olympic Games have done very little up to the present, and now find themselves flooded with work and confusion.¹¹

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), June 2, 1920.

⁹ Ibid., July 19, 1920.

¹⁰ Ibid., July 21, 1920.

¹¹ Ibid., July 15, 1920.

The athletic track was in no condition to accommodate the strain of all the races, considering the haste in which it was prepared and the amount of rain that preceded the Olympic events. The cycling track in the Antwerp Velodrome also left much to be desired. The track itself was about five feet wide, with angles of from forty to seventy degrees. Dissatisfaction was evident amongst the cyclists, since the cycling track was actually a converted motorcycle race track.¹²

After the first heat of the 10,000 metres walk, for example, it was discovered that the course was one lap short. The officials recognized the results but disregarded the time attached to the race.¹³ The Executive Committee of the Olympic Games was extremely disappointed at the weak attendance at the Games, but bravely accepted their financial losses.

In the presence of approximately 3,000 athletes from twenty-seven countries, King Albert declared the seventh Olympiad officially open on August 14, 1920. Twenty-seven homing pigeons were released; "...polite fiction is that the brave birds shall carry to the countries competing the news that the Games are open, and all are assembled in peace."¹⁴

The Olympic year of 1920 will always be remembered as Canada's golden period for boxing. In the eight weight divisions, Canada had three finalists, one of whom managed to win. In the welterweight division Bert Schneider, of the Montreal A.A.A., was declared the winner on

¹² The Globe and Mail, August 11, 1920.

¹³ Ibid., August 18, 1920.

¹⁴ Ibid., August 16, 1920.

points over Ireland from England after an extra round, which indicates that the fight was a draw after the four fixed rounds. At the 1920 Games the boxing rules indicated that an extra round would be added if two boxers were still even after the four scheduled rounds, in order to decide the eventual winner. The 1920 boxing rules, which have been changed since, also stated that each nation was permitted to enter two competitors in each weight division, with one reserve. Eight ounce gloves were used while each fight, except in the case of a draw, consisted of four rounds of a duration of three minutes each. Rounds were separated by a minute rest period and a contest could be shortened by a knockout.¹⁵

Bert Schneider continued his boxing career successfully as a professional after the 1920 Olympics.¹⁶ C.G. Graham, flyweight, and A. Prudhomme, middleweight, won silver medals, while C. Newton, lightweight, and M. Herscovitch, middleweight, managed to win bronze medals. Ten nations competed in the Olympic boxing contests. Only Great Britain and the United States placed above Canada in the final standing. This was a feat never again to be equalled in Canadian Olympic boxing history. Before the Olympic boxing tournament started, the eligibility of several of the Canadian boxers was questioned by the American Olympic Committee. The American inquiry was based on the belief that some of the Canadian boxers had fought professionally before the Olympic Games. Fortunately the American suspicions proved to be invalid and warranted no further action.¹⁷

¹⁵ The Globe and Mail, August 21, 1920.

¹⁶ Kevin G. Jones, "Sport in Canada - 1900 to 1920," Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1970, p. 244.

¹⁷ The Globe and Mail, July 17, 1920.

For the first time in Canadian Olympic history the team was truly national in character. Representatives from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, due to the efforts of Mr. Walter Knox, were included in the Canadian Olympic track and field team.¹⁸ Despite the fact that the team appeared to be very strong, little success was achieved. This not only was a great disappointment to Canadians in general but more so to Walter Knox, who put considerable effort into assembling the strongest possible Canadian side for Olympic competition. His determination was responsible for partial consolation, perhaps, in the form of a gold medal in the 110 metre hurdles.

At the time of the Olympics, Earl Thompson of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, was furthering his studies in the United States at Dartmouth University. He turned down an invitation from the Canadian Olympic Committee to compete in the Canadian Olympic trials in Montreal, due to business and college commitments.¹⁹ Only through stubborn persistancy did Knox manage to persuade the Canadian hurdler to reconsider.

Thompson, who was born in 1895 in Prince Albert, went to the Antwerp Olympiad as the favourite in the 110 metre hurdles event.²⁰ Earlier in the Olympic year he broke the world record for the 120 yards hurdles event, with a time of 14.4 seconds. While studying in the United States, Thompson developed a new hurdling style together with his brother-in-law, Robert Simpson, who competed for the United States.²¹ Instead of

¹⁸ Jones, op. cit., p. 209.

¹⁹ The Globe and Mail, July 17, 1920.

²⁰ Megede, Die Geschichte der olympischen Leichtathletik, (Berlin: Verlag Bartels & Wernitz K.G., 1970), p. 141.

²¹ Ibid.

clearing the hurdle in the conservative way, they employed the double-arm style. This method became extremely popular following Thompson's Olympic success.

In the second heat of the first round, Earl Thompson was beaten by the eventual silver medallist, Harold Barron, from the United States. Both Barron and Thompson clocked fifteen seconds in winning their respective semi-final heats, but the latter seemed to have spoiled his chances for the finals the next day:

...A thigh muscle which had been troubling him for some time had gone. It was only by the kindness of Jack Moakley, the Cornell coach, who was looking after the U.S.A. team and sent his own satellite to put on his famous basket-weave taping, that Thompson was able to compete in the Final at 2:30 p.m. on 18 August, which he won from Barron....²²

Thompson's winning time of 14.8 seconds not only bettered the previous Olympic record for this event, set at fifteen seconds by Forrest Smithson at the 1908 Games, but also the previous world record.²³ His record-breaking performance at the Olympics could be freely compared with his 120 yards hurdles world record of 14.4 seconds.²⁴ After he completed his education, Thompson acted as track and field coach at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis. He held this position for the major part of his life until he retired approximately five years ago, and is now residing in California.²⁵

²² F.A.M. Webster, Olympic Cavalcade, (London: Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., 1948), p. 115.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Megede, op. cit., p. 141.

²⁵ Jack Davis, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 7.

Injuries hampered Canadian track and field performances considerably. The team captain and sprinter, Cecil Coaffee, was one of the victims:

Cecil Coaffee of Winnipeg has not yet recovered from the indisposition he suffered on arrival at Antwerp and in consequence has been withdrawn from the 200 metres race....²⁶

Coaffee's "indisposition" explains why he did not live up to the expectations of his coach, Walter Knox, and the critics in Canada. Another unfortunate victim of injuries was John Cameron from Vancouver, who was entered in the decathlon event but had to withdraw due to a tendon injury.²⁷ Canada's poor showing in track and field can be partly attributed to injuries, but a general lack of talent of international standard appears to be a more suitable explanation:

F.C. Freeman of Toronto, Canada's entry, [in the 10,000 metres walking event] failed to qualify. Freeman had no speed. He caused much amusement, and was applauded by the crowd when he finished wearing a raincoat.²⁸

The only other Canadian track and field athlete who stood up to world class competition was Archie McDiarmid from Vancouver. His fourth place finish in the fifty-six pounds weight throwing contest deserves honourable mention. Of the thirty-two athletes to finish the marathon, J. Dellow and A. Scholes of Canada finished thirteenth and fifteenth, respectively. Smoke, the other Canadian entry "...was not among the thirty-two who had finished when the timekeeper began to shut shop."²⁹

²⁶ The Globe and Mail, August 18, 1920.

²⁷ Ibid., August 21, 1920.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid., August 22, 1920.

In 1920 the Canadian swimming championships also served as the Olympic trials. George Vernot, who established himself as the most outstanding swimmer at the trials, appeared to be Canada's best chance for a gold medal. Branded as George Hodgson's successor, swimming enthusiasts expected Vernot to duplicate the performances of his idol. The team chosen after the trials to represent Canada at the Olympics in swimming also included George Hodgson, who was twenty-eight by then, and M. Goodeve. Captain Sidney Gooday, of the Ottawa Y.M.C.A., the Canadian 200 and 400 metres breast stroke record holder, was an additional late selection.³⁰ Although perhaps too much was expected of George Vernot, and quite unfairly so, he nevertheless proved himself to be one of the world's best free-style swimmers. He succeeded in bringing back two medals to Canada; in the 1,500 metres free-style he obtained a silver and in the 400 metres free-style Vernot won a bronze medal. Hodgson defended his titles unsuccessfully and none of the other Dominion swimmers reached the final of his respective event.

Richard Flint, who was Canada's sole representative in the diving events, managed a fifth position in the springboard diving finals.³¹ In the platform diving event Flint only managed a sixth position in his heat, despite the fact that he dived "...splendidly from the highest platforms, doing cleverly the forward double somersault, the backward double somersault, but was unfortunate in losing points at the lower platform."³²

³⁰ Ibid., July 18, 19 and 20, 1920.

³¹ Ibid., August 27, 1920.

³² Ibid., August 30, 1920.

Canada was represented at the Olympic Regatta by the Argonaut four, and although Robert Dibble was originally chosen to represent Canada in the singles, he withdrew. The Canadian oarsmen learnt that they would be in Antwerp only four days prior to competition; Dibble felt that after the long sea voyage he would not be able to perform well enough and decided not to make the trip.³³ In order to compensate for the lack of actual rowing practice while on board the ship, Charlie Haney, the Argonaut Rowing Club's veteran boatsman, installed rowing machines on board.³⁴ In order to make up for the days lost in final preparation, the oarsmen laboured feverishly to attain maximum fitness:

Canada's candidates for the world's four-oared championship at the Olympic Games are undergoing a course of training aboard this ship such as they have never before experienced. From 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. the oarsmen are kept busy by coach Tommy Allison and Joe Wright. Rowing on the machines, running on the deck, skipping the rope and shadow boxing are on the schedule. The athletes are out of bed at six o'clock in the morning, and in again at nine o'clock at night.³⁵

Despite the tremendous physical output by the athletes involved, little success was achieved in actual competition--the Canadians were beaten in their first outing by both Switzerland and Norway.

The men of the Dominion offered no explanation of their defeat. They say that they were fairly beaten, but find some consolation in the fact that the Swiss, who won the heat, also won the final of the event from the U.S. and Norway.³⁶

³³ Ibid., August 2 and 4, 1920.

³⁴ Ibid., August 10, 1920.

³⁵ Ibid., August 19, 1920.

³⁶ Ibid., August 30, 1920.

The performance of the Canadian crew can be better appreciated through analysis of some of their problems. Firstly, the crew had to make use of a coxswain in Olympic competition as stipulated by the International Olympic Committee.³⁷ This was an entirely new experience for the Argonaut crew and they had to adapt themselves to the situation. Secondly, the Argos had, it was thought, only four days to acclimatize in Belgium before the competition started, but as it turned out this period was reduced to only one day.³⁸ This extremely undesirable predicament was the result of a delay in the transportation of the Canadians' shell. Since the team was accommodated in Antwerp and the regatta was to take place in Brussels on the Brussels' Maritime Canal, the shell was shipped there but delayed for a number of days.³⁹ The third and most significant reason for their failure must be attributed to the breaking down of the rigger. The Canadian shell suffered a broken rigger en route to the starting point, and although they requested a postponement of the race until the rigger was fixed, the starter ordered them to take their starting position. In spite of the damaged rigger, the Canadians quickly pulled ahead. They maintained the lead up to the 500 metres mark, where the other arm of the rigger gave way and the Canadians had to withdraw from the race and were towed to the finish.⁴⁰

Joe Wright of Toronto and various continental rowing experts are unanimously of the opinion, when performances of

³⁷ Ibid., August 2, 1920.

³⁸ Ibid., August 26, 1920.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid., August 31, 1920.

the other crews are taken into consideration, that the Canadians are the best four who appeared in the regatta....⁴¹

Although the captain of the trapshooting team of Canada, J.H. Black, expressed the opinion that his team would triumph, such prophesy proved to be incorrect. "Two special cups offered by the Belgium Committee for the trapshooters who did not win places in the Olympic meet have been won by Canada and England...."⁴²

1920 saw the introduction of Winter Sports to the Olympic Games. Although London must be credited for being the first Olympic city to include such events, it was Antwerp that substantiated the idea of a Winter Olympic Games. Unfortunately Antwerp never received the official recognition of having staged the first Winter Olympics; it was decided to begin a separate cycle of winter sports, which commenced in 1924. Although the winners of the winter sports events in Antwerp were rewarded with medals and scrolls, the decision was made in 1925, in Prague, not to recognize their performances as official.⁴³ This delayed decision involved eighty-six figure skaters from ten different countries,⁴⁴ as well as half that number of hockey players.

The belated decision to have winter sports included in the Olympic program of 1920, reached Canada in the form of an invitation to compete in the hockey event. At the time the Winnipeg Falcons were in the process of defeating the University of Toronto in the Allan Cup

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid., July 28, 1920.

⁴³ Hugh Hoyles, "The History and Development of Hockey," Unpublished Paper, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, December 1968), p. 34.

⁴⁴ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 55.

finals in Toronto and they therefore also won the honour of representing their country at the Olympic Games. Time was a factor, with the result that the Falcons left for Antwerp straight from Toronto. The Falcons had more than just an Allan Cup winning team. Included in the team were outstanding athletes such as Frank Fredrickson, the star forward from Iceland, who also captained the Falcons to Olympic success, Halkie Halderson and Mike Goodman.⁴⁵ Goodman, who also originated from Iceland, was the all-round North American speed-skating champion. His skill and speed on the ice left an irrevocable impression on the European hockey crowds.⁴⁶ Dr. Hal Halderson proved his versatility in sport when he was later appointed as the coach of the University of Toronto senior rowing crew.⁴⁷

The first game the Falcons played in the Olympic hockey competition was against Czechoslovakia, which team the Canadians defeated fifteen to zero. This victory earned the Falcons the right to compete in the semi-finals against the United States. The semi-finals proved to be quite a different matter and the Canadians were held to a two to zero win. The irony involved in the semi-final game was that three of the American team members were Canadians.⁴⁸ In the finals the Winnipeg Falcons defeated the Swedish team by twelve to one. "The victory of the Canadians is decidedly popular here, not alone because of their unquestioned hockey super-

⁴⁵ The Globe and Mail, April 26, 1920.

⁴⁶ Roxborough, op. cit., pp. 55-56.

⁴⁷ T.A. Reed, The Blue and White, (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1944), p. 263.

⁴⁸ The Globe and Mail, April 26, 1920.

iority, but also because of their fine sportmanship and Canada's record in the war."⁴⁹

Canada sent her first boxing team to the Olympics and finished the tournament with flying colours; the boxing team's performance must be considered as the most outstanding performance ever in Olympic competition by a Canadian team. The Olympiad at Antwerp held some disappointments for Canada. The failure of the track and field team to live up to the expectations cherished for them, despite Earl Thompson's outstanding achievement, was a major disappointment. Although the track and field team was disillusioned, the overall picture of Canada's participation at the 1920 Olympiad was statistically quite satisfactory. Three gold medals, one being unofficial; three silver medals; and four bronze medals were won. Graph II (page 433) indicates that the Canadian performances at the 1920 Olympics rate them the second most successful team ever to represent Canada at an Olympiad.

Although a certain amount of animosity was still evident, due to the smoldering hatred generated by the First World War, the 1920 Olympiad was a brave effort to re-establish Baron de Coubertin's Olympic ideals. The Olympiad of 1920, furthermore, pioneered the first Olympic flag with the now familiar five interlocking rings, three on top and two at the bottom.⁵⁰ These colours of blue, yellow, black, green and red were chosen to represent the five major continents of our planet. Antwerp will never be remembered as one of the outstanding Olympic festivals, but it had its moments. These moments were even sweeter when the fact is considered

⁴⁹ Ibid., April 27, 1920.

⁵⁰ Megede, op. cit., p. 131.

that two years earlier the same youths, competing against one another in peace and togetherness, fought and hated each other bitterly on the battlefields of Europe.

CHAPTER X

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT PARIS 1924

It was in the French capital in 1894 that Baron Pierre de Coubertin presented the idea, to the representatives gathered at the Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, of reviving the Olympic Games. Approximately thirty years later sentiment towards the man who had invested his time, effort and fortune to cultivate the Olympics, proved to be the deciding factor in awarding Paris the honour of staging the eighth Olympiad. This choice was nevertheless a realistic one as many other European countries were still suffering financially from the effects of the war and consequently their sports bodies would not have been able to finance long distance travel to a different continent.

Not only were the effects of war felt financially in Europe, but also old tensions and animosities were still very much in evidence. Once again the I.O.C. thought it wise to outlaw the German nation, and hence violated de Coubertin's Olympic ideal of endeavouring to create better international understanding through Olympic competition. Politics had become one of the major problems of the Olympic Games.

A sharp contrast was evident between American bravado and European solemnness. The United States of America lived up to expectations of how the richest country in the world should travel. The S.S. America was chartered to transport the United States Olympic team to Paris: as in 1920, the United States Navy sent its representatives to the Olympics by battleship.¹

¹ F.A.M. Webster, Olympic Cavalcade, (London: Hutchinson & Co. Limited, 1948), p. 129.

The 1924 Olympics differed vastly from the 1900 debacle which was also staged in the City of Paris. The organization of the eighth Olympiad, in so far as facilities and lay-out were concerned, was a considerable improvement over the first Paris Olympiad. By 1924 the Olympic program had begun to show the welcome signs of stability; handicap events, which were very much part of the 1900 Olympic program, were something of the past. Although the French Olympic officials had learned an enormous amount from other countries on how to conduct track and field meets since the 1900 Games, their system of elimination in the 100 and 200 metres races left something to be desired. Each athlete who competed in the preliminary heats qualified for the quarter finals.² This method of conducting an elimination was decidedly unique, since it destroyed the whole purpose of an elimination system.

The idea of accommodating the athletes in an Olympic Village had been discovered by 1923, but did not come into effect until the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles.³ This idea was a little ahead of its time and did not meet with collective approval. Soccer and cycling demonstrated an amazing ability to attract spectators; each day the Colombes Stadium, where the soccer competition was conducted, was filled with vast crowds.⁴ Cycling took place in the Velodrome Municipale and the "...stands were thronged daily with thousands of enthusiasts, not a surprising circum-

² Megede, Die Geschichte der olympischen Leichtathletik, (Berlin: Verlag Bartels & Wernitz K.G., 1970), pp. 154-156.

³ Webster, op. cit., p. 130.

⁴ Ibid., p. 142.

stance when the popularity of cycling on the Continent is remembered."⁵ The popularity of women competing at the Olympic Games of 1924, convinced the organizers of the next festival to increase the number of sports in which females could enter. This resulted in the inclusion of women's track and field events in the program of the 1928 Olympics.

Of the fifty-five nations participating at the eighth Olympiad, Finland undoubtedly created the greatest overall impression of excellence. Athletes from this small country produced outstanding performances in the form of gold medals in skating, wrestling (Greco-Roman in particular), and above all, in track and field. Although the Finns also obtained gold medals in field events, their middle distance runners captured the imagination. Those who preferred to refer to the Paris Olympics of 1924 as the "Nurmi Games" had excellent reasons for so doing.⁶ Between the eighth and thirteenth of July, Nurmi ran in seven races and won them all. Twenty-six minutes after he broke the Olympic record for the 1,500 metres in the finals, Nurmi started in the finals of the 5,000 metres, where he again established a new Olympic record.⁷ It would be unjust, however, not to mention the performances of Nurmi's team member, Villa Ritola. Although he was qualified as a resident of the United States to represent that country, he chose to honour his birthright and instead represented Finland.⁸ He ran in three finals, winning two, one in world record breaking time and

⁵ Ibid., p. 143.

⁶ Megede, op. cit., p. 153.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Webster, op. cit., p. 134.

the other in Olympic record breaking time, and placing second behind the great Paavo Nurmi in the third. Truly an unforgettable Olympiad for Finland.

For Sweden, and especially the Swahn family, the 1924 Olympics strengthened their confidence that their record in shooting would never be equalled:

Alfred Swahn, from Sweden (1879-1931), won altogether three gold, three silver and three bronze medals at the Olympic Games of 1912, 1920 and 1924. His father Oscar acquired three gold, one silver and two bronze medals at the Olympic Games of 1908, 1912, and 1920. Thus father and son won six Olympic gold medals, four silver and five bronze medals. This is unparalleled in the history of Modern Olympic Games. There is but one such a case in the Ancient Games: Hippothenes of Sparta won six times in the wrestling contest between 632 and 608 B.C. and his son Hetoimokles was five times champion at Olympia in the same event.⁹

To Canada the 1924 Olympiad proved to be rather disastrous in so far as winning gold medals was concerned. For the first time in the history of Canada's participation at the Olympic Games, no gold medals were won. As for Canadian track and field performances, an all-time low for pre-Second World War Olympic performances was achieved: their performances did not produce a single medal, despite the fact that Canada fielded its biggest Olympic track and field team to date.

Canada's failure in track and field at the Games of 1924 cannot be attributed to the lack of initiative on the part of the Canadian athletic organizers:

For the first time, Canada organized a training camp for the representatives from the different provinces before the final Olympic Trials. The expenses will be born by the Amateur Union and the club the athletes represent. Several athletes were also named to go, but on their own steam.¹⁰

⁹ Ferenc Mezö, The Modern Olympic Games, (Budapest: Pannonia Press, 1956), p. 189.

¹⁰ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), June 3, 1924.

This unique method of producing a medal-winning team did not have the desired effect in so far as winning Olympic medals was concerned. For the first time Canada's track and field team did not include the marathon runners. The Canadian Olympic Committee "...was greatly disappointed over the slow time made [in the marathon] and intimated that it would be useless to send even the winner...."¹¹

John Cuthbert and Victor McAuley, who were originally chosen to compete for Canada as middle distance runners, also represented their country in the marathon. Eighty-five competitors started in the marathon and only thirty¹² finished the gruelling race; the Canadians did themselves and their country justice by placing thirteenth and fourteenth.¹³ In the quarter-finals of the 100 metres, Coaffee ran a respectable 10.8 seconds, while Hester was beaten by the eventual winner, Abraham. Hester's time of 10.7 seconds was better than that of the eventual silver medallist, but something seemed to go wrong in the semi-finals for the Canadians.¹⁴ Both appeared to have excellent chances of winning medals in the 100 metres but, notwithstanding their fast times in earlier heats, placed last and second last in the semi-finals. D.M. Johnson proved to be the most successful Canadian track and field athlete by finishing fourth in the 400 metres finals. Victor Pickard earned two points for Canada in the pole vault by placing fifth. The only other significant

¹¹ The Globe and Mail, June 3, 1924.

¹² Megede, op. cit., p. 164.

¹³ The Globe and Mail, June 26, 1924.

¹⁴ Megede, op. cit., p. 155.

performance in track and field for Canada was the fourth place in the 1,600 metres relay.

Over the last few Olympiads Canada had displayed a noticeable decline in the success of her track and field athletes. At the 1908 Olympics Canada placed fourth overall in track and field, with fourteen nations competing.¹⁵ In 1912 Canada placed fifth, with the same number of countries participating.¹⁶ With sixteen nations competing in this sport in 1920, Canada compiled enough points to place eighth.¹⁷ During the 1924 Olympiad nineteen countries took part in the track and field competition and Canada placed only sixteenth.¹⁸ In the Canadian annals of track and field, 1924 was considered, then, the low point of pre-Second World War Olympic performances.

Canada showed her strength in rowing by winning silver medals with both entries. The University of Toronto Rowing Club Eight, which won the Canadian Olympic trials at Port Dalhousie, represented Canada at Argenteuil, Paris, in this event. The crew conveyed its own shell, in which the trials were won, on the S.S. Minnedosa to Paris. Also aboard were two rowing machines, and due to a maximum effort during training under the watchful eye of Coach Loudon, they arrived at Cherbourg in top physical condition.¹⁹ The Canadians did their pre-competition train-

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 93.

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 130.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 151

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 176.

¹⁹ T.R. Loudon, "Report to Canadian Olympic Committee on the Eight-Oared Crew," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1924 Olympic Games, 1924.

ing at the Paris Boat Club and were awarded the finest of hospitality.²⁰

Nine other nations were represented in the eight-oared event; six of the ten teams were not of English origin, which demonstrated that rowing no longer was confined to the English-speaking nations. The Canadian crew won its heat, but was beaten into second place by the crew from the United States in the finals. Professor Loudon and his crew took the loss like true sportsmen and described the race as being "...run absolutely fairly. There was no advantage to any crew in position on the river, and there is no doubt that the best crew won."²¹

The Vancouver Rowing Club Four-Oared Crew represented Canada in the Olympic regatta in the four-oared event. In the first heat the Swiss crew, which was the European champion, was favoured to beat the Canadian crew. Despite the fact that George MacKay, who rowed in number two, had only been in this position a week, the Canadians won by a length. In the process the Vancouver crew produced a new "...World's record time for the 2,000 metres of 6 minutes 31 seconds, which record has been confirmed and established by the French Committee as an Olympic record."²² In the finals the Canadian crew drew the bad side of the river, which put the Canadians in the worst possible position to cope with the large bend. Another disadvantage proved to be the method applied by the French officials in starting the race. No gun or megaphone was used; the races were started by standing on one side of a boat and shouting, "Etes-vous

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² A.E. Tennant, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Four-Oared Crew," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1924 Olympic Games, 1924.

prêt? Partez!"²³ Unfortunately the wind was blowing the wrong way for the Canadians and their start was delayed. During the first thirty seconds of the race the Canadians rowed at the unheard of speed of twenty-three strokes per half minute, in order to catch up with the rest of the finalists.²⁴ They managed to overtake all the competitors except the eventual winner, England.

During past Olympic Games, Canada had proven to be a major force in trapshooting; the 1924 Olympics confirmed Canada's capability in this sport at the international level. Twelve countries, including Canada, entered in the Olympic trapshooting competition. During the practice rounds it became apparent that the winner between the United States and Canada would, most probably, also win the ultimate Olympic honours. Before the competition, a meeting of all the team captains was held, but Canada was not invited. At this meeting, those present were informed that, apart from the customary six events, an extra event of ten birds, thrown eighty to ninety yards, was to be included.²⁵ Despite no previous experience and practice in this event, the Canadians still managed to finish third in the team competition, mainly on the strength of their performance in the other six events. In the individual standing, R.J. Montgomery placed fourth, while Sam Vance and George Beattie were involved in a three-way tie for sixth position.²⁶ Sam Vance, the Canadian team captain, made some useful suggestions for the benefit of the 1928 team; unfortunately trapshooting (clay pigeon shooting) was deleted from the program of the

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Sam Vance, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Trapshooting Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Report on the 1924 Olympic Games.

²⁶ Ibid.

next four Olympiads.²⁷

The only other sport in which Canada managed a medal was in boxing. Unlike Canada's brilliant boxing performance of 1920, only one bronze medal was obtained in 1924. Eleven boxers were included in the Olympic team. Two of the Canadian boxers were eliminated from competition by being over-weight.²⁸ Due to an excellent boat cruise across the Atlantic, which promoted a lack of training, the Canadian boxers arrived in Paris in poor physical condition. Douglas Lewis, who was the only Canadian medallist, had to shed seven pounds in order to make his weight.²⁹ Obviously the coach of the Canadian boxing team, Gene Brosseau, from Montreal, did not perform his duties satisfactorily. Canadian boxing officials neglected to keep up with Olympic rulings, as three boxers were entered in the featherweight division and, according to the rules, only two boxers from each country were allowed to enter in the same weight division.³⁰ This situation did not occasion any hardship, as the boxer who had to be withdrawn was also one of the boxers who could not make the weight. Another Canadian boxer had a chance to win a bronze medal. Leslie Black, who lost in the semi-finals, had to box against the other semi-final loser, in order to determine the bronze medallists in the middleweight class.³¹ Due to an unrecorded reason, Black decided to default and there-

²⁷ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1967), p. 124.

²⁸ Robin R. Ryan, "A History of Boxing in Canada," Unpublished Paper, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, August 1969, p. 15.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

fore abandoned his chance of obtaining a medal.

The Olympic swimming team from the Dominion did not have a representative in any final, but was deprived of even entering in three events:

An unfortunate circumstance deprived Canada of being represented in the 200-metre breast stroke by Turner Chapman, in the 100-metre back stroke by Tommy Walker, and in the diving by Cliff Chilcott. These men were ineligible to compete owing to the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association not having endorsed their entries.³²

The wrestling team, in contrast to the boxing team, landed in Cherbourg in excellent condition. The team was only comprised of five wrestlers, including the diver Cliff Chilcott, but managed to finish with a fourth, two fifths, and one sixth place. This was a commendable performance considering the fact that wrestling in Europe, unlike Canada, was a major sport. One of the Canadian wrestlers, J. Trifunov, was the victim of an outrageous interpretation of the rules. This, together with numerous other shortcomings in the Olympic wrestling organization and conduct, convinced Coach Sydney Chard to make some necessary recommendations to the International Olympic Committee. These recommendations reflect the injustices bestowed upon the Canadian team:

1. That a regulation wrestling mat be used, not a soft bed mattress.
2. That the mat be extended at least 3 feet around the floor and be covered with canvas and felt for another 12 feet.
3. That the time of the bouts be changed from 10 to 15 minutes - 5 minutes overtime.
4. That an interpretation of the rules be issued illustrating the holds which are barred, and sent to each country.

³² James Rose, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Swimming Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1924 Olympic Games, 1924.

5. That officials should be selected in advance, and meet together before the Tournament to clear on rules, and the Committee be responsible that an interpreter be present.³³

N.M. Robertson, Canada's lone representative in the yachting competitions, encountered numerous hazards, both natural and organizational, in his bid for Olympic honours. Without the knowledge of Robertson, the officials decided to advance the competition ten full days. When the Canadian arrived at Meulan to start his pre-competition training, he discovered that he had only four days left before the competition started.³⁴ Two of the four days left were interrupted in so far as training was concerned by rain and a windless day. The bottom of his boat was in a state of disrepair, and consequently Robertson requested permission from the officials to have the bottom sandpapered. Since wet paint retards the progress of a boat travelling through water, Robertson had no intention of having it painted only two days prior to the first race. However the next morning he found his boat painted. Robertson placed seventh in both his qualifying heats and agreed with an English yachting magazine that:

The One Design class matches on the Upper Seine at Meulan were--to use a mild term--utterly inconclusive....As there were great differences between the boats the object was not achieved and without detracting in any way from the merits of Huybrechts, the Belgian sailor...the results bordered on the ridiculous.³⁵ The competitors at Meulan took the race in a spirit of good humor.

Canoeing was not officially included in the Olympic program of 1924; it was not until 1926 that canoeing became part of the Olympic program. Nevertheless, demonstration events were held at the Paris Olympiad

³³ Sydney Chard, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Wrestling Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1924 Olympic Games, 1924.

³⁴ N.M. Robertson, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Yachting Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1924 Olympic Games, 1924.

³⁵ Ibid.

with Canada capturing all the honours.³⁶

Another team to represent Canada in the 1924 Olympics, in a demonstration event, was the Edmonton "Grads" girls' basketball team.³⁷ This team, which was coached by J. Percy Page and was the champion team of the United States and Canada, played 522 games over a period of twenty-five years and only lost twenty times.³⁸

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT CHAMONIX 1924

The first recognized Winter Olympic Games were held at Chamonix in the French Alps, under the shadow of Mont Blanc. Canada was represented by a speedskater, a male figure skater, a female figure skater, and a hockey team. The Canadians were bothered by the lack of skating practice, due to the eleven day voyage. The lack of skating appeared to trouble Charles Gorman the most; on his return to Canada, he defeated Charles Jewtraw, the Olympic winner over 500 metres, and the rest of the point winners, and subsequently established new records for the American continent.³⁹ Miss Cecil Smith had the honour of acquiring the first point for Canada at the first recognized Winter Olympiad.

Canada was represented by the Granite Hockey Club of Toronto in the Olympic hockey competition. They were the winners of the 1923 Allan

³⁶ Francis A. Tally, "The History and Development of Canoeing," Unpublished Paper, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, January 1969, p. 6.

³⁷ The Globe and Mail, June 26, 1924.

³⁸ Kevin G. Jones, "Sport in Canada - 1900 to 1920," Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1970, p. 411.

³⁹ W.A. Hewitt, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Winter Olympics," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1924 Olympic Games, 1924.

Cup and automatically qualified for the trip to France. The team was involved in seven weeks of training prior to sailing; the training included exhibition games all over Eastern Canada, against the best Eastern amateur teams.⁴⁰ The boards surrounding the open-air hockey rink were less than a foot in height, but the Canadians soon became accustomed to them. Eight countries participated and Canada was grouped with Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia; Canada defeated them by scores of 22-0, 33-0 and 30-0, respectively.⁴¹ In the semi-finals Canada was matched against the runners-up of the second group, Great Britain, and defeated them by 19-2. In the finals Canada was resisted stubbornly by the well trained team of the United States. This effort by the United States team brought out the brilliance of the Canadian side and left them the Olympic hockey champions for 1924, with a final score of 6-1.

It is apparent from Graph II (page 433) that Canada showed a remarkable decrease in Olympic success in these Games, as measured by the number of medals obtained. It became obvious during the 1924 Olympics that intense training for Olympic competition was an absolute requirement; success could only result from extreme dedication, due to the increase in the level of competition. This was clearly demonstrated by the Canadian boxing team, which obviously lacked such dedication. Specialization was no longer unique. Indeed a case such as Cliff Chilcott's was now the exception, as he competed in both wrestling and diving for Canada.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

CHAPTER XI

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT AMSTERDAM, 1928

From an international point of view, it may be said without fear of contradiction, that this year's Olympic Games have been more satisfactory than any which have preceded them. Except for one quickly settled difference on the opening day, there has been none of those serious international 'incidents' which, in the past years, have sometimes ruffled the harmony of the proceedings. The competitors of all the nations have observed their Olympic 'oath' in the spirit as well as in the letter....¹

Although international tolerance was much improved from previous Olympic Games, Dr. Lamb's impression seems a little exaggerated. For the first time since the First World War, Germany and all her allies were allowed to take part in an Olympic festival. In a game played in June of the Olympic year, the German soccer team started using rough tactics against Uruguay, when the latter team proved their superiority in the sport. This misinterpretation of the Olympic oath, instigated by the German team, caused the officials to lose control of the game, while both teams resorted to fisticuffs.² This incident was the only one in which ill feelings were generated between competitors of different nationalities. In boxing, wrestling and fencing, dissatisfaction was aroused due to outrageous decisions, but hostilities were more directed to the officials than towards the opposing competitors. In actual fact, compared to previous Olympiads, the amount of bad blood proliferated between the competing nations appeared to be insignificant.

After Canada's inept showing at the 1924 Olympic Games, "a determined effort has been made by the Committee [Canadian Olympic Committee],

¹ A.S. Lamb, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee," micro-filmed Canadian Olympic Committee Report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 30.

² Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 70.

in co-operation with the A.A.U. of C., to increase both the interest and participation...in participation for the Amsterdam Games."³ In track and field certain standards of achievement were circulated to all sections of the Dominion in April, 1926. It was hoped, and the athletes were encouraged in their efforts, to attain the standards which were set. The standards were increased in 1927 and again in 1928. This final increase in the standards of achievement acted somewhat as a guide for the Selection Committee, after the final Olympic Trials were held.⁴ Olympic Trials were held in various sports so as to select the most effective Canadian Olympic Team possible. The men's track and field trials were held in Hamilton, the women's trials in Halifax; the boxing and wrestling trials were in Montreal, while the oarsmen had their trials at St. Catharines.⁵ Canadian representatives in cycling, swimming and skating were also chosen after their various Olympic Trials.

The lack of success of the 1924 Canadian Olympic track and field team was still very vivid in the memories of the Canadian Olympic officials. In order to compensate for, and prevent a repetition of these performances, athletes from all over the country attended a month-long camp at the Hamilton Olympic Club, prior to the trials. This camp, held in June, was twice as long as the one held prior to the 1924 Olympic trials, and the results of the camp were indicative of the improvement which was made during the period.⁶

³ Lamb, op. cit., p. 31.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 68.

⁶ Lamb, op. cit., p. 30.

The Canadian Olympic Team was divided into two groups in order to facilitate their travel to Europe. The track and field athletes, the swimmers, wrestlers and oarsmen sailed for Amsterdam on July 11, on board the S.S. Albertic, while the cyclists, boxers and the lacrosse team left Canada a week later on board the Empress of Scotland.^{7, 8}

Another milestone was reached in 1928, in so far as financial support of the Canadian Olympic Team was concerned. For previous Olympic contests the Canadian Olympic Committee had to rely mainly on the generosity of the sports-minded public in order to finance the Canadian Olympic Team. Apart from the usual contributions from the various sports associations towards the team, the government of the Dominion of Canada donated \$26,000, while the governments of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba all made contributions.⁹ Due to these several substantial grants, financial assistance, for the first time in Canadian Olympic history, proved adequate.

For the first time, also, the Canadian Olympic Committee provided for sufficient accommodation prior to arrival at the Olympics, by dispatching a member of the Canadian Olympic Committee to Amsterdam, preceding the Canadian Olympic Team, in order to take care of such problems as housing, training facilities, submission of entries, and so on. The Holland-Canada Committee, which was formed by the preceding representative, was instrumental in securing certain privileges for the Canadian team, which stood them in good stead.¹⁰ Accommodation was one of the privileges

⁷ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 69.

⁸ Lamb, op. cit., p. 31.

⁹ "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee Report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928.

¹⁰ Lamb, loc. cit.

which the Holland-Canada Committee obtained for the Canadian team:

Although the accommodation provided was not ideal, it was vastly superior to that of many other countries;...[the rooms] were well ventilated and arrangements were made so that any special diet which was desired could be secured.¹¹

The program of the 1928 Olympics excluded some of the established events, but made up for it by including some events which have become the prototype for an Olympic Games program ever since. Throwing the fifty-six pounds weight, as well as the sport of lawn tennis, were eliminated as Olympic events, and have never re-appeared on an Olympic program.¹² Lacrosse, which was last played at an Olympiad in 1908, was revived as a demonstration event.¹³ The women's program was extended to include track and field events, as well as gymnastics.¹⁴

After two relatively unsuccessful Olympiads, Canada came to the fore in track and field. On a scoring basis of 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, Canada secured a total of fifty-five points, which placed the Dominion in fourth position out of a competing field of forty-five nations.¹⁵ This significant increase, from a mere sixteenth position in 1924, may be attributed to a number of important reasons. The first and most important reason was the rise of a new and young athletic generation, as compared to the preceding war-weary one:

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² F.A.M. Webster, Olympic Cavalcade, (London: Hutchinson & Co. Limited, 1948), p. 156.

¹³ Ibid., p. 159.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 168.

¹⁵ Lamb, op. cit., p. 32.

Unlike other countries, Canada is handicapped in the development of athletic material. Our cities are far apart, our country is huge in area and inter-club and inter-city competition, as well as inter-provincial effort, is costly and difficult to maintain. The lack of outstanding athletes was evident in the years immediately following the Great War and it was not until Ontario, following the example of a number of enthusiasts in Hamilton, turned their attention to the school boys that our deficiency was overcome and the foundation laid for the success of 1928. And in the task of developing athletes capable of meeting the world's best, much credit must be given to the Ontario Athletic Commission, the University of McGill and the Hamilton Olympic Club....As a result of all this...Canada is today enjoying a real boom in athletics with a bright future ahead.¹⁶

Secondly, the standards of achievement that were established and distributed had a favourable effect on the athletes, causing a spirit of competition which, in turn, generated improved performances. Thirdly, the training camp held at Hamilton prior to the Olympic trials contributed significantly to the Olympic success of the Canadian track and field athletes. Few of those athletes attending the camp were privileged enough to receive knowledgeable coaching prior to the Hamilton camp. Apart from being coached by Canada's top men in the field at that time, the month spent in training left the athletes in excellent physical condition and ready for world class competition. Coach J.R. Cornelius, manager M.M. Robinson and Bobby Kerr, the 200 metres Olympic sprinting champion of 1908 and honorary captain of the 1928 Canadian Olympic track and field team, conducted the camp.¹⁷ Finally, the major feat performed by the Canadian female track and field team contributed greatly to the overall success of the track and field team of Canada. In their initial year of Olympic competition the Canadian ladies finished in first position in the track and field competition, defeating such nations as the United States

¹⁶ M.M. Robinson, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Men's Track and Field Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 35.

¹⁷ Ibid.

and Germany in the process.¹⁸

A fine example of the up-and-coming youth in track and field was the Vancouver schoolboy, Percy Williams. M.M. Robinson, the manager of the Canadian track and field team, summarized Williams as an athlete who "...possesses rare courage and perfect control over his emotions, while he is gifted with determination that is marked at all times, possessing a driving finish which was most powerful...."¹⁹ Williams competed in the 1927 Canadian track and field championships, but could not reach the finals in either the 100 or 200 metres events. This made him even more determined to prove himself in the sprints, and he started training under the guidance of Bob Grainger in Vancouver.²⁰ The capable Mr. Grainger, who was requested to accompany the Canadian team to the Olympics in 1928, succeeded in moulding Percy Williams into a potential world-beater. Although Williams broke the Canadian 100 yards record on a grass track in Vancouver despite an early slip, the authorities in the east did not take him seriously. Williams was regarded with new interest after he equalled the Olympic 100 metres record of 10.6 seconds and after winning the 200 metres with a substantial time. There were, nevertheless, still doubts about Williams, whether he possessed the ability to keep ahead of the runners throughout the numerous heats, and whether his stamina would last.

The young schoolboy proved to be extremely talented as a sprinter. He became the only Canadian ever to win two gold medals in track and

¹⁸ Megede, Die Geschichte der olympischen Leichtathletik, Band I, (Berlin: Verlag Bartels & Wernitz K.G., 1970), p. 221.

¹⁹ Robinson, op. cit., p. 41.

²⁰ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 73.

field at the same Olympiad.²¹ In the quarter-finals, Williams equalled the Olympic record of 10.6 seconds, but was beaten into second place by the United States' hope, Bob McAllister, in the semi-finals.²² In the final there were two false starts, but the runners were off at the third try and it became obvious by the fifty metre mark that the Canadian was not to be denied. He won by three feet in the time of 10.8 seconds. McAllister finished in sixth and last position, due to a pulled hamstring.²³

Much acclaim was accorded Williams after his victory in the 100 metres, but few were of the opinion that he would repeat his feat in the 200 metres. Double victories were rare, and maturity as a runner was acknowledged as essential. Williams' stamina, moreover, was in doubt, and he was not familiar with running the distance, or indeed running it round the bend. During the preliminaries Canadian supporters were encouraged as they watched Williams eliminate such great runners as Charley Paddock and Charles Borah, both from the United States. Paddock was regarded for many years as the world's fastest human and holder of more records than any other contemporary sprinter, while Borah was regarded as the United States' best chance to win the 200 metres.²⁴ Doubts as to the Canadian's ability to stand up to the strain of successive races were slowly diminishing.

²¹ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 7.

²² Megede, *op. cit.*, p. 187.

²³ Webster, *op. cit.*, p. 154.

²⁴ Robinson, *op. cit.*, p. 43.

The tremendous honour of having two finalists in the 200 metres was bestowed upon Canada by the efforts of Percy Williams and John Fritzpatrick.

Away to another perfect start, and in this regard full credit must be given to Herr Franz Miller, the German starter who handled the gun perfectly at all times, Williams just held the field until the six runners had rounded into the home stretch, when he began to move forward again, making his winning run from the hundred and fifty metre mark, where he started his marvelous sprint. His margin of victory was almost as decisive in this final as in the hundred....Fritzpatrick demonstrated his class by reaching the final of the 200 metres event, and while he seemed to lack the finishing power so evident in his races at home it is refreshing to know that he [is] one of the finest sprinters in the world.²⁵

It must have been a heart-warming experience for Canadian supporters to have two athletes in the semi-finals of the 100 metres, despite eighty-seven entries from thirty-seven countries. In the 200 metres Canadians had even more reason to rejoice, since two of their countrymen reached the finals out of a field of seventy-eight entries from thirty-three countries.²⁶ Percy Williams later equalled the world 100 yards record of 9.6 seconds, and in 1930 he won the 100 yards title at the British Empire Games. He did not compete in the 220 yards in those games due to a muscle injury. After his track and field days, Williams turned to golf and is still a very keen golfer. He is residing in Vancouver and is connected with an insurance business.²⁷

Johnny Fritzpatrick indicated for the first time that he had potential as a sprinter when he broke the Canadian Interscholastic record

²⁵ Ibid., p. 44.

²⁶ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 72.

²⁷ Davies, loc. cit.

for the 220 yards while attending Hamilton Collegiate Institute, in 1925. After his competitive days, Fritzpatrick continued as an official and later became director of the Province of Quebec Amateur Track and Field Association.²⁸

In the 400 metres, Canada was represented by four athletes, three of whom qualified for the semi-finals. No other country could duplicate this feat. F.W. MacBeth Jr., the Canadian 400 metres runner who was eliminated in the second round, suffered severe pains in one foot. X-rays revealed that the bones in the foot were badly injured.²⁹ Both Alex Wilson and Phil Edwards were eliminated in the semi-finals, showing the effects of running in the 400 and 800 metres races. Although the strenuous week of competition caused both Edwards and Wilson to be eliminated from the 400 metres, Jimmy Ball carried the Maple Leaf into prominence in the finals:

He drew the fifth lane, and because he caught the man in the sixth lane in the first thirty yards, he thought he was setting the pace up the back stretch when it was apparent that he was running under restraint. Hounding into the home stretch he was surprised to find himself in fourth place, five yards behind the leader....In spite of this tremendous lead the American just managed to finish a scant inch or two in front of Ball. ...Ball's race down the home stretch was an amazing effort and brought the huge crowd to wild acclaim.³⁰

Ball had never run in lanes in a 400 metres race prior to the Olympic Games and blamed his unfamiliarity for his failure to win the gold medal. Manager M.M. Robinson was of the opinion that "...Jimmy Ball is one of the greatest quarter milers the world has ever produced, and

²⁸ Ibid., p. 3.

²⁹ Robinson, op. cit., p. 46.

³⁰ Ibid.

only his inability to compete internationally in the past two or three years has prevented him demonstrating the fact."³¹ James Ball was born in Dauphin, Manitoba, about sixty-five years ago and now resides in Vancouver.³²

In the 800 metres Phil Edwards, who was still a medical student at McGill University, finished fourth in the finals. Vic Pickard cleared twelve feet eleven and one-half inches in the Olympic pole vault competition and although the same height earned McGinnis from the United States a bronze medal, Pickard was placed fourth due to more unsuccessful attempts.³³ In the 1,600 metres relay the Canadian foursome of Wilson, Edwards, Glover and Ball showed their class by finishing third.³⁴ The United States established a new world record in this event. Canada had an excellent chance to reproduce another medal in the 400 metres relay, but was disqualified as a result of faulty baton handling in the finals, after winning their heat.³⁵ It is interesting to note that Canada had an entry in the javelin event for the first time in the history of Canadian Olympic track and field. D. Pilling, who was the Canadian entry, managed to finish in twelfth position.³⁶ Dr. Calvin Bricker, silver medallist at the 1912 Olympics in the long jump and bronze medallist in

³¹ Ibid.

³² Davies, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

³³ Megede, *op. cit.*, p. 203.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 213.

³⁵ Ibid., p. 212.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 209.

the same event in London, 1908, was one of Canada's representatives in the marathon event at Amsterdam. Of the eventual fifty-seven competitors to finish the gruelling marathon, Dr. Cal Bricker led the Canadian field and placed a respectable tenth.³⁷

The Canadian ladies' track and field team proved more than worthy of world competition and in the process not only set the pace but established some of the standards. The team was comprised of six members and they accumulated two gold medals, a silver medal and a bronze medal, as well as finishing in a fourth and fifth position. This remarkable performance was climaxed by the combined effort of Ethel Smith, Fanny Rosenfeld, Florence Bell and Myrtle Cook in the 400 metres relay.³⁸ Their time of 48.4 seconds bettered the previous world mark by 1.3 seconds.³⁹ Four of the final six teams bettered the previous record, which demonstrates the calibre of opponents the Canadian girls were triumphant against.

The 400 metres relay perhaps represented the epitome of the ladies' performance, but prior to it more medals were reaped. In the high jump the lovely Ethel Catherwood defeated the world record holder from Holland, Carolina Gisolf. Miss Catherwood brought a certain amount of femininity to the sport of track and field, which appeared to be absent on the European continent. She earned the title of "Miss Olympia" at Amsterdam by applying lipstick, with the help of a little pocket mirror, between actual

³⁷ Ibid., p. 202.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 218

³⁹ Ibid.

competition jumps.⁴⁰ Despite her delicate manners, Miss Catherwood also displayed outstanding determination in outclassing a very strong field of opponents.

In the 100 metres finals, two ladies were disqualified for false starts, and one of them was Canada's foremost female sprinter at that time, Myrtle Cook.^{41, 42} Although no other country had more than one finalist, Canada provided three participants in the final race of the 100 metres event. The result of the race threatened international goodwill. Fanny Rosenfeld was declared the silver medallist, despite disagreement among the judges as to her placing. Many felt that the Canadian deserved the gold medal, but officially Miss Robinson from the United States was declared the winner.⁴³ Ethel Smith of the Dominion earned a bronze medal in the same event. Fanny Rosenfeld finished fifth in the 800 metres and Jenny Thompson finished fourth in the same event.

Most unusual was the case of Fanny Rosenfeld, who competed in a sprint as well as a middle distance event. Throughout the training period Miss Rosenfeld displayed such an exceedingly competitive spirit that she was entered in the 800 metres, for which she had never trained.⁴⁴ Bobby Kerr, who undertook the task of coaching the girls, expected the

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 216.

⁴¹ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 72.

⁴² Megede, op. cit., p. 214.

⁴³ Roxborough, loc. cit.

⁴⁴ Alexander Gibb, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Women's Track and Field Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 73.

"baby" of the team, Jean Thompson, to win the 800 metres. Hopes were built on Miss Thompson's world record-breaking performance in Halifax on June 2, during the Olympic trials. She broke Miss Radke-Batschauer's existing world record by 2.6 seconds.⁴⁵ Misfortune struck the Canadian runner while she was training and a leg injury forced her to rest for a week in bed, prior to the 800 metres competition. Due to the rest she was able to compete, but she had lost her fine conditioning and only managed to finish fourth.

Never before had Canada entered the double scull event, but due to the poor competition during the 1920 and 1924 Olympics in this event, it was decided to enter two Canadians in it.⁴⁶ Joseph Wright Jr. and John Guest were the chosen pair for the double sculls; Wright was also chosen as the single sculler. The eight-oared crew from the Argonaut Rowing Club won their trial event at the Royal Canadian Henley Course and qualified to represent Canada at the Amsterdam Olympiad.⁴⁷ After a harmonious journey, the rowers were delighted to find further good fortune smiling upon them:

The course on the Sloten Canal, some few miles outside the main centre of Amsterdam, was an ideal one. The housing quarters for boats and the crews were perfect, and the writer can only voice his admiration of the excellent manner in which the whole regatta was conducted. Everything was well organized and a spirit of harmony prevailed among the officials....⁴⁸

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ T.R. Loudon, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Canadian Rowing Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 73.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

In the single sculls, Wright encountered some bad fortune in the second round heats; a gale blew across the course, hampering the Canadian, who was in the middle of the canal, while his opponent had the benefit of being sheltered by the bank. The sculler from Czechoslovakia who beat Wright, was beaten by the ultimate winner, Gunther, by seven seconds, while the Canadian defeated the same Gunther earlier by two seconds.⁴⁹ Wright, therefore, was victimized by these circumstances. On a number of occasions, moreover, Wright had to compete in two or more races a day, which left him in a state of exhaustion.

The lesson to be kept in mind from the Single and Double Sculling Races is that the European nations have recovered completely from the effects of the war and very keen competition can be expected in all events. Under no circumstances should any man be entered in more than one event. Furthermore, no man should be allowed to compete in a major regatta before the Olympic Games. The Olympic competition is now so keen that a man must be trained for these races alone to ensure his being at the top of his form.⁵⁰

It was also felt that the strenuous competition of the Royal Henley in England, in which Wright and Guest competed shortly before the Olympics, hampered the effect of the scullers.

In the double sculls the Canadian pair won in the first heat, but lost to Germany in the second. Wright rowed in a singles race that morning before the Canada-Germany doubles race, which left the Canadian less effective. In a repechage for all the losers, Canada re-qualified and was brought back into competition. Again the pair from the Dominion was drawn against Germany, but this time the Canadians defeated the Germans by four seconds.⁵¹ The Canadians were fortunate to draw a bye

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 115.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 119.

⁵¹ Ibid., p. 117.

into the semi-finals. They were matched against the pair from the United States in the finals, but were beaten with relative ease and consequently finished second in the double sculling competition.⁵²

In the eight-oared event, Canada lost in the semi-finals against the eventual winners, the United States, and finished third.

The race was thrilling from start to finish. U.S.A. had a slight lead at the start, but at halfway, Canada drew almost even. U.S.A. sprinted hard and drew out half a length at the three-quarter mark. From there to the finish Canada gradually crept up but lost by ten feet or so in the best finish seen at the regatta.⁵³

In the welterweight division of the Olympic boxing competition, Ray Smillie placed third and won the only boxing medal for Canada. The refereeing and judging resembled the fiasco of the same competition at the Paris Games in 1924. Although the outcome of the Canadian Olympic boxing results was a bitter disappointment to the organizers, some decisions were so ridiculous that it almost seemed comical:

The incident alone of Volkert being knocked out fully five seconds after the sound of the bell at the end of the first round of his bout, when the referee claimed he did not see the blow, was just one demonstration of the ignorance....⁵⁴

Jimmy Trifunov, who represented Canada in the 1924 Olympic wrestling competition, was not chosen to represent Canada at the 1928 Games but was sent with the team at the expense of the citizens of Regina.⁵⁵

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 119.

⁵⁴ F. Nobert, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Boxing Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 100.

⁵⁵ F. Nobert, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Wrestling Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 94.

The citizens of Trifunov's hometown were rewarded for their generosity by his achievement, a bantamweight bronze medal. Trifunov was not the only medal-winner for Canada in the Olympic wrestling competition; M. Letchford was a bronze medallist in the welterweight division, while Don Stockton won a silver medal in the middleweight class. Only five Canadian wrestlers were entered and three medals were obtained. This extremely creditable showing did not, however, quite satisfy the Canadian officials, since more was expected of them. Manager Nobert advised coaches in Canada, if they wished to produce a winning team for the 1932 Olympics, they should "...train your men to be aggressive, don't be satisfied to see them win a point decision. Teach them to bridge high when turning from one shoulder to another....Give them plenty of competition."⁵⁶

By 1928 swimming in Canada was concentrated at only a few centres, which were far apart, and consequently world class performers were not really expected. The five male swimmers, one diver and one female swimmer who represented Canada, managed to reach eight semi-finals and eventually finished with one bronze medal and three sixth positions.⁵⁷ These encouraging performances by the Canadian swimmers demonstrated that, with better and more swimming facilities, Canada could develop into a major power in world competition. Canada's bronze medal was won by W. Spence, Garnet Ault, Jim Thompson and Munroe Bourne in the 800 metres relay.

According to Olympic procedure, the country staging the Games has

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 97.

⁵⁷ James Rose, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Swimming Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 121.

the privilege of including two sports on a demonstrative basis.⁵⁸ The Dutch Olympic Committee selected a native Dutch game, "Karfball," and Lacrosse as the two demonstration games for 1928. Lacrosse was included once in an Olympic program and that was twenty years prior to the Amsterdam Games. In that competition only Canada, which eventually won, and Great Britain, entered. The Canadian native game was accepted in deference to the wishes of the Canadian Olympic Committee, and Great Britain as well as the United States were involved.⁵⁹

It was decided that the winners of the 1927 Canadian championship would represent Canada in Amsterdam at the triangular lacrosse contest. This gave the lacrosse club from New Westminster, British Columbia, the right to participate in the Olympic Games of 1928.⁶⁰ The Dutch officials did not, however, feel too sympathetic towards the sport of lacrosse; if any competition had to change its time to accommodate others, lacrosse was the choice. This resulted in some games being postponed for as long as four hours, while others were put forward. The Canadians lost six to three to the United States, but managed to beat Great Britain nine to five after Great Britain defeated the United States by a score of seven to six. The competition consequently ended in a three-way tie. It is interesting that each of the three teams scored twelve goals in the competition.

⁵⁸ D.K. McKenzie, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Lacrosse Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 121.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT ST. MORTIZ 1928

At the Olympic Congress, which was held at Prague in 1925, it was decided that the country in which the summer Olympic Games were held would have the prerogative of staging the winter Olympiad.⁶¹ If indeed this seemed impractical, or if it were not desired, the International Olympic Committee had the right to allot the Winter Games to another country.⁶² As it was impossible for Holland to stage a complete winter sports program, the Winter Olympic Games of 1928 were allotted to Switzerland. Although the weather was excellent prior to the open-air Games, a blizzard erupted during the opening ceremonies and later on it was necessary to curtail the program due to a sudden thaw.⁶³ Twenty-nine nations took part in the Games and 1,200 competitors took part in the march at the opening ceremony, notwithstanding hazardous circumstances.

Canada was represented at the second winter Olympiad by a hockey team, four skiers, three speed skaters and four figure skaters. The University of Toronto Graduates Hockey Team, winners of the Allan Cup in 1927 after a sensational series against Fort William in Vancouver, was selected by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Canadian Olympic Committee to represent Canada at St. Moritz. The Canadians had two weeks to acclimatize in St. Moritz and became accustomed to performing at 6,000 feet above sea-level by the time of the competition.

⁶¹ W.A. Hewitt, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Winter Olympic Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1928 Olympic Games, 1928, p. 142.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

The hockey team found the ice for practice to be really wonderful and they showed phenomenal speed in their training matches; so much in fact that the Swiss Olympic Committee decided that they would put the Canadians in a class by themselves and make them play only in the final pool, in which they would meet the winners of the first three pools.⁶⁴

The hockey games were played in the open air on regulation-size ice with shoulder high boards.⁶⁵ Canada's first game was against the winner of Pool B, which was Sweden. The latter was considered to be the best of the European teams, but was defeated without much trouble by the Grads, by a score of eleven to zero. The games in which the Canadians played were held around noon, with the sun at top strength, and this caused exceptionally bad ice conditions, particularly against Switzerland. Canada defeated Great Britain in her second game and Switzerland in the final game by scores of fourteen to zero and eleven to zero, respectively. European crowds were amazed at the finesse of the gold medallists and turned out in large crowds to witness the display of outstanding standard of hockey by the Canadians.

The only Canadian speed skater who had a chance in the Olympic competition was Charlie Gorman. In his heat a Dutch skater fell and slid diagonally across Gorman's lane, forcing the Canadian to slow down and jump out of the way to avoid collision. The judges refused Gorman another trial on the grounds that there was no personal contact. Since the races were based on time, Gorman was eliminated.⁶⁶

In the ladies' figure skating Miss Cecil Smith of Canada placed

⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 144.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 145

fifth, and her team member, Miss Constance Wilson, finished in sixth position.⁶⁷ The male members of the figure skating team were unsuccessful. The captain of the ski team was injured prior to the completion in a practice jump and was unable to compete, and the other three members of his team were unplaced.⁶⁸

The 1928 Olympic Games proved to be Canada's most successful Olympic year to date, on the basis of the number of medals achieved by a Canadian Olympic team. According to Graph I (page 432), only in 1932 were the number of medals obtained during the Amsterdam Olympiad exceeded by a Canadian Olympic team. The total number of Olympic medals at the 1928 Olympic Games included five gold, four silver and seven bronze medals. This tremendous increase from a mere five medals at the 1924 Olympics to sixteen 1928 medals can be summarized as the athletic awakening of Canada to world competition, prior to the Second World War.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 146.

CHAPTER XII

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT LOS ANGELES 1932

The tenth Olympiad did justice to the Olympic ideal as a means of uniting the peoples of the world in mutual ideas and understanding through the ties of competitive sport. Never previously had an Olympic festival of such magnitude been attempted and never before did an Olympiad succeed in all phases as did the summer Olympic Games of 1932. The extent of the organization was accentuated by most impressive facilities; the unusual practice of accommodating all the male athletes in an Olympic Village was established with considerable success, despite doubts as to the political logic of such a venture.

International conflicts were practically non-existent at these Games, despite one or two internal affairs. Baron Pierre de Coubertin once commented, on the occasion of the International Olympic Committee meeting at Lausanne in 1919, that "...loyalty is the highest quality for a sportsman; self-control is the duty of every sportsman; without fair play there is no beauty in sport; spirit of chivalry is the ennobling feature of sport."¹ Los Angeles proved to be the site for the Olympics where the philosophical ideas of a man who spent a lifetime endeavouring to unite the world through athletics were demonstrated with surprising frequency; an all-time high for international goodwill was achieved at the tenth Olympics.

The 1932 Olympic Games were awarded to Los Angeles by the International Olympic Committee during a meeting held at Rome in 1923.² When

¹ F.A.M. Webster, Olympic Cavalcade, (London: Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., 1948), p. 108.

² Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 77.

the United States sought the honour of staging the tenth Olympiad, some nine years prior to the actual Los Angeles Games, they were riding on the crest of a wave of prosperity. In 1927 an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California was made in the form of the California Olympiad Bond Act.³ The act would secure the financing of the Olympiad by the people of the State of California, if voted for favourably. At the election of November 6, 1928, Californians voted overwhelmingly in favour of the Olympiad Bond Act.⁴ By 1929 the stock market collapsed, however, putting North America in a back-breaking depression; despite this, the depression-ridden Californians paid their debts in full for an outstanding Olympic festival, referred to by the Germans as "Olympia der Rekorde."⁵

"Olympic Stadium, which was the hub of the Xth Olympiad, is the most colossal structure of its kind in the world;"⁶ this monument had a reserved seating capacity of 105,000 and would seat 125,000 people for general admission, making the Olympic Stadium, as a structure, years ahead of its time. The Stadium was originally known as the Los Angeles Coliseum, and it had a seating capacity of 76,000. The original Coliseum was erected at a cost of \$800,000, but a further \$900,000 was spent in enlarging its seating capacity, installing elaborate lighting equipment and making the necessary changes for the Olympic Games.⁷

³ Webster, op. cit., p. 170.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Megede, Die Geschichte der olympischen Leichtathletik, Band I (Berlin: Verlag Bartels & Wernitz K.G., 1970), p. 222.

⁶ "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Stadium," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 19.

⁷ Ibid.

Although the French organizers of the 1924 Olympics in Paris considered the idea of accommodating all athletes in an Olympic Village, no actual steps were taken in that direction. Five possible sites for such a Village were considered for the 1932 Games; Baldwin Hills averaged a ten degree lower temperature than any of the other sites, and since the coolest possible spot would be the most comfortable in the California summer, Baldwin Hills was the natural choice.⁸ The director of the Village, H.O. Davis, explained that on the 331-acre area "...we built 550 bungalows which accommodated four men each. The Village population totalled 1,850 at its peak, but had it gone over the original capacity we were prepared to set up forty extra bungalows a day."⁹ The two room bungalows, with their colourful curtains, four comfortable beds and wicker chairs, were constructed in such a way that they could be taken apart and sold. Before the Games even started, half of the Village was already sold. The different nations were invited to bring their own chefs in order to enable the athletes from all over the world to eat exactly what they were accustomed to. No restrictions were placed on either the chefs or the athletes in so far as food was concerned. Approximately \$10,000 was spent on embellishing the Village with seven acres of zinnias and fifty acres of new green grass, because "...without beauty the city could not be a home...."¹⁰ The organizers of the Village com-

⁸ Ibid., p. 22

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 23.

plex also included a post-office, radio station, hospital and a dental laboratory in their plans and all dental and medical services were free. Mr. Davies viewed their work as a positive contribution to the Olympic ideal:

We catered to the world and made it possible for international friendships to be formed between many of the men, friendships that are bound to bear the fruit of better international understanding. The Village not only turned Los Angeles Olympic-minded in a week--gave the folks there something to take hold of before the Games opened--but it provided for the first time in 2700 years, since the Games started, a means for the men of the Games to accomplish the Olympic object--the arrival at mutual understanding.¹¹

The female athletes were accommodated in hotels in Los Angeles.

With the \$2,500,000 available for the tenth Olympiad, an Olympic Stadium was partly erected; an Olympic Auditorium with a seating capacity of 10,000 was made available for the boxing and wrestling competition; an Art Museum for the Olympic Fine Arts competition was created; a Swimming Stadium with a capacity seating of 12,000 was constructed; a rifle range, a bowling green, croquet courts and tennis courts were also included; an Olympic rowing course, on Alamitos Bay, which accommodated 17,000 people was laid out; the fencing took place in the State Armoury, while the Riviera Olympic Club hosted the equestrian events.¹²

On the day of the opening parade of the tenth Olympic Games, 200,000 eyes witnessed a most impressive ceremony. Over 2,000 athletes, representing thirty-nine countries, took part in the parade of nations;¹³ "...now the gay, scarlet tunics and immaculate white of Canada, and a roar

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Webster, op. cit., p. 176.

¹³ Ibid., p. 175.

goes up for the blithe smiles of the Canadians, whose salute is so smart as they pass the Tribune."¹⁴ Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the Canadian sculptor, who took part in the spectacle of the opening parade wrote, subsequent to his experience:

We are living in the midst of a renaissance of athletic sport the like of which has never been seen before. The Greeks alone monopolized competitive athletics when their civilization was at its best, and drew their competitors from the cities, islands and colonies of the eastern end of the Mediterranean zone. The same feats in which they excelled are now practiced on all five continents and the islands of the seas and the competitors, black, white, yellow and red, gather at the Modern Games held every four years since 1896, in numbers that make the Greek Festivals seem parochial in comparison.¹⁵

Finland's great distance runner, Paavo Nurmi, was deprived of competing in his fourth Olympiad due to the fact that he had accepted expenses for some of his tours. He was categorized as a professional, despite Finland's decision to include Nurmi in their national team to the Olympics. This disappointment did not turn the crowds away, however, and daily attendances averaged 70,000.¹⁶ Facilities were of the highest standard and the performances lived up to them; sixteen world records were broken and another nine Olympic records were improved upon.¹⁷

Before Canada could take part in the parade on the opening day of the Los Angeles Olympics, the team had to be equipped, transportation problems had to be solved, and so forth. Canada, of course, was likewise in the strangle-hold of the depression, and only \$12,000 was avail-

¹⁴ Jean Bosquet, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Opening Parade," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 25.

¹⁵ Webster, op. cit., p. 174.

¹⁶ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 80.

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 79.

able to the Canadian Olympic Committee to send a large team to the Games. Approximately \$40,000 was needed to send the Canadian team to the Olympics; private sponsors and associations paid the way for 115 or the 127 team members so that Canada could send a full team.¹⁸

Canada's male track and field team performed extremely well by winning one gold medal, one silver and four bronze medals. Out of the twenty-one nations to obtain points in track and field at the 1932 Olympics, Canada was placed fifth. This performance is even more significant if the climate and geography of Canada is taken into consideration; furthermore, the Canadian performances rated Canada superior to such acknowledged track and field countries as Germany, Italy, France and Poland.¹⁹

The year 1930 had proven to be another outstanding year for the world's fastest human, Percy Williams, but 1930 also saw his supremacy come to an end due to an injury. On August 9, 1930, Percy Williams ran the 100 metres in a time of 10.3 seconds on a track in Toronto.²⁰ This tremendous performance enabled him to break Charles Paddock's world record of 10.4 seconds, which had stood since April 23, 1921.²¹ The Canadian followed this record-breaking success with a 100 yards victory at the British Empire Games in the same year, but had to withdraw from

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 82.

¹⁹ Megede, op. cit., p. 253.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 226.

²¹ Ibid., p. 188.

the 220 yards event due to an injury.²² Although Williams raced several times again following this injury, his running ability was reduced somewhat by the injury, which never healed completely; he ran for Canada in the Los Angeles Games, but his performances were but average. It is interesting to note that, at the 1932 Games, Williams' 100 metres world record was equalled by both Eddie Tolan and Ralph Metcalfe but, contrary to those at Toronto when it was established, the conditions at the Olympic Games were ideal. Canadians expected young Bert Pearson, from Hamilton, to repeat Percy Williams' Olympic success of 1928, but he was not yet a match for the fastest men in the world.²³

Canada's first success came in the 400 metres. All of the finalists except Wilson, the lone Canadian finalist, had run the 400 metres in better times than the existing Olympic record of 47.6 seconds. Despite Wilson's excellent physical condition, "...no forecast by experts included Alex. Wilson of Canada as having a chance for a place in the honor count."²⁴ At the time the existing world record for this event was 47.0 seconds, and although the Canadian track and field authorities anticipated Wilson to run the distance in around 47.0 seconds, not one of them anticipated him breaking the world record by 0.3 of a second. Unfortunately for Wilson, his time of 46.7 seconds was only good enough for a

²² Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 7.

²³ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 83.

²⁴ "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Track and Field Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 45.

third place in the 400 metres finals.²⁵ James Ball, a silver medallist for Canada in the same event at Amsterdam, again competed for his country in the 400 metres, but without much success.²⁶

In the 800 metres event Canada was again involved in a world record-breaking situation. Of the nine finalists, two were Canadians, and both were members of the 1928 Canadian 1,600 metres relay team which placed third in the finals. Dr. Phil Edwards set a fast pace as he led the pack into a 52.3 seconds first 400 metres.²⁷ Everyone who witnessed the race believed that Edwards would not be able to keep up such a record-breaking pace. Edwards ran unchallenged until the last turn when Wilson, the other Canadian finalist, caught him. With fifty yards to go, Tom Hampson, the powerful bespectacled professor from St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, England, ran shoulder to shoulder with Alex Wilson, only to edge the Canadian at the tape.²⁸ Both Hampson and Wilson bettered the existing world mark, with times of one minute 49.7 seconds and one minute 49.9 seconds, respectively. Prior to this race the one minute fifty second mark was considered as the "Traumgrenze"²⁹ (that limit which was attain-

²⁵ Lou Marsh, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Track and Field," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 45. However, officially Wilson's time has been given as 47.4 seconds.

²⁶ Megede, op. cit., p. 227.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 228

²⁸ Marsh, op. cit., p. 48.

²⁹ Megede, op. cit., p. 229.

able only in a dream), but due to the pace-setting by Phil Edwards, this limit was surpassed. The 800 metres event was a popular one from the Commonwealth point of view, but even more so for Canada, since two medals were obtained in the one race.

In Alex Wilson and Phil Edwards, Canada had the two most outstanding athletes in Canadian Olympic history. Wilson, who competed for the Montreal Harriers and Notre Dame University, represented his country in both the 1928 and 1932 Olympic Games. During the 1930 British Empire Games, he won a gold medal in the 440 yards, obtained a bronze medal in the 880 yards and as a member of the mile relay team also won a silver medal. Four years later Wilson was appointed as the track and field coach of the Canadian team to the British Empire Games. After graduating, Wilson used to direct the Ontario Athletic Leadership Camp at Couchiching, Ontario, and he later held the position as track and field coach at the University of Notre Dame.³⁰

Between Alex Wilson and Phil Edwards, Canada collected nine Olympic medals over a period of three Olympiads. Edwards also managed two additional fourth places and a fifth place in Olympic finals. Phillip A. Edwards, M.D., D.T.M., F.A.C.P., has the distinction of winning more Olympic medals for Canada than any other Canadian athlete in Canadian Olympic history.³¹ His five medals were all bronze, and although Wilson won one silver and three bronze medals, Edwards participated at the Olympics of 1928, 1932 and 1936, whereas Wilson only competed in the Olympic

³⁰ Davies, loc. cit.

³¹ Johan Louw, "A Look at Canada's Proud Heritage in Olympic Competition," Unpublished paper at The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1970, p. 14.

Games of 1928 and 1932.³² Dr. Edwards was born in British Guiana on August 28, 1907. He showed the signs of potentiality as an athlete at school, but it was under Coach Von Elling at New York University that Edwards developed from a good prospect to a potential world-beater. In 1926 he came to Canada and entered the medical school at McGill University, and thus became eligible for Canadian representation. Very few athletes in the history of Olympic competition ever duplicated Edwards' feat of participating over a period of three Olympiads as a serious contender for world honours. In 1934 he ran against Wilson in the 880 yards event, not as a Canadian team member, but as a member of the British Guianian team, and won. He went to the Berlin Olympics in the capacity of team captain, and set a high standard for others to follow. In 1956, he was Chef de Mission of the British Guianian team, and during the 1966 British Empire Games he was the Canadian team doctor.³⁴ Presently, Dr. Edwards resides in Dorion, Quebec, and practices medicine in Montreal. He is the number one consultant to the Canadian Government and one of the top ranking doctors of tropical diseases in the world.³⁵

It is interesting to note that, in the 800 metres of the 1932 Games, two physicians managed to survive to run in the finals, Dr. Phil Edwards from Canada and Dr. Otto Peltzer from Germany.³⁶

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Davies, op. cit., p. 3.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Megede, loc. cit.

Since the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896, the United States had managed to win all the high jump events at each of the subsequent Games, until 1932.³⁷ The Olympics of 1932 would not have been an exception, but due to the unsophisticated rules of high jump in Olympic competition at the time, Duncan McNaughton was given another chance, despite having been defeated already according to modern track and field rules.

Duncan McNaughton was born in Cornwall, Ontario, and showed prominence in the high jump while a student at King Edward High School in Vancouver. As a high school athlete he leaped close to six feet.³⁸ McNaughton pursued his education at the University of Southern California and came under the capable coaching of Dean Cromwell. Cromwell, who was also the United States' coach at the time, introduced McNaughton to the roll technique, which apparently resembled the familiar western roll.^{39, 40} Prior to his change in style, McNaughton's technique was questionable; and so much so that he was disqualified at the 1930 British Empire Games in the high jump event.⁴¹ In competition in the States, McNaughton was beaten regularly by team member, Bob Van Osdel, as well as one or two other American jumpers.

Four competitors cleared 1.97 metres in the Olympic competition,

³⁷ C.O.C. Track and Field Report, op. cit., p. 63.

³⁸ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 84.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Megede, op. cit., p. 238.

⁴¹ Roxborough, loc. cit.

but none of them could clear the next height of 2.007 metres.⁴² In modern competition, during a high jump or pole vaulting event where there is a tie situation, the winner is determined by the least number of attempts at the last height cleared. If, in fact, the result is still a tie, then the height previous is consulted until a height is found where fewer attempts were made by one competitor, and that competitor is then the winner. In a situation where the competitors have identical attempt-records at the same heights, a legal tie would be declared. According to this ruling, McNaughton would have finished third, with Van Osdel and Johnson, from the United States, first and second, respectively.⁴³ A different procedure was followed during the Los Angeles Games--this procedure differed again from the procedure followed at the Stockholm festival in 1912. When the final four participants failed at 2.007 metres, the bar was lowered, and only McNaughton and Van Osdel remained. Once again the crossbar was raised, and after several attempts by both contestants, McNaughton cleared the bar to win an Olympic gold medal.⁴⁴ There is no trace, in the Canadian track and field minutes, of Duncan McNaughton ever holding a Canadian high jump record.⁴⁵

In the 400 metres relay, Canada finished 0.01 of a second away from third position. Lewis, Ball, Edwards and Wilson managed to win a bronze medal for Canada in the 1,600 metres relay, 0.2 seconds off the former world record.⁴⁶ Although Edwards and Wilson both ran brilliantly

⁴² Megede, loc. cit.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Roxborough, loc. cit.

⁴⁵ Davies, op. cit., p. 5.

⁴⁶ Megede, op. cit., p. 247.

Jimmy Ball was still suffering from the effects of a carbuncle which had bothered him throughout the track and field competition.⁴⁷

Canadian female sprinters proved their class:

We got within hailing distance of an Olympic title in the 100-metre sprint, and a chance of seeing the Canadian ensign hoisted in the centre of the Olympiad flagstaff and the Maple Leaf played to a listening throng. Hilda Strike of Canada never ran a better race in her life than she did in the final. ...The tiniest figure in that six, Hilda was lost inside the big Canadian red blanket which draped her shoulders as she prepared for the start....⁴⁸

After only one false start, the race for supremacy in the ladies' 100 metres started. Little Hilda Strike from Canada, after a tremendous start, was beaten by a mere inch or two by the powerful Polish girl, Stanislaw Walasiewiczówna. Both ladies equalled the world record time of 11.9 seconds established by Tollina Schuurman of Holland only two months prior to the Olympic Games of Los Angeles.⁴⁹ Miss Walasiewiczówna left the country of her birth at age two for the United States, and remained in the United States until after the 1932 Olympics. She then returned to Poland, but was back in the United States by 1947 and was married some time afterwards to a certain Mr. Olson. After immigrating to the United States at such a young age, her name was changed to Stella Walsh.⁵⁰ She decided to compete for her native country at the Olympics

⁴⁷ C.O.C. Track and Field Report, op. cit., p. 56.

⁴⁸ Alexandrine Gibb, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Women's Track and Field Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 67.

⁴⁹ Megede, op. cit., p. 248.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

of 1932 and participated in her original name. She won her Olympic laurels at the age of twenty-one and was going even stronger thirteen years later, when she established the new and then incredible record of 11.2 seconds for the 100 metres in 1945 at Cleveland. At the age of forty, Mrs. Stella Walsh Olson still managed a victory, but this time in the A.A.U. championship long jump event.⁵¹

Miss Schuurman, the joint holder of the world record over 100 metres at the time, never got the chance to run against the indomitable Polish-American girl, since she was eliminated in the semi-finals.⁵²

In the eighty metres hurdles event, Canada was represented in the finals by Alda Wilson. Miss Eva Dawes won a bronze medal for her country in the high jump event, when she jumped two-fifths of an inch higher than the Olympic record, established by Ethel Catherwood, also known as the "Saskatoon Lily," in Amsterdam.⁵³ Both the gold and silver medallists established a new world record with a height of five feet five inches, two inches better than the Canadian girl's final height.

In Eva Dawes Canada has a jumper and an athlete who is ace high. She's a girl who can be counted on to score well for her country in any kind of high jump contest, and her third place was a creditable performance among ten contestants.⁵⁴

The program of the Los Angeles Games excluded the 800 metres, but included two new events in the form of the eighty metres hurdles and the

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Gibb, op. cit., p. 68.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 69.

⁵⁴ Los Angeles Herald Express, August 8, 1932.

javelin. Canada did not have competitors in the javelin or the discus events. Although Canada obtained a silver medal in the 400 metres relay and although she established, jointly with the United States, a new world record for the event, it was strangely a rather depressing experience:

Canada lost the girls' 400-metre relay race by 18 inches, after leading until the last exchange of batons....The story of the relay race hovers around the third baton pass. Mildred Frizzell, tiny Toronto girl, leading off for Canada, gave a nice pass to Lilian Palmer...and [she] outclassed every other runner out there. Her long legs ate up the track down the back stretch and had a yard lead to go on when Mary Frizzell, Vancouver, took over. And Mary travelled as she never did before. But when she got to Hilda Strike for the final passing of the baton something happened. After the "fumble," when Hilda got straightened away that precious yard and a half lead was gone....⁵⁵

Miss Strike never got closer than eighteen inches from winning, but nevertheless their world record-breaking time of 47.0 seconds bettered the previous one by 1.4 seconds.

In the rowing events Canada once again proved to be amongst the top contenders for Olympic honours. Canada's eight-oared crew and double sculls both brought home a bronze medal.

Under the rules the winning boat in each heat moves into the finals. The two or three defeated boats are then allowed to row off again--termed "repechage"--with the winner of the new race also moving into the finals, so four shells battle it out for the crown.⁵⁶

The Hamilton Leanders represented Canada in the eights at the 1932 Olympic Games and they were subject to a repechage, after losing

⁵⁵ Gibb, op. cit., p. 70.

⁵⁶ "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Rowing Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 85.

narrowly to the University of California Golden Bear crew, representing the United States, in their heat. In the repechage, the Canadians beat comfortably the second and third placed German and Japanese crews, thus securing the right to start in the finals. Unlike the other three teams in the finals, the Hamilton Leander crew was only recruited from the locals in one city;⁵⁷ the Golden Bear crew, as well as the British and Italian crews, were university crews which represented their country at the Games. The English crew, although they rowed with the famous pink blades of the London Leander Club, was really the Cambridge University crew, intact; as for the Italian crew, they were represented by the crew of the University of Pisa.⁵⁸ The United States and the Italian crews were locked in a fierce battle for the gold medal, while the Canadians and the British fought it out for the bronze medal. In both cases the North American crews triumphed by the narrowest of margins.

In the double sculls event Canada was represented by the two-some from Vancouver, Charles Pratt and Noel de Mille. These two oarsmen were single scull rivals for several years, until they decided to team up in order to win the Olympic title in this event.⁵⁹ In their heat the two rowers from the west coast coasted to a victory and were not extended. This victory earned the Canadians a berth in the finals of the double sculls, in which the competition proved harder than the Vancouver lads could handle. Despite the large amount of experience they had to concede,

⁵⁷ Lou Marsh, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Rowing Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 86.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 88.

Pratt and de Mille managed to finish in a creditable third position.

Sidney F. W. Smith of Toronto was the manager of the Canadian Rowing Team at Los Angeles. Mr. Smith, who was a successful oarsman in his day, was coach of the Toronto Argonauts and was also an authority on wrestling, and unfortunately died two days after arriving home from Los Angeles, at his Toronto home.⁶⁰

Canada's achievement in yachting during the Los Angeles Games was rather spectacular. In 1924 at Paris, Canada had only one entry in the yachting competition, being represented for the first time in an Olympic yachting competition. During the 1928 Games, Canada was not represented in yachting, but in 1932 Canada entered in all four classes and obtained second, third, fourth and fifth places in four entries.

The yachting events were held in the Pacific Ocean, directly off the port of Los Angeles.⁶¹ In the Olympic Monotype event, Reginald Dixon finished fifth for Canada out of a field of eleven. Windsor, the Canadian entry for the International Star event, placed fourth out of seven entries. Canada picked up a bronze medal in the International Six Metre event, when Caprice, the Canadian hope, finished third, while the Santa Maria won a silver medal for Canada in the International Eight Metre event.⁶² The Olympic yachting events were a great success and the crowds enjoyed it:

You have missed the greatest show from every angle that was ever held in America. Regardless of hard times there has been

⁶⁰ "Introduction to the Canadian Olympic Committee Report," micro-filmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932.

⁶¹ "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Yachting Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932.

⁶² Ibid.

from 70,000 to 105,000 people every day. Regardless of this old town's boosting and blowing, they certainly came through beautiful. It was dignified, impressive and thrilling....⁶³

Duncan McNaughton, the lanky, mild-mannered university student from Vancouver won the opening gold medal for Canada at the Los Angeles summer Games, while Horace "Lefty" Gwynne from Toronto finalized Canada's participation at the Games with a gold medal.⁶⁴ "Lefty," of sturdy body-build, won the Olympic bantamweight boxing title in most impressive style. As his name indicates, he fought from a southpaw stance; although a spectator could never mistake Gwynne's style as being scientific, his relentless body-punching method of winning fights proved to be extremely effective. At the age of twenty he not only won the Olympic bantamweight title, but also showed great talent as a jockey.⁶⁵ Following the example set by his jockey-brother, Jack Gwynne, "Lefty" exercised horses as far as Tia Juana and Tanforan, California.⁶⁶ In the finals of the bantamweight division, Gwynne met a German southpaw, who switched his stance, but the Canadian "...won...simply because he was too tough and durable and had too much fighting heart to let himself be bulled out of it."⁶⁷ The rest of the boxers on the Canadian side did not achieve too much from a medal-winning point of view, but they nevertheless performed creditably.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Lou Marsh, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Boxing Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 73.

⁶⁵ "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Boxing Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 73.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 74.

The Canadian team of seven included a sixteen year old and a seventeen year old lad, Frank Genovese and John Callura, respectively.⁶⁸ The boxing situation at the 1932 Olympics was sized up by an authority in the following way:

"...On the whole the glove throwing in the Olympics was very tame, as the ringworms may judge from the fact that there wasn't but one real knockout in the entire show, and in the finals only a flimsy knockdown. These Olympic boxers are too good for amateurs, and not quite professional enough to do much execution in three rounds. Of all the new champions, I like best a little kid named Gwynne from Canada, who won the bantamweight title. He fights something on the order of Pancho Villa [the professional world champion at the time].⁶⁹

The six Canadian Catch-as-Catch-Can (freestyle) wrestlers participated against the best in the world in the \$500,000 Olympic Auditorium, owned by the Los Angeles Athletic Club.⁷⁰ Apart from one exception, Daniel MacDonald, the Canadian wrestlers did not perform too well against the best of the wrestling world--in fact, not one of the other Canadian matmen won a single match. Lou Marsh, the well known Canadian sports writer, felt that "the trouble with our Canadian Londoses was that they were afraid of rolling falls. Our boys are used to pin falls...and this rolling fall business has them afraid to take a chance...."⁷¹

MacDonald missed an Olympic gold medal by a mere fault; the champion, Von Bebbler of the United States, was credited with three faults,

⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 73.

⁶⁹ C.O.C. Boxing report, loc. cit.

⁷⁰ "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Wrestling Team," microfilmed C.O.C. report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 77.

⁷¹ Ibid., p. 78.

while MacDonald obtained four faults. If a man wins a bout on a fall he receives a clean sheet or no faults, while the loser is credited with three faults. If, however, the winner decides his opponent, he will receive one fault and the loser three. A wrestler will be eliminated as soon as he obtains six faults--this, therefore, explains why all the Canadian wrestlers, with the exception of MacDonald, only participated in two bouts. Some of the prominent wrestling authorities felt that winning via a fall should benefit the winner more in the scoring system--this feeling arose when MacDonald lost the Olympic welterweight gold medal by one fault, despite winning more bouts by falls than did the champion.⁷²

The Olympic Park swimming stadium was built especially for the 1932 Olympic swimming championships. More than 150,000 people witnessed swimmers from eighteen nations competing for Olympic honours and many more disappointed enthusiasts were turned away, due to a seating capacity which was limited to 12,000 per day.^{73, 74} Canadian swimming standards did not compare too favourably with those of the United States and Japan, both countries winning the majority of the titles. The Canadian men's 800 metres relay team, as well as the Canadian ladies' 400 metres relay team, however, managed to finish in fourth position. In the springboard diving contest, Alfred Phillips salvaged a fourth position; in the high diving Phillips proved to be less successful and finished in last position. Doris Ogilvie, Canada's representative in the ladies' springboard diving

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Webster, op. cit., p. 176.

⁷⁴ C.O.C. Swimming report, p. 76.

competition, obtained two points for her country by finishing fifth.⁷⁵

Canadian cyclists were outclassed in all five of the Olympic cycling events:

Lack of experience beat us. There aren't enough broad tracks for road racing in any part of Canada to produce riders who can hold their own with the Europeans, either on the saucers or out on the roads. Cycling is a major sport in Europe. It used to be a major sport in both Canada and the United States, but for years it has been almost a dead issue. Until it comes back Canadian and United States riders will not class with European champions.⁷⁶

The same argument can be used for Canada's unsuccessful attempt for Olympic fencing honours--fencing was, and still is, a major sport on the European continent, contrary to the little attention the sport receives in Canada. In the Art Museum for the Olympic Fine Arts competition, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie represented Canada with a "comprehensive and retrospective collection" of his works.⁷⁷ In the "Medals and Reliefs" class he was rewarded with a bronze medal for his "Shield of the Athletes."⁷⁸ Dr. McKenzie was born in Almonte, Ontario, and graduated from the University of McGill. Later in his career, Dr. McKenzie became the Director of the Physical Education Department at the University of Pennsylvania.⁷⁹

⁷⁵ Ibid., pp. 76-77.

⁷⁶ "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Cycling Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 81.

⁷⁷ "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Art Entry," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 81.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 87.

Lacrosse was again featured in the Olympic program as a demonstration event. Only two teams took part in the competition; an all-star Canadian lacrosse team versus the Johns Hopkins University team from Baltimore, representing the United States. Three games were played of which the United States won two. The Canadian and American exhibition was enjoyed by some 85,000 spectators, who appreciated the display of the tough, rugged game of lacrosse.⁸⁰

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT LAKE PLACID 1932

Winter sports have been promoted, in the heart of the famous Adirondack Forest, at an altitude of 2,000 feet, for more than a quarter of a century at the famed winter resort of Lake Placid in the state of New York. Due to the enthusiasm and initiative of Godfrey Dewey from the Lake Placid Club, the third Winter Olympic Games were awarded to Lake Placid.⁸¹ Fourteen official events were included in the program, plus another three demonstration events; seventeen nations were represented by a total of 364 competitors.⁸² During the twelve days of the 1932 Olympics at Lake Placid, 80,000 spectators stood by to watch a breath-taking spectacle--millions more Americans listened on the radio or saw some of the events on the newsreels, to become aware of the third Winter Olympics.⁸³ It turned out to be a tremendous success from the

⁸⁰ Clary Settell, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Lacrosse Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, p. 71.

⁸¹ Webster, op. cit., p. 186.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1967), p. 82.

point of view of the organizers, as well as competitors and spectators.

Canada finished in her best ever all-round standing--only the United States and Norway succeeded in outperforming the Canadian team. Had the demonstration events counted as well, Canada might have finished in first position. In the ladies' speedskating, Canada won one event, and placed second in the remaining two events. Miss Jean Wilson, the winner of the 500 metres speedskating event and holder of numerous other Canadian and American championships, passed away in July, 1933, at an age of twenty-two, following an illness which began shortly after her return from the Olympics in February, 1932.⁸⁴ No medals were awarded in these events--the ladies' speedskating events were included for the first time in Olympic competition, as official events, in 1960.⁸⁵ The other two demonstration events were sled-dog racing and curling; both were won by Canadians. Twelve drivers and teams entered the gruelling sled-dog race, but nobody could beat Emile St. Goddard of The Pas, Manitoba, over the twenty-five mile course.⁸⁶ In the other demonstration event, curling, four teams from Canadian provinces and four American states entered. The Manitoba rink, skipped by W.H. Burns, finished the tournament as the only undefeated foursome and therefore champions.⁸⁷

⁸⁴ C.O.C. report introduction, loc. cit.

⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 110.

⁸⁶ Roxborough, op. cit., pp. 87-88.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

In the standard events Canadians performed most creditably--for the first time since the start of the Winter Olympic Games, Canadians won medals in events other than hockey. In the men's individual figure-skating, Montgomery Wilson finished in third position, while his sister, Constance Wilson-Samuel, was placed fourth; in the pairs figure-skating, they combined for a fifth position. In the men's speedskating competition the Canadian representatives did extremely well. Alexander Hurd picked up a bronze medal in the 500 metres event, while William Logan and F. Stack finished in fourth and fifth positions, respectively.^{88, 89} The Canadian trio of Hurd, Logan and Stack captured the second, third and fourth positions in the 1,500 metres in the same order as in the 500 metres race, while William Logan also recorded a bronze medal win in the 5,000 metres.

Despite Canada's outstanding performances in these events, the major concern of the Canadian population lay with the performance of the hockey team. Four nations entered the hockey competition--Canada, the United States, Germany and Poland. The outcome of the hockey tournament rested between Canada and the United States, due to a few reasons. Firstly, Canada was the acknowledged hockey champion; secondly, the United States' team was playing on their own ice; and thirdly, Ralph Windsor wanted a United States hockey team that could beat the Winnipeg Hockey Club. Ralph Windsor, a Boston millionaire and hockey fanatic, assisted by Art Ross, Eddie Power and the entire Boston Bruin team, scouted for fourteen

⁸⁸ Sports Illustrated, op. cit., p. 109.

⁸⁹ Roxborough, loc. cit.

all-star American-born hockey players.⁹⁰ Canada was represented by the Allan Cup winning team of 1931, while the United States was represented by a truly national side, consisting of American all-stars.

The games against Germany and Poland acted as warm-up games for the two teams from North America. Poland could not manage to win or draw a game, while Germany won only the two games played against Poland. In their first encounter, Coach Jack Hughes' lads from Canada found their American opposition much tougher than originally anticipated; with only one minute and forty seconds left in regulation time, the United States all-stars led one to zero.⁹¹ Hack Simpson saved the day for the Canadians by slipping the puck "through a four-inch opening off the skates of the U.S. goalkeeper," to even up the score.⁹² This sent the game into over-time and the Canadians triumphed on a goal, in the first minute of the second five-minute over-time period, by Vic Linquist. In the second and deciding game between the two teams from the North American continent, the team from the United States had to win; by winning they would have equalled the Winnipeg team's total of ten points (two points per win and one for a draw), but they would have won on goal average. On the other hand, all the Canadians had to do was to keep their opponents from across the border to at least a draw. The band was getting ready to play the American anthem, since only sixty seconds remained in the last period,

⁹⁰ Lou Marsh, "Report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the Hockey Team," microfilmed Canadian Olympic Committee report on the 1932 Olympic Games, 1932, pp. 121-122.

⁹¹ Ibid., p. 121.

⁹² Ibid.

and the United States was leading two to one.⁹³ Once again the Canadian team managed to succeed in the near-impossible through a last minute goal by Romeo Rivers--again the game went into overtime, and after thirty minutes of regulation over-time and no further goals, Canada once more stepped out of the Olympic hockey tournament as the champion. Lou Marsh, a prominent contemporary sports reporter, felt that:

Both games were nerve wracking--a real test of plain fortitude and sheer unadulterated courage and rugged stamina. In the first game the Canucks went into the fray over-confident, and came within an ace of losing in a melee which was little more than glorified shinny. In the second game they had no illusions. They knew that they were up against a powerful team--a well-drilled and well-conditioned collection of ice athletes, who had practically everything they had. In fact the only place the Canucks had the edge was in all-round speed--sustained speed. Backchecking--and still more back-checking--and a lucky break was what saved Canada's hockey face at Lake Placid.⁹⁴

Even though the Olympic Games of 1928 proved exceedingly successful for Canada, in so far as the number of medals obtained was concerned, the Games of 1932 saw Canada obtain even a more substantial number of medals. Never before in Olympic participation or, for that matter, never afterwards in Olympic competition (up to 1968), did a Canadian Olympic team perform with as much tangible success. Twenty-three Olympic medals were won by Canadians at Los Angeles and Lake Placid, three of which were gold, six silver, and thirteen bronze. This places the 1932 Canadian Olympic Team ahead of any other corresponding team, as represented on Graph I (page). According to Graph I, the 1932 team placed fourth (with 1928) on a percentage basis, and ahead of any successive

⁹³ Ibid., p. 122.

⁹⁴ Ibid., p. 121.

Canadian Olympic teams. It must be kept in mind that both the summer and winter Games of 1932 were held on the North American continent, resulting in many Canadians participating in the Winter Games on a self-financing system. This occurrence influenced the percentage ratio of Graph II (page 433) negatively, since the same amount of medals would have been obtained had only those competed whose way was paid by the Canadian Olympic Committee.

The Los Angeles Games brought out the best in the Canadian athletes, but it hopefully also served the purpose of alerting Canadian sports officials as to Canada's standard and comparison to the rest of the world. It was obvious that in cycling and fencing Canada had a long way to go in order to compete against the Europeans on even terms. In boxing and wrestling it was harder to come to a definite answer--Canadian authorities had to decide whether Canada's lack of success was due to the increase in quality of the other countries, or to the decrease in quality in these two sports in Canada. Competition at Lake Placid demonstrated that Canada was much improved over previous years in most events; although Canada might have been just as good in hockey as in previous Olympic competitions, their effectiveness against the United States was considerably less.

CHAPTER XIII

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT BERLIN 1936

During the first two weeks of May, 1931, the International Olympic Committee met at Barcelona, Spain, to decide the destiny of the 1936 Olympic Games. The major cities in consideration for the honour of staging the eleventh Olympic festival were Barcelona and Berlin. After the final votes were cast on May 13, Berlin triumphed with a majority support of forty-three votes to Barcelona's sixteen, with eight abstained votes.¹

The German nation was jubilant, but they knew that in winning the first battle at Barcelona, the major battle would be to organize an Olympic festival worthy of being the successor to that held in Los Angeles. Those two individuals mainly instrumental in getting the Olympic Games of 1936 for Berlin were immediately chosen for the most responsible positions for organizing the Games. Dr. Theodor Lewald, who had been a member of the International Olympic Committee since 1927, was selected as chairman of the Organization Committee, while Dr. Carl Diem was voted into the position of chairman of the Sport Commission for the Games.² The German Olympic Committee made use of their prerogative as to the allotment of the 1936 Winter Olympic Games, which were subsequently to be held at Garmische Partenkirchen, in February, 1936.

Despite the German initiative and keen enthusiasm to stage the 1936 Olympics, many obstacles had to be overcome and major decisions had

¹ Megede, Die Geschichte der olympischen Leichtathletik, (Berlin: Verlag Bartels & Wernitz K.G., 1970), p. 257.

² F.A.M. Webster, Olympic Cavalcade, (London: Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., 1948), pp. 197-198.

to be made. During the early part of the 1930's, Hitler started his drive for European domination, which included the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis. Europe was in turmoil--Italy invaded North Africa, civil war was threatening Spain, communism was creeping into Europe from the eastern part of the continent and Japan was also on a war course. This, quite understandably, caused many nations to question the logic of staging the eleventh Olympiad in Europe and even more particularly in Berlin. Count Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, eased the fears of the athletic world by his reassurance:

We possess the power to remove the Games from Berlin even today and would do this if we felt the Olympic statutes were not being observed in every way. But we have no intention of being influenced by agitation originating from a political source.³

These were brave words spoken by Baillet-Latour, considering his French heritage and considering France's fears for German aggression at that time. Although Russia and Spain decided to boycott the Berlin Games by staging their own in Barcelona, no action followed this decision, since the Spanish Civil War curtailed their plans.⁴

Financial assistance was another major source of concern; it was estimated that 4,000,000 Reichsmarks would be needed to successfully undertake the 1936 Olympics.⁵ The German Government and public subscribers came to the financial rescue. The Reich Post Ministry provided Olympic postage stamps, to the value of 1,000,000 Reichsmarks to be sold, as well

³ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 90.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 89-90.

⁵ Webster, p. 197.

as an "Olympic Penny" which was instituted to provide a slight extra charge on admission tickets, which all included an "Olympic Penny."⁶ The task of the German Olympic Committee was augmented by the increased number of participants whereas only 1,500 athletes took part at the Los Angeles Games, some 3,500 entries were received for the Berlin Games.⁷ The German Olympic Committee was fortunate to obtain all the printed matter and important documents from the Los Angeles organization, enabling them to prepare a plan for the entire structure at Berlin, and thus benefitted from the solid background and experience of the Americans.

Dr. Lewald's committee decided on an Olympic Bell as the symbol for the Berlin Olympic Games. Municipal authorities did not approve of building a new settlement, similar to the Los Angeles Olympic Village, to accommodate the athletes. Negotiations with the military authorities proved to be more successful, and the Minister of Defence gave permission to transform the Doberitz Barracks into an Olympic Village for the duration of the Games.⁸ Alterations were minimal; distance proved to be the only consideration, but regular transport between the Village and the Stadium satisfied this concern. The Berlin Racing Association granted a race-course for the use of the German Olympic Committee; track and field, fencing, gymnastics, handball, hockey, swimming, pistol shooting and the equestrian sports events were to be held at the Sport Forum or race-course. The City of Berlin made its Exhibition Grounds available

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Webster, loc. cit.

⁸ Ibid.

for the boxing and wrestling competitions, as well as for the art exhibition. An auxilliary cycling track was constructed on the grounds of the Berlin Sport Club, while the Grunau Course was selected for the rowing events, and Lake Müggel for the yachting events.⁹ After all the transformations and constructions were finalized, it was evident that no expenses had been spared in the process. The Stadium, after completion, had a capacity of over 100,000, while the swimming pool could accommodate 18,000 spectators. Included in the Olympic Games construction was the Festival Grounds, which could handle a capacity crowd of 1,000,000 people, a field hockey stadium, an open air theatre, et cetera.¹⁰ The Olympic architect, Werner March, did most creditable work, with the various constructions bearing the evidence of his superb endeavours.

Approximately 4:00 p.m. on August 1, 1936, the patron of the eleventh Modern Olympic Games marched with his procession through the Marathon Gate to the Tribune of Honour, amid the presence of over 100,000 spectators. Spontaneously the spectators cheered for each of the forty-nine nations during the march past--originally 4,793 athletes from fifty nations entered for the 1936 Olympics, but eventually 3,959 athletes competed in the Games.¹¹ Greece, with its blue and white flag, led the way of the march past, while the rest of the countries followed in alphabetical order.

After a most impressive march past, Baron Pierre de Coubertin,

⁹ Ibid., p. 198.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 199.

¹¹ Megede, loc. cit.

father of the Modern Olympic Games, gave his interpretation of the Olympic Ideal, in his native tongue of French. The following was the climax of that speech: "In the Olympic Games it is not so much the victory, but rather the participation that counts, the purpose chivalry, rather than battle [fighting]."¹² These immortal words were followed by those of Dr. Lewald, who expressed his gratitude toward those people who helped to make the eleventh Olympiad a reality. Adolf Hitler then spoke for the first time: "Ich erkläre die Spiele in Berlin zur Feier der XI. Olympiade neuer Zeitrechnung als eröffnet,"¹³ and the eleventh Olympic Games were officially opened. The massive Olympic bell, in a 250-foot tower, pealed out its welcome, cannons were fired and thousands of pigeons were released under thundering applause from the delighted, capacity crowd. A 2,000-voice choir, accompanied by a 100-piece orchestra, sang Richard Strauss' "Olympic Hymn." The spectators then directed their attention to the Eastern Gate--down the steps and round the track came the last one of the 3,000 torch-carriers. With his torch he lit the Olympic altar, and then Spyridon Louis, the marathon winner at the 1896 Olympics, appeared to present the Führer of the German Reich with an olive branch from Olympia. Rudolf Ismayer, who won the middleweight weight-lifting contest for Germany at the Los Angeles Games, took the Olympic Oath on behalf of all the participants. Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," magnificently sung by the massive choir, signified the end of the opening of the eleventh Olympic Games, only two impressive hours

¹² Walter Richter, Olympia 1936, Band II, (Germany: Cigaretten-Bilderdienst Altona-Bahrenfeld, 1936), p. 14.

¹³ Ibid., p. 15

after its start.^{14, 15, 16}

Despite Adolf Hitler's recognized prejudices, no racial discrimination was evident at the Berlin Games. Reporters went out of their way to create any news out of which they could manufacture some evidence of racial discrimination, since that was the kind of journalism that sold their product. The 1936 Olympics will always be remembered as the final break-through of the American Negroes, establishing themselves as outstanding athletes. Some untrue and distorted reports reached the American continent on the Owens-Woelke episode. Jesse Owens, the brilliant Negro sprinter who won four gold medals for the U.S.A., was not personally congratulated by Hitler and this was considered by the press as solid enough evidence of racial discrimination. Mr. Lawson Robertson, the head coach of the United States' Olympic track and field team, reacted to the rather biased newspaper reports in astonishment:

When I got home I was surprised to hear a lot of talk about Hitler ignoring our American athletes who had won Olympic crowns, especially our fine coloured winners; but I don't think he made any distinction. So far as I know only one athlete was taken to his box and presented to him. That was Hans Woelke who won the shot-put and became the first German to ever win an Olympic track and field event.¹⁷

Many nations were disappointed at not being able to repeat seemingly standard successes of previous Games. Britain, which had won four 800 metres gold medals in consecutive Olympiads, saw none of her competi-

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 92-93.

¹⁶ Webster, op. cit., p. 201.

¹⁷ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 94.

tors place within the reach of a medal--G. MacCabe, Great Britain's sole representative in the finals, finished in last position.¹⁸ Finland, which had managed to win all the Olympic javelin events since its inclusion in the Olympic program, had to be satisfied with a second, a third, and a fifth place.¹⁹ After dominating the swimming events at the Los Angeles Games in 1932, the Japanese swimmers failed to maintain such world swimming domination, but still showed that they were among the world's best. For the first time in Canadian Olympic track and field history, no gold medal was obtained by a Canadian, despite a strong showing by Canada's track and field athletes.

Canada was represented in twelve track and field finals at the Berlin Games, finishing with one silver medal, three bronze medals, one fourth position, four fifths and three sixth positions. Canada's track and field team at the Los Angeles Games finished in sixth position overall, while the 1936 Olympic team from the Dominion only placed in tenth position.²⁰ J.M. Courtright, from Ottawa, was Canada's first javelin entrant in an Olympic competition, and finished in fourteenth position.²¹ It was encouraging to note that Canada participated in more field events than usual.

The Canadian sprinters were not quite world class and none of the three entries from Canada survived the semi-finals. The Olympic Committee decided to include the fastest third place in the second round heats; twenty-one year old Lee Orr, from Vancouver, did not know that his

¹⁸ Megede, op. cit., p. 274.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 299.

²⁰ Ibid., p. 313.

²¹ Ibid., p. 299.

10.6 seconds was good enough for the next round, and neither did he understand the announcement which came over the public address system in German.²² This resulted in the elimination of Orr in the first round, despite a heat-time equal to that of the fourth-placed finalist.²³ The same three sprinters from Canada entered the 200 metres event, and all three of them reached the semi-finals--young Lee Orr ran exceptionally well and finished in fifth position in the finals. Bill Fritz, 135 pound Toronto powerhouse, and John Loaring, of the University of Western Ontario, a freshman, finished fifth and sixth, respectively, in the 400 metres final for Canada. In the 400 metres hurdles event, the twenty-one year old Loaring surprised not only his opponents but his team members in winning a silver medal. Within seven days Loaring ran eight 400 metres races--three flat races, three hurdles races and another two relays over the same distance. Even more significant was the fact that Loaring had only competed in the 400 metres hurdles event prior to his Olympic participation.²⁴ His unrefined style over the hurdles restricted his progress, but he nevertheless finished only 0.3 of a second behind the world record holder, Glenn Hardin, from the United States. On August 9, 1936, Loaring ran his eighth and last race at the Berlin Olympics and recorded 47.1 seconds for his leg in the 1,600 metres relay, the sixth fastest time of all the participants of the six final relay teams, and

²² The Globe and Mail (Toronto), August 3, 1936.

²³ Megede, op. cit., p. 269.

²⁴ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 95.

thus demonstrated his remarkable stamina.²⁵ Mr. Loaring is still active in the A.A.U. of Canada and he has been a member-at-large of the British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association since approximately 1956. He is involved in the construction business and resides in Windsor, Ontario.²⁶

Dr. Phil Edwards, captain of the Canadian track and field team at the 1936 Olympics, represented Canada in the finals of the 800 metres. True to his normal racing tactics, Dr. Edwards took the lead from the start. John Woodruff, the long-legged American runner, took the lead after 300 metres and led the pack into a 57.4 seconds first 400 metres.²⁷ With 300 metres to go, Edwards moved ahead again, but was caught by Woodruff fifty metres from the finishing line; and with only a few yards to go, Mario Lanzi, from Italy, did likewise and forced Edwards into third position.²⁸ In the 1,500 metres final, Dr. Edwards broke the existing Olympic record by 0.8 of a second. Unfortunately for the veteran from Canada, four other participants crossed the finishing line before him, two of whom improved on the previous world record.^{29, 30} Within five days, Dr. Edwards ran five middle distance races, three 800 metres and

²⁵ Megede, op. cit., p. 305.

²⁶ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 5.

²⁷ Richter, op. cit., p. 31.

²⁸ The Globe and Mail, August 5, 1936.

²⁹ Megede, op. cit., p. 276.

³⁰ Richter, op. cit., p. 33.

two 1,500 metres races--a remarkable performance for an athlete competing in his third Olympiad.

Canada had two representatives in the 110 metres hurdles; Jim Worrall, the six feet four inch giant,³¹ and Larry O'Connor, who was looked upon as Earl Thompson's successor. Only O'Connor reached the finals, but his time of 14.8 seconds, which incidently equalled Thompson's world record-breaking time at the 1920 Olympics, was only good enough for a sixth position.³² In the pole vault competition, Sylvanus Apps, a future professional hockey star, collected a single point for Canada by finishing in sixth position, with ten other competitors.^{33, 34}

In the long jump competition Canada had a strong contender in Sammy Richardson, who held the Canadian record with a jump of twenty-four feet eleven inches.³⁵ He finished in fourteenth position only, never showing the form which made him a world contender in 1935.³⁶ The Canadian 400 metres relay team finished in fifth position in the finals, while the 1,600 metres relay team managed to finish inches behind the third placed German team, recording the same time as did the Germans.

Canadian ladies again performed creditably, but went from third position, at the Los Angeles Games, to seventh, at the Berlin Games.

³¹ The Globe and Mail, August 4, 1936.

³² Megede, op. cit., p. 141.

³³ Ibid., p. 290.

³⁴ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 96.

³⁵ Davies, op. cit., p. 6.

³⁶ Megede, op. cit., p. 292.

This occurrence can be attributed to the fact that no Canadian ladies participated in field events, consequently leaving them three events only in which to compete. The only one of the three events in which they did not secure a medal was the 100 metres event. In the eighty metres hurdles event, Betty Taylor won a bronze medal for Canada in an Olympic record-equalling time. The first four participants were all recorded at 11.7 seconds, finishing inches apart.³⁷ The nineteen year old Miss Taylor had a slight advantage going over the last hurdle, but lost some valuable ground during the final sprint--a photo-finish was called for and, after several minutes of uncertainty, the result was announced in favour of Miss Valla.³⁸

The tall, slender Margaret Bell disappointed her Canadian compatriots in the high jump. At home she had cleared five feet three inches and was considered a potential threat in the Olympics, but for some unknown reason Miss Bell failed to clear five feet and ended in eighth position, with four other competitors.³⁹ In the 400 metres relay for ladies, a heart-breaking phenomenon occurred; during the last hand-over of the baton, the German ladies, who were leading by approximately ten yards from the American team, dropped the baton.^{40, 41} The German team was

³⁷ Ibid., p. 308

³⁸ Richter, op. cit., p. 58.

³⁹ The Globe and Mail, August 10, 1936.

⁴⁰ Megede, op. cit., p. 312.

⁴¹ Richter, op. cit., p. 61.

well on its way to establishing a new world mark for the 400 metres relay event--the American team managed to equal the world record. In the same event, the Canadian ladies finished third, just two yards behind second placed Great Britain.

For the first time in Olympic history canoeing was included in the Olympic program. In the introductory year as an official Olympic sport canoeing was responsible for Canada's only gold medal of the eleventh Olympic Games. Twenty of the twenty-one nations affiliated with the "Internationale Representationschaft des Kanusport" competed for the honours at stake in the nine Olympic events.⁴² The I.R.K. was formed in Sweden in 1924 and acted as the world canoeing governing body until it dissolved during the Second World War. In 1945 the I.R.K. was re-organized as the International Canoe Federation and by the time of the 1948 Olympics the I.C.F. had some seventeen members.⁴³

The Grunau course, on which the rowing and canoeing events were decided, was situated on the River Spree at Grunau.⁴⁴ Canada entered seven canoeists, and they participated in eight of the nine official events, winning one and obtaining silver and bronze medals in three events. Canada's sole gold medallist, Frank Amyot, won five consecutive Dominion championships before adding the Olympic 1,000 metre C-I (1,000 metres one seater Canadian canoe) title to his successes.⁴⁵ Six countries

⁴² Francis A. Tally, "The History and Development of Canoeing," Unpublished term paper, Faculty of Physical Education, The University of Alberta, January 1969, p. 7.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 5.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 7.

⁴⁵ The Globe and Mail, August 10, 1936.

competed in this event, with Bohuslav Karlik, from Czechoslovakia, and Erich Koschik, the Hamburg policeman, presenting the major opposition to the blond Canadian.⁴⁶

Around the Grunau regatta course the Canadian's performance was acclaimed as one of the finest ever witnessed in Europe. The striving Karlik caught and passed Amyot about 100 metres from the finish buoy after the Ottawan had cut out the pace from the start. Amyot raised his stroke a beat without any sign of straining and his evenly riding shell nosed to the front to stay.⁴⁷

The combination of Frank Saker and Harvey Charters produced a silver medal in the C-2 class over 10,000 metres, and a bronze medal in the C-2 class over 1,000 metres. In both these races Canada was beaten by Czechoslovakia, which, together with Germany and Austria, dominated the Olympic canoeing competition. The only non-Europeans to break the monotony of European domination were the Canadian trio. Since the 1924 Olympics, when Canada won all the demonstration events in canoeing, the sport had come a long way in Europe. Although the Canadian paddlers performed quite satisfactorily, it was obvious that the sport had not improved in Canada to the same extent that it had in some of the European countries. The performances by the Canadian paddlers at the 1936 Games were never again equalled by a Canadian Olympic canoeing team.

Basketball made its official Olympic debut at the Berlin Games of 1936. It was evident that the sport of basketball was gaining popularity; twenty-two teams from as many countries participated in over forty games and attracted considerable crowds.⁴⁸ The Canadian team, of

⁴⁶ Richter, op. cit., p. 91.

⁴⁷ The Globe and Mail, August 10, 1936.

⁴⁸ Richter, op. cit., p. 132.

fifteen players, beat Latvia, Brazil, Switzerland, Uruguay and Poland to reach the finals. In this match, for the gold medal, Canada faced the team from the United States on a wet outdoor court.⁴⁹ It seemed the logical final, since a Canadian, James Naismith, created the game of basketball and developed it in the United States. By half time the Americans were leading by fifteen to four, and they won their first official Olympic basketball championship by a score of nineteen to eight.⁵⁰ The United States have succeeded in repeating this feat in each of the Olympic Games to date; prior to the 1936 Olympics, basketball was played only as a demonstration event at the 1904, 1924, and 1928 Games.⁵¹

Once again two Canadian boxers managed to lose their bouts at the weigh-in scales. "Mickey" Hennessey could not make the flyweight limit of 112 pounds and Irving Pease was deprived of a chance in the middleweight division, also by the weight scales. Pease "...made little or no effort to bring his weight down to fighting trim."⁵² The Canadian middleweight was suspended when he arrived back in Canada "...for indifference in training...."⁵³ Only four of the chosen seven representatives for Canada in the boxing tournament were able to participate, and barely

⁴⁹ Robert F. Osborne, Personal correspondence with the writer, December 5, 1969.

⁵⁰ Richter, op. cit., p. 133.

⁵¹ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1967), p. 118.

⁵² The Globe and Mail, August 11, 1936.

⁵³ Ibid.

so. George Bird, the heavyweight entry for Canada, was found to have a slight fracture of the jaw, and was consequently side-lined.⁵⁴ Only one of the four eventual participants for Canada succeeded in winning a bout --the remainder were eliminated in the first round, to complete the worst Canadian Olympic boxing performance up to 1936.

Canada entered five wrestlers, and only two managed to win any bouts. In the welterweight division Joseph Schleimer was rewarded with a bronze medal for winning three bouts and losing another two.⁵⁵ J.V. Pettigrew, Canada's representative in the featherweight division, obtained a record of two wins, two losses plus a bye, and placed fourth.⁵⁶

The Olympic yachting competition was held at Kiel, Germany. Canada was represented in the Monotype Class by Reginald Dixon of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto. In 1932 Dixon managed to finish fifth out of eleven entries, but he could only salvage a sixteenth place at Kiel.⁵⁷ Twenty-five entries participated in this event, showing a significant rise in the popularity of the sport. Dixon was the last single Canadian yachting entry in Olympic competition--in 1928 Canada was in the same situation when Norman Robertson, from the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club, introduced Canada to the Olympic yachting competition.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ Robin Ryan, "A History of Boxing in Canada," Unpublished term paper, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, August 1969, p. 19.

⁵⁵ Richter, op. cit., pp. 109-110.

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 108.

⁵⁷ "A Summary of Canadian Yachting at the Olympic Games, 1928-1968," compiled results by the Olympic Committee of the Canadian Yachting Association, p. 1.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

Canada was represented in the rowing competition by C.A. Campbell in the singles and the Hamilton eight-oared crew. Although the eights failed to win a berth in the finals, the Toronto Argonaut sculler performed well and earned himself a fourth position. A duel between Schafer, the eventual winner from Germany, and Rufli, from Switzerland, was expected, but Rufli had to be satisfied with a fifth position.⁵⁹ At the halfway mark the Canadian was still in third position, but although he beat the Swiss ace, Campbell had to bow to the superiority of Barrow, from the United States, for the bronze medal.⁶⁰

The only Canadian performance worthy of particular note in swimming, cycling or fencing was the fifth placing of the Canadian ladies' relay swimming team over 400 metres.⁶¹ Canada's lack of success in both cycling and fencing is understandable, since these sports were, and still are, major sports in Europe, and are not in Canada.

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT GARMISCH-PARTENKIRDHEN 1936

While over a thousand athletes from twenty-eight countries stood listening to the inaugural address by Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, President of the Organization Committee for the fourth winter Games, a fresh fall of snow welcomed the participants.⁶²

⁵⁹ Richter, op. cit., p. 81.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid., p. 75.

⁶² Walter Richter, Olympia 1936, Band I, (Germany: Cigaretten-Bilderdienst Altona-Bahrenfeld, 1936), p. 5.

At the 1936 Winter Olympic Games the national pride of Canada was damaged somewhat. For the first time in the history of the Winter Olympics, the Canadian entry in the hockey tournament failed to win the gold medal. The hardest fact to accept was the manner in which the Canadians lost their Olympic hockey championship. Only the ruling of the German Olympic Committee and Jimmy Foster, the goaltender for Great Britain, could be blamed for Canada's predicament.

The Hamilton Wolves, winners of the 1935 Allan Cup, were supposed to represent their country at the fourth Winter Olympics in Germany. However, most of the team members took up professional status before the 1936 Olympic Games. Port Arthur, runner-up for the Allan Cup in 1935, was chosen, together with some reinforcement from Toronto and Montreal, to represent Canada.⁶³ Five Canadian-trained players, although all born in the British Isles, were included in the British Olympic hockey team; all of them played in Canada shortly before the Olympics, but when they moved to Britain, for inclusion in the British team, two of them neglected to get the proper permission and clearance from the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.⁶⁴ Since they were still registered in Canada, the I.H.F. had no choice but to suspend them, as requested by the C.A.H.A.:

The International Hockey Federation ruled two Canadian trained members of the English hockey team ineligible for competition tonight on the eve of the opening of the fourth Olympic Winter Games. The players, James Foster, formerly from Winnipeg and Moncton, and Alexander Archer, ex-Winni-

⁶³ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 97.

⁶⁴ The Globe and Mail, February 6, 1936.

pegger, were ruled out for having transferred to English teams without permission of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.⁶⁵

Despite all the uncertainties, Coach Albert Pudas and his Canadian team were ready and extremely confident of regaining the Olympic laurels. Fifteen teams entered the competition and they were divided into three groups, with the first two of each group progressing into the next round. Canada was grouped with Poland, Latvia, and Austria, which all suffered a similar fate against the fast-skating Canadians; three goals were scored against the Canadian team, while they scored twenty-four.⁶⁶

In the meantime, the two suspended British players "...were permitted to play here with the English Olympians when Canadian officials agreed to wave the bans for the duration of the winter games."⁶⁷ The decision of the Canadian officials to allow the two suspended players to compete backfired only a few days later.

In the second round, Canada met the British team first, losing by a narrow two to one margin to them. The headlines in the Toronto Globe and Mail the next day read: "Super-Brilliance of Goaler Jimmy Foster Enables England to Upset Canucks, 2-1--Losers Superior in Every Department But Goal."⁶⁸ Canada went on to defeat Hungary and Germany in

⁶⁵ The Globe and Mail, February 6, 1932.

⁶⁶ Richter, op. cit., p. 20.

⁶⁷ The Globe and Mail, February 10, 1936.

⁶⁸ Ibid., February 12, 1936.

the second round and qualified, with Britain, for the final round. In the final series Canada defeated both the United States and Czechoslovakia and a victory against the other team in the final group, Great Britain, would have assured another Olympic triumph for Canada. Until that stage Britain was one point ahead of the Canadians, having won all their games except for a draw against Germany. Although a final game between Britain and Canada was both obvious and logical, "the Olympic playdown system... is built upon the theory that once a team has beaten another it should not be called upon to play the squad again."⁶⁹ Despite threats by officials from the C.A.H.A. to withdraw the Canadian team, Coach Albert Pudas and his men took a silver medal home with them.

Canada also entered four male and two female figure skaters in the competitions, as well as one speed skater. Montgomery Wilson managed to finish in fourth position in the men's figure skating competition, while Louise Bertram and Steward Reburn finished in seventh position.⁷⁰ The absence of speed skaters of the calibre of Hurd, Stack and Logan was evident and Canada's lone entrant did not place at all.

According to Graph II (page 433) the 1936 Canadian Olympic team had the worst medal-participant ratio of all the pre-Second World War teams, except for the 1924 team. Canada obtained only ten medals at the Olympic Games of 1936 and only one of them was a gold. Also included were four silver and five bronze medals; the total number of 1936 medals was less than half the number won in 1932. The only Olympic sport in which Canada performed with a great amount of stability over the years

⁶⁹ Ibid., February 13, 1936.

⁷⁰ Richter, op. cit., p. 41.

was hockey. During pre-Olympic years it seemed as if Canadian sports officials were not overly concerned with preparing Canadian athletes for competition, nor did they learn through previous Olympic mistakes. During an earlier Olympiad, several Canadian boxers did not manage to beat the weight scales, and this same situation re-occurred at the Berlin Games. This lack of intelligent observation and subsequent improvement is evident in most of the reports by the managers of the different sports to the Canadian Olympic Committee; very few positive suggestions were brought fourth in this manner. Since the manager and coach were involved with the participants and in the various situations in which they found themselves, it seems that they would have been in the best position to make such positive recommendations.

CHAPTER XIV

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT LONDON 1948

If the enthusiastic youth of the world, imbued with national pride and a keen competitive spirit, can settle the championships in sport in friendly competition, it must have seemed to most of the 85,000 people at Wembley Stadium, as the English twilight slowly settled over the scenes of recent rivalry, that surely the statesmen of the world might solve their international problems with considerably less bickering and controversy.¹

The London Games were a success--it once again gave man hope for a peaceful future and inspired faith in mankind. The Olympic Games of 1948 did justice to the ideals of Baron de Coubertin and it would, no doubt, have restored some of his confidence in the Olympic aim for world peace. It was evident that the world was nauseated with hatred and discontent, yearning for "...international peace and goodwill," as well as the need to promote "...the brotherhood of men."²

The Olympic Games of 1940 and 1944 were not celebrated due to the Second World War. Canada's application to stage the Winter Games in 1944 was, consequently, overlooked.³ The Lord Mayor of London forwarded an invitation to stage the fourteenth Olympic Games in the English capital, despite the fact that post-war restorations claimed major financial assistance. The International Olympic Committee accepted the rather courageous invitation by the British Olympic Association and scheduled the Summer Games from July 29th to August 14th, 1948. The Winter Games

¹ Nelson C. Hart, "The XIVth Olympiad was a Success," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games at London, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 51.

² "Olympics Newsletter," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games at London, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 19.

³ Nelson C. Hart, "Olympic Activities in Canada," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games at London, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 27.

were allotted to the Swiss and they were scheduled from January 30th to February 8th, at the picturesque town of St. Moritz.

The International Olympic Committee requires that each country entering the Olympic Games have a National Olympic Committee or Association.⁴ In Canada the Canadian Olympic Committee acted as the controlling body of Canadian Olympic teams. Since Canada's participation at the 1904 Olympics, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada fulfilled the position of a National Olympic Committee, required by the International Olympic Committee. Due to differences of opinions on amateurism and other problems, several sports broke away from the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada: swimming, canoeing, rowing, cycling, basketball and yachting. They no longer came under this organization's jurisdiction.⁵ Each one of these sports had its own governing body, while the remainder of the sports were controlled by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada through national committees. Canadian Olympic sport needed an organization that could meet the requirements of the International Olympic Committee and also be recognized by all the Canadian sports bodies, whether affiliated to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada or not. The Canadian Olympic Committee was, consequently, created and acted in the capacity of a National Olympic Committee, as required by the International Olympic Committee, until 1937.

The members of this committee took their continuous representation for granted, which resulted in a rather inefficient organization. Increased criticism of the Canadian Olympic Committee came not only from team members and managers but also from the International Olympic Committee and the Inter-

⁴ Ibid., p. 25

⁵ Ibid., p. 24.

national Sports' Federation. In the 1937 Handbook of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, the constitution of the Canadian Olympic Association was published, and a further amendment was made to the constitution in 1938. The members of this committee were limited to a maximum term of four years in office, two years prior to and two years subsequent to an Olympic celebration. The Canadian Olympic Association (referred to as the Canadian Olympic Committee prior to 1937) was required to submit a preliminary report to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada at its first annual meeting following the Olympics and a final report was to be made at the second annual meeting.⁶

This brought the Canadian Olympic organization to a firm foundation, but sound organization alone does not necessarily ensure successful participation. When war was declared, athletic activities practically ceased to exist in Canada--competition in most amateur sports was abruptly discontinued.

The wisdom of this procedure might be seriously questioned because, when reorganization was begun in 1946, it was found that considerable enthusiasm for, and interest in amateur sport had disappeared during the seven-year interval of inactivity. The problem of developing a Canadian Team for the 1948 Olympic Games in less than two years proved to be a most difficult task.⁷

Despite a general lack of interest in sport in Canada during the immediate years following the Second World War, the Canadian Olympic Association managed to assemble the fourth largest Canadian Olympic Team in the history of Canada's participation in the Olympic Games. The Canadian Team to the Summer Olympics included 126 participants, while

⁶ Ibid., p. 25.

⁷ Ibid., p. 27.

another thirty-five competed for Canada at St. Moritz.⁸ Only seven Olympic medals were obtained; at the Summer Olympics at London only two silver and two bronze medals were won, while the Canadian participants at St. Moritz produced two gold medals and a bronze. Diplomas were issued to all competitors from the first to the sixth positions, and twenty-seven Canadians were rewarded with such diplomas. For the first time in the history of Canadian Olympic participation a Canadian team at a Summer Olympics failed to win a gold medal.

Unlike at Los Angeles and Berlin, the Olympic Village idea was not put into use at London. The athletes were housed in several centres and this created a problem for the athletes, as well as the coaches and managers, who preferred being accommodated in an Olympic Village, relatively close to the Stadium. Transportation presented itself as an unexpected problem; the training facilities were often far away and those who competed in the morning and afternoon often could not get satisfactory travel assistance to obtain a decent meal over lunchtime.⁹ This promoted a certain amount of discontent among the athletes, and some offered as excuses for poor participation criticism of accommodation, food, et cetera. These alibis were not shared by the majority of athletes but such comments were published out of proportion by the ever-present press.¹⁰

The Canadian ladies were accommodated at Southland's College in Wimbledon, while most of the men were housed at Uxbridge. The distance between these suburbs and Wembley, where the Stadium was situated, proved

⁸ Olympic House, compiled information to the writer, November, 1969.

⁹ Nelson C. Hart, "The Canadian Team in England," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games at London, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association [n.d.]), p. 43.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 45.

to be quite substantial. The yachting competition took place at Torbay and the participants were accommodated at Torquay in Devon, while the oarsmen and paddlers stayed at High Wycomb.¹¹

On July 17, 1948, in the ancient stadium at Olympia, a Greek maiden kindled the Olympic flame for the 1948 Olympic Games with the original lamp used by the ancient Greeks; she walked around the sacred grave in which the heart of Pierre de Coubertin is buried and handed the torch to a soldier, who put down his weapons, stripped off his uniform and in runner's shorts and vest he lit his torch from the maiden's lamp; after saluting, he started out on the first leg of the 2,000 miles from Greece to Great Britain.¹² A capacity crowd of 84,000 spectators packed Wembley Stadium on July 29, 1948, to witness the official opening of the fourteenth Olympic festival. After the march past the chairman of the Organizing Committee delivered a short address and requested the president of the Games to invite the King to open the Games. King George VI then complied with: "I proclaim open the Olympic Games of London celebrating the XIVth Olympiad of the modern era."¹³ A fanfare of trumpets was sounded, followed by the ceremonial release of a multitude of pigeons, symbolizing peace. The King's Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery fired a twenty-one gun Royal Salute, preceding the arrival of the final relay-runner with the Olympic torch.¹⁴ The last of the 1,717 torch-bearers

¹¹ Ibid., p. 43.

¹² Philip Noel-Baker, "The Olympic Games in Retrospect," report to the British Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games, published by World Sports, [n.d.]), p. 9.

¹³ "Opening Ceremony," report of the United States Olympic Committee on the 1948 Games, p. 49.

¹⁴ Ibid.

circled half the track and at the Tower of the Torch he lit the Olympic Flame, which continued to burn throughout the Games.¹⁵ While the white Olympic flag, with the five entwined rings signifying the five continents, was slowly raised, Kipling's Olympic hymn, arranged by Roger Quilter and rendered by massed bands and a choir, filled the air.¹⁶ The Dedication Address was subsequently delivered, and once again the massed bands and choir performed, this time rendering the Hallelujah Chorus. Wing-Commander Donald Finlay, captain of the English Olympic team, pronounced the Olympic Oath on behalf of all the participants: "We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportmanship, for the honor of our country and the glory of sport."¹⁷ With the British national anthem being played, the teams departed from the Stadium. The fourteenth Olympic Games were officially opened.

On a seven, five, four, three, two, one scoring system, Canada failed to record any points in basketball, boxing, cycling, fencing, rowing and swimming. In these sports, then, Canada failed to place among the first six. In yachting Canada obtained two points and thus was tied with Belgium in the second-last position among the fourteen competing nations. In canoeing the Canadian team finished in eighth position with fourteen points, while Canada's six points in weightlifting earned a three-way tie with France and Trinidad. The wrestling resulted in a fifteenth position

¹⁵ Hart, op. cit., p. 49.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Noel-Baker, loc. cit.

for Canada among twenty-two countries, with 3.1 points; in the ladies' track and field events, Canadian participants won eleven points, placing them in seventh position among seventeen nations. Canada's male track and field team could only manage a meagre three points, resulting in a twenty-first position placing among twenty-four scoring countries.¹⁸

The British officiating in the track and field events was highly satisfactory and no appeals were launched. All the track and field officials were British and received training for eighteen months prior to the Games.¹⁹ The performances of the men's track and field team of Canada were well below par. Considerably more was expected of the Canadian representatives; only five Canadian male track and field competitors secured diplomas--one in the high jump and four in a relay. Canadian track and field officials had adopted a set of standards, based on the 1936 Olympic performances, by which the athletes who met the standards were automatically included on the Canadian Olympic Team.²⁰ The concept behind the system was worth-while, but logic did not prevail. First, the standards were set too low--by meeting such standards, the athlete would have had a reasonable chance of placing approximately twelfth in the 1936 Olympic Games.²¹ Secondly, only six male athletes managed to meet such requirements, but nevertheless a team of eighteen was assembled; and thirdly, Canadian sports officials under-estimated the rapidity with

¹⁸ Hart, op. cit., p. 47.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 51.

²⁰ F.N.A. Rowell, "Men's Track and Field Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games at London, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 65.

²¹ Ibid.

which the remainder of the world revived sport in their respective countries. Canadian sports officials were under the false impression that the performances in London would be considerably worse than those in Berlin, due to the effects of the Second World War. That their beliefs were incorrect was proven by the surprising number of new records established.

Jack Parry, the Canadian sprinter and Olympic prospect, was eliminated due to a leg injury, while Canada's Bob McFarlane, who was ranked third in the world in the 400 metres during the 1947 season, suffered the same fate.²² Although McFarlane's leg injury permitted him to compete, his performances were indicative of his reduced physical condition. In the high jump, Art Jackes managed to obtain a sixth place diploma, with a height of six feet three inches, while Don McFarlane, James O'Brian, Don Pettie and Edward Haggis won themselves diplomas with a fifth place in the 400 metres relay.²³ The brothers Don and Bob McFarlane are now practicing medicine in London, Ontario; both were also members of the University of Western Ontario championship football team during their college days.²⁴

Canada's most outstanding track and field performance was recorded by twenty-two year old Jack Hutchins in the 800 metres.²⁵ His time of one minute 52.6 seconds was the second fastest time ever run at

²² Ibid., pp. 66-68.

²³ Harold Abrahams, "Citius - Altius - Fortius," report to the British Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games, published by World Sports, [n.d.], p. 27.

²⁴ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 5.

the Olympic Games, prior to the 1948 Games.²⁶ Despite this remarkable time, which would have been good enough for a gold medal at the 1936 Olympics, Hutchins only placed fourth in his semi-final race and was, consequently, eliminated.

The Canadian women's track and field team consisted of nine members. In Canada many debated the merits of even entering a female track and field team in the Olympic competition.²⁷ None of the nine team members was of world standard; and yet, despite this inexperience, their dedication and determination prevailed and they were rewarded with a bronze medal, a fourth and two fifth places. Canada was only represented by its female track and field athletes in five of the nine events, securing seven diplomas in the process.

A crowd of 84,000 spectators witnessed the women's 100 metres final during "...a drizzling rain which forced spectators under umbrellas or coats."²⁸ Of the six finalists, two represented Canada--the only country with two finalists. Viola Myers, a twenty-one year old girl on the threshold of marriage, and Pat Jones, a sixteen year old high school student at New Westminster High School, finished in fourth and fifth positions, respectively.²⁹ Canada's only track and field medal was won in the women's 400 metres relay; Pat Jones, running the last leg for Canada, reduced a two-yard disadvantage to secure a third position for

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Irene Wall, "Canadian Women's Track and Field Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 83.

²⁸ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), August 3, 1948.

²⁹ Ibid.

her team and country.³⁰

It was almost the last event on the last day of the Olympic track and field competition when Canada's flag was raised atop an honor standard and it took the girls to do it....Jubilantly and jittery the Canadian girls acknowledged the acclaim of the capacity crowd of 84,000 in Olympic Stadium. They stood in their crimson track garb on the third-place tier of the victor's dais to receive the first medals Canada has won.³¹

The ladies' high jump was still in process despite signs of dusk descending upon the packed Stadium. Canada's sole survivor in the high jump competition, "...little Doreen Dredge, a high school girl from Kelvington, Saskatchewan, cleared the high jump bar at 5 feet 2 1/4 inches, to place fifth."³² The Canadian track and field ladies proved that their inclusion in the Canadian Olympic track and field team was justified. According to Megede's table-system, Canada's combined track and field team placed unofficially twentieth--considerably worse than any previous Canadian Olympic track and field team.³³

From High Wycomb, where the paddlers were accommodated in the High Wycomb Grammar School, to Henley Course, where the events were decided, was a distance of eleven miles.³⁴ Buses were made available at all times to the athletes, and the staff at High Wycomb Grammar School

³⁰ Ibid., August 10, 1948.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Megede, Die Geschichte der olympischen Leichtathletik, Band 2, (Berlin: Verlag Bartels 7 Wernitz K.G., 1970), pp. 52-53.

³⁴ R.E. Gilbert, "The 1948 Olympic Canoeing Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 97.

did their utmost to make the Canadians comfortable.³⁵ Seven canoeists represented Canada in seven events, winning a silver and a bronze medal, as well as two fourth places and a fifth; the Canadian canoeists, consequently, secured five diplomas in seven events.

When the European canoes were delivered, the Canadians were astonished to find rudders attached to some while others were built with crooked keels.³⁶ In both cases the paddler using such a canoe would benefit considerably, as contrasted with the paddler using the straight canoe, like the Canadians, British, et cetera. A written protest was submitted to the International Canoe Federation by Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Finland against the use of such canoes in the Olympic Regatta. Despite Denmark's supporting vote, the motion was defeated by seven votes to five.³⁷ However, the protest succeeded in serving its purpose for future Olympics:

It is agreed [by the I.C.F.] the development was undesirable, and against the best interests of the sport and the building rule was so amended as to eliminate such canoes in future competitions.³⁸

The final disappointment was voiced when the Official Measurer claimed that the Canadian canoe was one inch too long; the situation required the Canadians to plane down half an inch from the bow and stern. The disconcerting aspect of the whole situation was that it was actually

³⁵ Ibid., p. 97.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 99

the International Canoe Federation which erred by giving the Canadian Canoe Association the wrong measurements for the specific canoe in question.³⁹

Canada's silver medal in canoeing was obtained by Doug Bennett, a native from St. Lambert, Quebec;⁴⁰ and, partnered by Harry Poulton, he also finished fourth in the Canadian pairs over 1,000 metres. Bennett's success was achieved the hard way:

The veteran paddler fought crosswinds and the advantageous "twisted keel" of his European opponents in the 1,000-metre Canadian type singles. On top of that he teamed up with his pal, Harry Poulton, another St. Lambert product, to finish fourth in the 1,000-metre Canadian type doubles.⁴¹

The Canadian pair, after staging a brave battle for third position, was overtaken by the French pair a few yards from the finish line.⁴² Canada's bronze medal was won by N.D. Lane in the 10,000 metres Canadian singles event. Both the gold and silver medallists employed the services of canoes with "crooked" keels, while Lane used a "straight" canoe.⁴³ F. Havens, the American who finished ahead of Lane, borrowed a "crooked" canoe for the race from the Czech team, and secured a silver medal.⁴⁴ In the 10,000 metres Canadian doubles event, Bert Oldershaw and William Stevenson finished in fifth position to earn another two points for their country.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 97.

⁴⁰ The Globe and Mail, August 13, 1948.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ J.W. Dudderidge, "Canoeing," report to the British Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games, published by World Sports, [n.d.], p. 85.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

When Baron Pierre de Coubertin revived the Olympic Games, "he wished to revive at the same time the cultural and ethnic ideas that animated the original contests. Hence the artistic and literary competitions which he instituted."⁴⁵ Canada was represented in most of the fields of the arts competition in the Albert Museum in Victoria, London. On request of the Canadian Olympic Association, the Canadian Arts Council organized national preliminaries, with the twenty-two winning entries being sent to England.⁴⁶ John Weinzwieg's "Divertimenti for Solo Flute and Strings" was honoured with a silver medal in the Instrumental Compositions section, while John Coulthard Adams got honourable mention in the same section for "Sonata for Oboe and Piano."⁴⁷ F. Brandtner, as well as Marani and Morris, got honourable mention for their works in the Paintings and Graphic Art and Architectural Designs sections, respectively.

In boxing and wrestling only the first four positions are recorded --the losers of the quarter-finals consequently do not place and do not obtain a diploma. Three of Canada's seven boxing entries to the Olympic Games of 1948 managed to fall under this category, namely Adam Faul, Edward Haddad and Armand Savoie. Although the arrangements for boxing were outstanding, a low standard of judging and refereeing frequently prevailed, causing several judges to be dropped from the panel.⁴⁸ In

⁴⁵ Pierre Jeannerat, "Olympic Sport in Art," report to the British Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games, published by World Sports, [n.d.], p. 100.

⁴⁶ Herman Voaden, "Olympic Arts Competition," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 61.

⁴⁷ Jeannerat, loc. cit.

⁴⁸ Hart, op. cit., p. 55.

wrestling Fernand Payette obtained a diploma via a fourth place in the light heavyweight division and welterweight Harry Peace was tied for fifth position.⁴⁹ The way the draws were effected forced the wrestlers to wait for hours, not knowing when their bouts might be called. Transportation also presented the Canadians with problems and caused mass inconvenience.

The Canadian basketball representatives failed to live up to expectations and finished in ninth position. Coach Robert Osborne afterwards felt that the Canadian team should have finished in fourth position.⁵⁰ It became evident that the South American countries had improved their basketball dramatically--many of these countries employed the services of coaches from the United States in order to raise the standard of the game in their country.⁵¹

In the rowing competitions Canada's two entries were not successful in winning a medal. The eights from the Leander Club of Hamilton, representing Canada, won their preliminary race, but were eliminated in the semi-finals by Great Britain. The doubles from Ottawa hardly warranted their inclusion in the Olympic team of Canada.⁵²

Prior to the Olympics, the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association established standards which were not correlated with international standards and therefore the Canadian standards were far too low. The results

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Based on personal correspondence between Robert F. Osborne and the writer, December 5, 1969.

⁵¹ Hart, loc. cit.

⁵² Ibid., p. 54.

of this basic error were shown at the Olympic Games, and the Canadian swimmers left the impression that they were not of international calibre.⁵³

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT ST. MORITZ 1948

As became clear five months later, there were many similarities between the Vth Winter Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland, and the XIVth Summer Games in London. The weather played its pranks at both, organization was criticised, favorites did not have all their own way....Last, but not least, in spite of all difficulties, both Games proved great successes.⁵⁴

On the day prior to the opening of the fifth Winter Olympic Games, Guesta Orlander, a Swedish trainer, denounced St. Moritz as an unlikely and unsuitable spot for an Olympic festival. Apart from its high altitude, Orlander felt that St. Moritz is but a "...kind of three ring circus where the athletes are nothing more than dancing bears," and the spectators being "...simply tourists, nothing more--they are no friends of sport."⁵⁵

The hosts found themselves to be the victims of circumstance at an early stage of the fifth Winter Olympics. They were victimized by their intention to settle a domestic dispute between two different hockey organizations in the United States, and they were forced to take a stand. By taking a position contrary to the wishes of the International Olympic Committee, the Swiss Committee incurred the displeasure of the I.O.C. as well as one of the American hockey organizations involved.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ "Vth Winter Olympic Games," report to the British Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games, published by World Sports, [n.d.], p. 106.

⁵⁵ The Globe and Mail, January 30, 1948.

The Swiss Committee chose to favour the Amateur Hockey Association over the United States Olympic Committee's hockey team, both of which were already gathered at St. Moritz. The Swiss Committee was justified in their action in barring the United States Olympic Committee's team on the grounds of the International Ice Hockey Federation's recognition of the Amateur Hockey Association. The International Olympic Committee voted sixteen to ten to bar both the American hockey entries from the Olympic Competition, but "...the militant Swiss Committee refused to accept the International Olympic Committee's decision."⁵⁶ The Swiss Committee defied the authority of the International Olympic Committee because they felt that they should hold "...the final right to rule on the eligibility of the teams to participate in the fifth winter games...."⁵⁷ Avery Brundage, President of the United States Olympic Committee, barred the Amateur Hockey Association and threatened to withdraw all the American entries from the St. Moritz Olympics, but "...it merely reflected Brundage's own opinion."⁵⁸ The officials of the United States Olympic Committee's hockey team understandably were very disappointed, since they had begun assembling an all-amateur team from September 23, 1946, onward and sincerely believed that the Amateur Hockey Association team included professionals; they further believed that since professional hockey in Europe met with great enthusiasm, it had influenced the Swiss Committee's choice.⁵⁹ The hockey dispute inspired the International Olympic Committee

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ John G. Hutchinson, "Ice Hockey," report to the United States Olympic Committee on the 1948 Olympic Games, [n.d.] , p. 314.

to rule that:

1. The 36 hockey games scheduled among nine countries shall not be recognized as part of the Olympics.
2. The I.O.C. will no longer recognize the International Ice Hockey Federation as the controlling voice in world amateur hockey.
3. The I.O.C. should convey its "grave displeasure" to the Swiss organizing committee for twice defying an I.O.C. ruling that two American teams be barred from the games.⁶⁰

After such unpleasanties were concluded, Canada emerged once again as Olympic hockey victors. The Canadian team was determined to win back the Olympic laurels after the unfortunate way in which they were dethroned in 1936. Canada was rewarded with a gold medal in the hockey competition, but until the last game in the thirty-six game schedule the winner of the gold medal was in doubt. In the process of obtaining first position in the hockey tournament, Canada defeated Sweden, Great Britain, Poland, Italy, the United States, Austria and Switzerland--only a draw against Czechoslovakia marred the record of the Royal Canadian Air Force team, representing Canada in the Olympic hockey championship. On the last day of the Olympic hockey competition, Sunday, February 8th, with only two games remaining, three teams had excellent chances to win the gold medal; Czechoslovakia and Canada both were credited with thirteen points, having won six and drawn one, while Switzerland had accumulated twelve points through six wins and one loss. Each of them had a game in hand, but since Czechoslovakia's game was scheduled against the United States and since Canada had to meet the powerful Swiss team, the Czechs were favoured to win the Olympic championship. In the morning Czechoslovakia defeated the Amateur Hockey Association team, leaving the Canadians in an unenviable position. The final game of the hockey tournament between

⁶⁰ The Globe and Mail, January 31, 1948.

Switzerland and Canada was scheduled for the afternoon; due to warm weather a thick coating of slush covered the ice surface, making it almost impossible to skate with any authority and nullifying many chances of carrying the puck.⁶¹

Although the weather conditions were ideal for a scoreless game, the Canadians "...worked themselves into exhaustion..." to obtain their ultimate goal.⁶² Both the Czechoslovakian and Canadian teams finished with a fifteen point total, but Canada's goal average enabled them to attain first position. This feat by the Royal Canadian Air Force team was accomplished under rather unfavourable conditions. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association selected the R.C.A.F. team to represent Canada at St. Moritz but due to an insufficient number of men enrolled in the Air Force, it was thought that the team was of insufficient strength.⁶³ Although the team was eventually strengthened by some Royal Canadian Air Force Reserve players, as well as two civilian players from Toronto, critics did not favour their chances, and negative criticism followed them.⁶⁴ Despite the lack of loyal support at home and despite the absence of artificial ice, which presented the Canadians with problems, the R.C.A.F. Flyers managed to emerge victorious.⁶⁵

⁶¹ G.S. Dudley, "Hockey, St. Moritz, 1948," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games at St. Moritz, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 61.

⁶² Ibid., p. 151.

⁶³ Ibid., p. 149.

⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 151.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

True to form, graceful Barbara Scott of Ottawa carried Canada's crest into Kulm rink today and dazzled a colorful crowd before softening ice surfaces forced postponement of part of the fifth winter Olympics program. Pools of water formed on Alpine rinks under a burning sun, but not before the blue-eyed belle of the skaters--handicapped by competing 23rd in a field of 25 women--tiptoed into an early lead with 334.6 points for two of five compulsory figures.⁶⁶

Competing with dark glasses in the bright sun, Miss Scott captured the ladies' figure skating gold medal with graceful ease.⁶⁷ One week after her Olympic success, she "defended" her title at the World's Championships at Davos and had no trouble in doing so successfully.⁶⁸ The most dominant figure at the entire Winter Games at St. Moritz was, then, a Canadian; not only did Miss Scott perform as a brilliant skater, but also through her "...sportsmanlike attitude and charming personality" did she distinguish herself and her country.⁶⁹ In the pairs figure skating, Wallace Deistelmeyer and Susanne Morrow finished third and won a bronze medal. The pairs competition was extremely close and many felt the Canadian pair to be the best in the competition.⁷⁰

The Canadian speedskaters could do no better than a sixth position, achieved by veteran Frank Stack. Seven members of the Canadian Olympic skiing team were injured: Bill Irwin was concussed; Harvey Clifford tore ligaments in his ankle and knee; Lucien Laferte fractured

⁶⁶ The Globe and Mail, February 4, 1948.

⁶⁷ Ibid., February 10, 1948.

⁶⁸ Melville F. Rogers, "The Figure Skating Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games at St. Moritz, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 153.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

a fibula; Pierre Jalbert fractured both a fibula and tibia; Rhoda Wurtele slightly fractured a fibula; Rhona Wurtele cut her scalp and later fractured a tibia; Hector Sutherland crashed into a tree and obtained intestinal paralysis and stomach contusions.⁷¹ Any other injuries occurred through bad falls while training in Europe prior to the Olympic competition. Injuries, then, limited severely any possible bid by Canada for Olympic honours. In skiing Canada was handicapped by injuries, but in bobsledding the Americans were sabotaged:

...The United States team has asked the Swiss organization committee to drop any inquiry into the attempted sabotage of United States bobsleds last Thursday. The steering wheel of one sled was loosened, the cowling of another damaged and the hand grips of a third battered by a hammer.⁷²

In the over-all standing, Canada had to be satisfied with an eighteenth position with a point total of 38.1⁷³ (fraction points were obtained in wrestling). Canada, although performing considerably worse than in previous Olympics (except for 1924), could reasonably explain her poor showing at the 1948 Olympic Games:

This Olympiad certainly showed that no country, which neglects the promotion and development of athletics and sports for several years, can hope to produce material of Olympic calibre in a couple of seasons.⁷⁴

On the other hand, athletes from many other countries were not similarly affected and many Olympic and world records were broken. According to Graph II (page 433), the performance of the 1948 Canadian

⁷¹ Louis Cochand, "Canadian Olympic Ski Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympic Games at St. Moritz, 1948, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), pp. 159-160.

⁷² The Globe and Mail, February 2, 1948.

⁷³ "How the Nations Finished," report to the British Olympic Association on the 1948 Olympics, 1948, published by World Sports [n.d.], p. 111.

⁷⁴ Hart, op. cit., p. 45.

Olympic team was indicative of the post World War II trend by Canadian Olympic teams. The whole Canadian Olympic picture could have been much more presentable had Canadian sports officials not made errors with their calculations of required standards. If the standards were of truly international calibre, fewer athletes would have been chosen to compete for Canada, the same number of Olympic medals would have been won and Graph II would have accorded a different analysis of the 1948 Canadian Olympic team.

CHAPTER XV

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT HELSINKI 1952

The achievement of this nation of 4,000,000 people, after suffering the ravages and economic depletion of two wars and heavy indemnity payments, in setting the stage for this gigantic undertaking, has won the admiration of the vanguard of the 100,000 visitors coming here from the world over. Finland, with every citizen of Helsinki sacrificing in co-operation to make their guests comfortable, has routed the skeptics who said that so small a city was unthinkable as a venue of the Olympic Games, originally scheduled to have been held here in 1940.¹

The little nation, Finland, that stood unafraid in the face of absolute destruction in gaining its freedom, once again warranted the admiration of the world. Helsinki, with its 400,000 citizens, welcomed athletes and visitors alike with sincerity.² No distinction was made between participants from friendly neighbouring countries and participants from the U.S.S.R. The Olympic Games was viewed with apprehension by politicians whose memories could not forget the mushroom cloud caused by nuclear fission; Korea, Malaya and Indo-China were politically unsettled and there was a distinct fear that the Olympic Games of 1952 might provide a spark to light the fuse of war.³ The example set by the Finns of international goodwill proved infectious on all nationalities and the political tensions were eased.

Although international problems arose, the Finnish hosts brought great credit to themselves by handling all situations in sportsman-like manner. A major feature of the 1952 Olympic Games was the entry of the

¹ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), July 19, 1952.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

Soviet Union into Olympic competition.⁴ Despite bitter memories, the Finns nevertheless conceded when the Soviet authorities refused to stay in the Olympic Villages. In order to prevent their athletes from associating with the "imperialist warmongering" Americans, the Soviet athletes were forced to fly to Helsinki from Leningrad each day.⁵ Their Finnish hosts stepped in gracefully and offered to house the Soviet contingent of 400 athletes in the separate village at Otaniemi.^{6, 7} Incidents were minimized due to the friendly demeanor of the hosts, but when an incident did arise, in basketball, the only major incident to occur at the 1952 Olympic Games, the Finnish organizers saw to it that the incident did not get blown out of proportion. During the Uruguay-France game, after the referee made a decision against the Uruguayan team, a supporter from the South American team, who was sitting on his team's bench, ran over to the referee and kicked him. Although the referee was not badly injured, he was carried off the court.⁸

The comparative tranquillity of the 1952 Olympic Games was broken today when a riot erupted at the end of the Uruguay-France basketball match and the U.S. referee was painfully hurt.⁹

⁴ Kenneth P. Farmer, "The XVth Olympiad," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, 1952, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 29.

⁵ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

⁶ Farmer, op. cit., p. 30.

⁷ The Globe and Mail, July 21, 1952.

⁸ Ibid., July 29, 1952.

⁹ Ibid.

New and impressive records were established at the Helsinki Games, even prior to the actual competitions. The previous record of the number of nations participating at an Olympics, as well as the total number of participants at such a festival, was improved upon; sixty-nine nations sent 5,867 athletes--5,294 men and 573 women--to compete for Olympic honours.¹⁰

Fifty-six years after the inauguration of the Modern Olympic Games, J.K. Paasikivi, the President of Finland, declared the fifteenth Olympic Games officially opened. Sixty-seven nations took part in the Opening Ceremony; the teams were led into the arena by Greece, with Finland, as the host country, bringing up the rear. Two of Finland's all-time great athletes were honoured by carrying the Olympic Torch through the final two stages of its long journey.

The torch, originally lit by the sun's rays at Olympia in Greece, was carried by relay runners to Athens and then transported in a mining lamp by air to Denmark. It was ferried from Copenhagen to Malmo in Southern Sweden and then carried by runners, motor-cyclists, and cyclists via Stockholm to the Finnish border. In Finland runners carried the torch along the entire route to Helsinki.¹¹

Paavo Nurmi, winner of four gold and two silver medals during the 1920, 1924, and 1928 Olympics, carried the torch into the Stadium and bore it around the arena, then handed it to Hannes Kolehmainen, a triple gold medal winner for Finland in 1912 and 1920, who in turn lit the flame on top of the tower. Baron Pierre de Coubertin's message related to the symbolic flame must have been clear in the memories of those attending the Olympic Games of 1936: "May the Olympic Flame shed its light on all

¹⁰ "XVth Olympic Games Biggest of All," quadrennial report of the United States Olympic Committee on the 1952 Olympic Games, (New York: United States Olympic Committee [n.d.]), p. 61.

¹¹ Ibid.

generations and prove a blessing to mankind on its journey ever upward to a nobler and brave world."¹²

Disappointments were not uncommon; Fanny Blankers-Koen, the heroine of the 1948 Games, had to withdraw from three events due to "...blood poisoning, an upset stomach and a carbuncle on the leg," but managed to make the final of the eighty metres hurdles."¹³ During the race she hit the second hurdle, lost her stride and walked off the track into the arms of her trainer and husband, Jan, for consolation.¹⁴ Little or nothing could be done in the way of comforting the Canadian Olympic spectators in their disappointment, occasioned by the poor showing of the Canadian Olympic team. The reasons put forward for Canada obtaining only five Olympic medals were plentiful, but two seemed to be particularly relevant. First, "it was apparent from the results achieved by our Canadian entries that in many activities Canada has not kept pace with the rest of the world in improving its standards."¹⁵ Second, the Canadian Olympic selectors seemed to prefer to impress with a large team, during the march past of the opening parade, rather than to highlight with a few athletes of world calibre--quantity rather than quality was deemed important. Roxborough, an eye-witness at the Helsinki Games, felt that some of the athletes wearing the maple leaf "...would have conferred a favour

¹² P.C. Andersen, The Olympic Winter Games Oslo 1952, (London: Edward Stanford Limited, 1953), p. 27.

¹³ The Globe and Mail, July 25, 1952.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Farmer, loc. cit.

upon their native land if they had stayed home and gone for a walk with the family dog."¹⁶

A. Sidney Dawes, President of the Canadian Olympic Association, gave the populace of Canada some reason to expect better showings by Canadian Olympic teams in the future; he was quoted as saying that the Canadian Sports Advisory Council had recommended to the Federal Government, during January of 1952, the establishment of a sports training college where sports leaders and coaches could be trained to "...good effect not only in bettering the health of Canadians generally, but in producing better athletes."¹⁷ Nineteen years passed since this recommendation was put into effect in any real way by the Federal Government. Canada took a major step in the direction of international athletic success on May 25, 1971, when Mr. John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare, officially opened Canada's long-awaited Administrative Centre for Sports and Recreation.¹⁸ Although this Centre does not quite correspond with the recommendation of the 1952 Canadian Sports Advisory Council, it appears to be a step in the right direction. From the Administrative Centre in Ottawa, the thirty-two sports organizations operate in organizing their respective branches all over Canada. Although the Federal Government is still hesitant in taking over all of the organization of sports in Canada, their financial assistance of sports in Canada is of the utmost importance: "We are providing the seed-money to improve

¹⁶ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 115.

¹⁷ The Globe and Mail, August 1, 1952.

¹⁸ The Edmonton Journal, May 26, 1971. (Jim Coleman's column)

sports. We expect the various sports organizations to provide their own technical know-how."¹⁹ So, instead of the Federal Government establishing one, or several training colleges, it chose as a preliminary step to aid sports organizations financially in order to assist them improving their respective sports.

The Canadian Olympic Association adopted certain fundamental requirements which, if observed, would prevent a recurrence of Canadian mass representation as at Helsinki:

- (a) Only those competitors will be taken who will make a good showing in International Competition, and who will be suitable ambassadors for Canada.
- (b) In measurable sports those who are selected must meet the standards approved by the C.O.A. for the Olympic Trials.
- (c) No competitor will be taken because of his ability to pay his own expenses.
- (d) The size of the individual teams, and of the whole Canadian Team is the responsibility of the Canadian Olympic Association, and must be determined in reference to available funds and the quality of the material.²⁰

For the first time in the history of Canada's Olympic teams, air travel was used to transport Canadian athletes to Helsinki. Erik von Frenckell, President of the Organizing Committee, and General A.E. Martola, Director of Organization, did their best, through their extremely competent organization, to make the Canadians comfortable and to have them feel at home.²¹ Kapyala Village, situated in a beautiful Helsinki suburb, consisted of a series of apartment houses and served as a most satisfactory accommodation. Adequate training facilities were made available to the Canadian athletes, except for the yachtmen, who lived in private homes

¹⁹ The Edmonton Journal, May 26, 1971.

²⁰ Nelson C. Hart, "Selection of Canadian Olympic Teams," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), pp. 24-25.

²¹ Farmer, op. cit., p. 29.

and ate at the Merenkajviat Yacht Club; all other athletes were fed in a gigantic tent, which served as a mess hall. The tent was divided up into large sections, in each of which meals were served suitable to the tastes of the competitors from various countries.²²

Sixteen male and seven female track and field athletes represented Canada at the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki.²³ After the completion of the track and field competition, in which the Canadian participants failed to win any medals and managed only to obtain one fourth position, strong criticism from various prominent sources became evident. John W. Davies, Assistant Chef de Mission of the Canadian team at the Summer Olympic Games, tried to defend the performances of the track and field athletes in rather uncertain terms:

There have been reports circulated stating that the showing of our Track and Field Team at Helsinki was extremely poor. This is not the case as in practically all the events that our competitors entered they finished well up, beating their Canadian performances as well as in many cases the performances of our 1948 Team, and in two cases their times were better than that of the winners in 1948. This shows that we have been making good progress but it also shows how the standard of international competition has risen.²⁴

These statements on the performances of the Canadian track and field athletes are at variance with the actual facts. That the Canadian competitors "finished well up" is difficult to support, particularly with only one fourth place to support the contention.²⁵ Only four out

²² Ibid.

²³ John W. Davies, "Report of John W. Davies," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 36.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

of twenty-one Canadian Olympic performances, not including the relays, were better than those recorded by the same athletes at the Canadian Olympic Trials in Hamilton, and only the fourth-placed 1,600 metres Canadian relay team recorded a time fast enough to have gained them a gold medal in the same event in 1948.^{26, 27}

Although both the Canadian ladies' and men's track and field participants failed to impress due to a lack of talent, bad luck prevented Fred Hayward from even trying to impress in the 10,000 metres walk:

Fred Hayward, Newfoundland's marathon walker, tonight decided against entering the 10,000-metre walk in the Olympics. Hayward, a St. John's brewery engineer who holds the Canadian 10- and 20-mile records, finished 25th in the 50,000-metres walk Monday after suffering a bout of stomach illness and a twisted leg muscle.²⁸

The Canadian basketball story at Helsinki is one of heart-breaking failure. A pre-Olympic competition was held to decide the final sixteen teams to take part in the Olympic competition. Canada won all the matches in her pre-Olympic group, which included Italy, Rumania and Egypt.²⁹ At the Olympics, Canada was drawn in a group with Argentine, the then world champions; Brazil, the runner-up; and a powerful team from the Philippines.³⁰ In their game against Brazil, the Canadians, despite a signifi-

²⁶ J.H. Histed, "Canadian Men's Track and Field Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), pp. 46 and 52.

²⁷ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1967), p. 101.

²⁸ The Globe and Mail, July 24, 1952.

²⁹ E.W. Bowering, "Canadian Basketball Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 59.

³⁰ Ibid.

cant deficit at half-time, came back to tie the game with only thirty seconds to go; ten seconds from the final whistle, Brazil scored and subsequently won the game. Canada's next match was against the fast and rugged side of Argentina. Desperate for a win, the Canadians led forty-eight to forty-one at half-time, but disaster struck in the form of an injury to hard-driving Bob Simpson. In the see-saw battle that followed, Canada finally lost by eighty-two to eighty-one, which resulted in their elimination.³¹ These two games took its mental as well as physical toll and left "...the Canadians with too little pep to make much of a showing against the Philippines today."³²

A Canadian canoeing team was chosen after the completion of the Olympic Trial Regatta on September 2, 1951; twelve members were included under the capable supervision and coaching of "Doc" Whittall.³³ No well-informed canoe enthusiast expected medals for Canada in the kayak-section but in the single blade-section Canada was hoping for gold medals. Norman Lane, a mathematics professor at Ottawa's Carleton College,³⁴ was struck by an infectious sore on the knee he used for kneeling while paddling.³⁵ Due to the effect of the penicillin, combined with a lack of sleep, Lane's performance in the 10,000 metres Canadian singles was well

³¹ Ibid.

³² The Globe and Mail, July 28, 1952.

³³ E. Howard Radford, "Canada's 1952 Olympic Canoe Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 66.

³⁴ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

³⁵ Radford, op. cit., p. 67.

below his person standard. Lane only managed a fifth position; the winner, F.B. Havens, had been defeated by Lane at more than one international regatta prior to the Olympic competition.³⁶ However, Lane recuperated sufficiently from his infected knee, which he acquired two days before the 10,000 metres Canadian singles race, to combine with Don Hawgood in a bid for Olympic honours in the 10,000 metres Canadian pairs event.³⁷ After leading for 9,500 metres of the race, the Canadian pair got beaten into second place by an outstanding French pair, with a mere 1.4 seconds difference in times.³⁸ Canada's lack of success in the kayak events were anticipated, but better performances by the Canadian single-blade team were expected; Canada's comparative failure in the single-blade events was due to the tremendous improvement by other countries. The post-war improvement in European and American single-blade paddling can be attributed to the high level of specialization pursued in those countries. In Canada the crew events were emphasized more in an effort to cultivate strong clubs, and through this kind of encouragement it was hoped that more competitors would emerge and ultimately develop outstanding participants in the singles and tandems. However, this system, whereby the individual performers develop as a by-product of a crew, does not allow for sustained specialization, as practiced in the leading countries.³⁹

The last time Canada had won an Olympic trapshotting competition

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ The Globe and Mail, July 28, 1952.

³⁹ Radford, op. cit., p. 68.

was in 1908 at London; the 1952 trapshooting victory proved to be more significant, since it provided Canada with its only gold medal at Helsinki:

George Genereux of Saskatoon, a 17-year-old high school student who shoots as casually as a man flicks ashes off his cigar, won the Olympic trapshooting championship Saturday and gave Canada its first points in the 1952 Games. In a hair-raising finish, the schoolboy sharp-shooter scored 192 of a possible 200 in a two-day competition to defeat a classy cosmopolitan field, including several world champions.⁴⁰

Young Genereux, who chose to use a single-barrel gun with which he was familiar rather than the popular double-barrel guns used by his opponents was admired by the European competitors for his outstanding ability despite his tender age.⁴¹ In the small-bore rifle class, G.S. Boa failed to obtain a bronze medal by an extremely narrow margin. Boa was awarded the third position, but "...rejudging of the inner rings cost Gilmour Boa a third place," demoting him to fourth position.⁴² The comeback of the Canadian marksmen in Olympic competition after a lapse of many years proved to be considerable and augural hope for future success.

A total of 156 athletes from fifty-eight countries participated in the Olympic weightlifting competitions.⁴³ Although the Canadian team consisted of only five lifters, instead of a maximum of seven, they still

⁴⁰ The Globe and Mail, July 28, 1952.

⁴¹ R.C. Cole, "The Canadian Olympic Shooting Team 1952," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 86.

⁴² The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

⁴³ Lionel St. Jean, "Canadian Weightlifting Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 95.

managed to salvage an overall fourth team placing. This tremendous effort by Canada's partial team could even have been better, had Gerald Gratton not been victimized by certain political circumstances:

In one instance especially political pressure by one person in particular from the U.S.A. reserved a favorable decision for Gratton and greatly cut down his chances of winning a gold medal instead of a silver one. Photos taken of this lift prove that the favorable decision should have stood. Later on his lifting was again interfered with by the work of the jury of appeal and the sudden refusal of all acting officials to continue with their duties. This necessitated a renewal of officials when Gratton was all set to make his lift thereby throwing him completely off his timing.⁴⁴

None of the five Canadian lifters placed higher than approximately the half way mark in the number of participants, except J.P. Varaleau, who was forced to retire after five lifts, due to an illness.⁴⁵ Canada's individual placings of second, fifth, ninth and tenth were quite outstanding; most of the other weightlifting countries participate annually in world championships, but, up to 1952, Canadians never entered. It was felt by weightlifting authorities that Canada could become a power in this sport, providing they could get substantial international competition.

Canada's rowing experience at the Helsinki Games was unfortunate. The Canadian boats were shipped on board the Swedish-American liner, Torsholm, to Helsinki.⁴⁶ Unfortunately the ship ran into a spell of rough Atlantic weather and all the Canadian shells were damaged beyond repair.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Fred H. Carter, "Canadian Olympic Rowing Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 81.

⁴⁷ The Globe and Mail, July 21, 1952.

In true Olympic spirit, various countries offered the Canadians assistance by loaning them shells, and although the Swedish offer was accepted, the Canadians were placed in a grave disadvantage in competing with unfamiliar equipment. As if the loss of their boats were not enough, the four-oared crew ran into some additional misfortune:

In the four-oared race, Art Griffiths of Hamilton, Ont., caught a crab [on his oar] shortly after the start, setting the Canadian crew back. But Coach Paddy Cline of Hamilton said there would be no alibis.⁴⁸

Despite their brave efforts to salvage whatever they possibly could, the Canadian rowing crews failed to qualify for any finals.

The Canadian Yachting Association spent a substantial amount of money in providing the Canadian entries in the Olympic Yachting competition with first class boats; unfortunately the Canadian sailors had little time to get accustomed to their new yachts, since they were purchased abroad.⁴⁹ Canada was represented in four of the five classes and finished, on the average, within the first half of the number of competitors.⁵⁰

The 1952 Games marked the rise of the first Canadian Olympic equestrian three day team. Prior to this year Canada never had equestrian representation at an Olympics. Early in 1952, a group of Canadian horsemen decided to send a three day team to Helsinki, and although it was looked upon by many as an ambitious idea, training for the final trials

⁴⁸ The Globe and Mail, July 22, 1952.

⁴⁹ Farmer, op. cit., p. 32.

⁵⁰ Paul McLaughlin, "Canadian Yachting Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 100

in May started in earnest.⁵¹ Major Anatole Piergerodoski, a former Polish national who competed for his country at the Berlin Games in the three-day competition, was in charge of the training, which he based on a progressive program.⁵² After the May trials it was decided to send all five competing horses to Helsinki via England, where they were accommodated at the private stables of the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton.⁵³

Prior to leaving for the site of the fifteenth Olympic Games, the Canadian equestrian team encountered unexpected misfortune. One of the horses broke down and had to be left behind in England, while another twisted his hock during dressage training and had to be taken off training for a week prior to the Olympics. Moreover, John Rumble, one of the Canadian riders, was taken ill in England and was advised against participation at the Olympics by a physician. Despite a certain amount of bad luck, the horses and riders landed in Helsinki in fine condition.

The Three-Day Event comprises of 3 distinct tests, taking place on three days, during which a competitor rides the same horse throughout, namely:

1. A dressage test spread over one or two days, depending on the number of competitors.
2. An endurance test comprising of 5 phases:
 - Phase A and C: roads and tracks;
 - Phase B: steeplechase;
 - Phase D: cross-country;
 - Phase E: on the flat;
3. A jumping test.⁵⁵

⁵¹ G.T. Gayford, "Canadian Olympic Equestrian Team 1952," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 77.

⁵² Ibid., p. 73.

⁵³ Ibid., p. 74.

⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 75.

⁵⁵ National Equestrian Federation of Canada, The Rule Book, (Toronto: The Canadian Horse Show Association, Inc., [n.d.]), p. 123.

Although the Canadian team was eliminated, for all practical purposes, on the second day due to a few bad falls by Tom Gayford's horse in the cross-country, Captain McGuinness and Stewart Treviranus completed the three-day competition and individually placed twenty-ninth and twenty-second, respectively, out of fifty-nine competitors.⁵⁶ Insufficient funds was a decided limitation, but by wiring home a personal guarantee, a travel agency made their return trip back possible. Despite all the problems, Tom Gayford still reflected that: "This effort was thoroughly worthwhile and demonstrated that Canada is well qualified to compete in Olympic three-day events and given proper support could conceivably win."⁵⁷

In boxing, wrestling, cycling, swimming and fencing the Canadian competitors showed a lack of international standard.

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT OSLO 1952

On February 15, during the opening ceremony of the 1952 Winter Olympic Games at Bislett Stadium in Oslo, 30,000 people stood for a minute in silence in memory of the late King George VI, "...whose funeral procession moved through the streets of London at the same time."⁵⁸ Thirty nations sent 1,178 representatives to the fifteenth Olympics to compete for top honors.⁵⁹ The Norwegian hosts were alarmed on the eve of the Olympic competitions and for a very good reason--a lack of snow.

⁵⁶ Gayford, op. cit., p. 76.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ The Globe and Mail, February 16, 1952.

⁵⁹ Ibid., February 14, 1952.

Norwegian soldiers "...worked ceaselessly dumping snow on the ski courses at Norefjell and had them in fair shape, but they are still dangerous."⁶⁰ A final snowfall shortly before the Games helped a little, but sceptics still considered it an impossibility to have the tracks in proper condition for the Alpine events; contrary to pessimistic opinions prior to the competition, the tracks were well prepared, although difficult.⁶¹

Canada's Winter Olympic team performed extremely well in comparison with the 1948 team. The team comprised of thirty-nine members, sixteen of whom were included in the gold medal-winning hockey team. The reason for the Canadian skiers' improved performances was a direct result of the excellent coaching they received. Reidar Andersen, the famous Norwegian jumper, coached the Canadian jumpers, while the Canadian cross-country runners received five weeks of training at the famous Orlander Training Camp at Vålådalen in Sweden.⁶² In 1948 the first Canadian finished twenty-two minutes after the winner of the cross-country event, but in 1952 the difference was reduced to eleven minutes.⁶³

Franz Gabh, who coached the ladies' downhill and slalom team, acquitted himself well in his task; in the downhill, Joanne Hewson finished in eighth position, only 4.2 seconds behind the winner, compared with an 8.2 seconds difference in 1948.⁶⁴ In the ladies' giant slalom the trail

⁶⁰ Ibid., February 13, 1952.

⁶¹ Anderson, op. cit., p. 35.

⁶² D.B. Dougherty, "Olympic Winter Games, Oslo," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Winter Olympic Games at Oslo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 108.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

was "hazardous, sleetcovered:"⁶⁵

Rhoda Wurtele Eaves, 25-year-old Montreal housewife, finished ninth in 2:14. It was a creditable showing for the Canadian girl who had no. 1 spot and was trailbreaker for the field of 45 skiers from 16 countries.⁶⁶

In the 500 metres speed skating race, Gordon Audley, a bushy-browed, twenty-three year old Winnipegger, won himself a bronze medal:

Gordon Audley, who trained on an ice-coated gravel pit and on the Red River in Winnipeg, was just another speedskater until Saturday. Now he's No. 3 among the Olympic elite and acclaimed for his brilliant performance in the 500-metre race.⁶⁷

Audley, who never expected to place nearly as high as he did, felt that: "Every mile I travelled in training and all the social life I missed for a couple of months paid off Saturday when I stood on that Rostrum at Bislett Stadium and was handed a medal before those 30,000 people."⁶⁸

In the figure skating competitions, Canadian competitors performed extremely well. Peter Firstbrook's fifth place in the men's figure skating competition was an improvement on the twelfth position of the first male Canadian figure skaters in 1948; on the same basis, Suzanne Morrow's sixth position compared favourably with her fourteenth place in 1948.⁶⁹ With another fifth position in the pairs, Canadian figure skaters proved

⁶⁵ The Globe and Mail, February 15, 1952.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid., February 18, 1952.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Dougherty, op. cit., p. 107.

themselves worthy in international competition.

Once again Canada triumphed in the Olympic hockey tournament, but it was evident that the European teams had improved considerably and would be even stronger in 1956. Six teams applied to the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association for the chance to represent Canada at the Olympic Games at Oslo; after careful consideration, the Edmonton Mercuries were selected.⁷⁰ The hockey team stayed with the rest of the Canadian Winter Olympic team at the Olympic Village at Sogn, in the new dormitories for Oslo University, under extremely good conditions.^{71, 72}

In their first three games against Germany, Finland and Poland, the Mercuries won handsomely. Their fourth game was against the tough Czechoslovakian team, which the Canadians won by four to one before nearly 10,000 Norwegian fans: "It was the toughest game the boys from Edmonton have played so far in the series and the Czechs were as tough as they had been heralded."⁷³ Seventeen penalties were handed out in the course of the game, nine to Canada and eight to Czechoslovakia.⁷⁴ Canada's next game against Switzerland ended in a one-sided victory for the Mercuries, but the game against the highly rated Swedes was on hand.

⁷⁰ D.G. Grimstone, "Hockey - Oslo 1952," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Oslo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 111.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Dougherty, loc. cit.

⁷³ The Globe and Mail, February 20, 1952.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

Lanky Billy Dawe's goal--a story-book thriller 20 seconds from the end of the game--gave Canada a 3-2 victory tonight over Sweden's rugged team and all but settled the Olympic hockey championship.⁷⁵

After being down two to zero at the end of the first period, the Canadians came back to gain the victory. Although the score indicates a close game, Canada shot thirty-six times on goal, while Sweden only managed nine; the outstanding play by the Swedish goaltender, Tord Flodquist, was the reason for the narrowness of the margin of victory.⁷⁶ Canada's final and gold medal winning game was against the United States:

Canada tonight won the 1952 Olympics hockey championship--the only gold medal victory for Canada in the Winter Games--with a 3-3 tie final game with the United States.... The tying goal came scarcely two minutes from the end of the game when the United States tossed in desperate power plays. The draw gave the United States second place. A loss would have dropped the country to fourth.⁷⁷

Later in the same year the U.S.S.R. accused the Americans and Canadians of conspiring in the final hockey game to lift the States into second position.⁷⁸ This accusation was not received too seriously by the concerned parties.

With respect to medals, Canada achieved little success; 152 Canadians participated at the 1952 Olympic Games in Oslo and Helsinki and only five medals were obtained, three during the Summer Games and two during the Winter Games. The summer team, consisting of 113 members, could only secure thirty points on the ten-five-four-three-two-one scoring

⁷⁵ Ibid., February 23, 1952.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid., February 25, 1952.

⁷⁸ Ibid., July 19, 1952.

system, while the thirty-nine member winter team obtained nineteen points on the same scoring basis.

According to Graph II (page), there is a very small difference between the performances in 1968, which produced Canada's worst-ever Olympic performance, and the performances in 1952 by the Canadian Olympic Team. Some of the Canadian sports authorities began to realize that Canadian sports were not developing at anywhere near the international rate of growth and they asked the Federal Government for assistance. They observed that the outstanding countries in the Olympic competition were in the main supported by their respective governments in so far as funds, training facilities and organization programs were concerned. Although the 1956 Canadian Olympic Team produced an improvement in performances, it cannot be attributed to any intervention by the Federal Government.

CHAPTER XVI

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT MELBOURNE 1956

The Olympic Games of 1956 were staged at three sites, Melbourne, Stockholm and Cortina d'Ampezzo, featuring the Summer Olympics, equestrian events and the Winter Games, respectively. The equestrian events, which usually form a part of the Summer Games, could not be held at Melbourne due to the Australian equine quarantine laws.¹

For the first time in history, the Olympic Games took place in the Southern Hemisphere when Melbourne, capital city of the State of Victoria, Australia, staged the sixteenth Olympics. Far fewer competitors participated in the 1956 Games in Melbourne than in Helsinki in 1952, due to the great expense of sending teams to Australia. Despite a rather tense international situation, sixty-nine countries sent 3,539 representatives to the 1956 Summer Olympic Games of Melbourne.² The difference in participation between the two-mentioned Olympic festivals was 2,325, but because only the top athletes were selected to represent their countries, the standard of Olympic participation became even higher.

Prior to the opening of the Games, the organizers were concerned by the delayed Australian summer, but the weather gods eventually looked favourably on the sixteenth Olympic Games:

The flags of the 69 competing nations fluttered at their jackstuffs around the top of the stadium, snapping briskly against a white-speckled azure sky. Even the weather, cold

¹ K.S. Duncan, "The British Olympic Association and the Olympic Games, 1956," official report of the British Olympic Association, 1956, (London: World Sports, 1957), p. 8.

² "The XVIth Olympiad," official report of the British Olympic Association, (London: World Sports, 1957), p. 16.

and rainy for two weeks prior to the Games, co-operated as the long-delayed Australian summer welcomed this international muscle festival with 80-degree heat.³

The last runner to carry the Olympic torch on its way from Olympia to the host city of Melbourne was the nineteen year old middle distance runner, Ron Clarke, who was to develop into one of the greatest middle distance runners the world has ever known.⁴ However, despite the numerous new world marks established by Clarke throughout his career, he never managed to win an Olympic gold medal.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who officially opened the sixteenth Olympic Games, proved to be an extremely popular choice--110,000 people packed the Melbourne Cricket Grounds on November 22, 1956, to witness history in the making.⁵ During the march past, the crowd thoroughly enjoyed Canada's big team; the Hungarians also got their share of applause from the crowd and with good reason: "There was a special rising ovation for the Hungarians, many of whom fought in the streets of their homeland during the recent uprising."⁶ Some days later the Hungarian-U.S.S.R. war was fought all over again, only this time in a water-polo situation:

Fists flew and blood flowed in the tension-packed Olympic Pool today as a crowd of 5,500 cheered undefeated Hungary to a 4-0 win over the lustily-boomed Russian team in the final round of the water-polo. Fighting occurred all the way through the match. Near the end of the game, Hungary's Ervin Zador left the pool with blood streaming down his face from a cut over the right eye where Russia's Valentine Prokopov had butted him.⁷

³ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), November 22, 1956.

⁴ British Olympic Association report, loc. cit.

⁵ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., December 7, 1956.

After the considerable amount of criticism directed at the Canadian Olympic selectors during and after the 1952 Olympics, the Canadian populace waited patiently for the 1956 Olympics to reinstate their confidence in the Canadian selectors, as well as in Canadian international sport in general. During the four-year period between Helsinki and Melbourne, Canadian sports organizers worked towards the successful participation of the 1956 Canadian Olympic Team--although they succeeded in their short term aim, only future Olympic Games could provide the answer as to whether or not the more important long-term aim, of building a foundation for successful international participation for the future, was dealt with satisfactorily. But the team in 1956 appeared to be satisfactory.

In some sports, notably rowing, swimming, equestrian, skiing and figure skating, Canada's 1956 competitors ranked much higher in the international field than in previous Olympic Games. The sports governing bodies responsible for promoting and developing these sports in Canada are to be congratulated on the thoughtful care and thorough training which has gone into preparing their athletes for the 1956 Games.⁸

The Canadian Olympic Team travelled to and from the Games by air; the swimming and track and field teams assembled in Vancouver prior to their departure and took part in training sessions.⁹ The Canadians, except for the rowing and canoeing teams, were accommodated at the Heidelberg Olympic Village in Melbourne;¹⁰ it consisted of new bungalows and

⁸ Kenneth P. Farmer, "Canadian Olympic Participation 1956," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 15.

⁹ James Worrall, "The XVIth Olympiad, Melbourne, Australia, 1956," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 58.

¹⁰ The Globe and Mail, November 27, 1956.

small apartments, each block containing four suites.¹¹ Both food and accommodation were excellent, while the housekeeping duties were performed by local Melbourne housewives. The rowers and canoeists, who were accommodated at Ballarat to be close to Lake Wendouree,¹² received fewer privileges but the standard was adequate. Training facilities proved quite satisfactory and transportation was organized effectively by the team managers.

Despite the all-out effort by Coach Fred Foot to prepare the track and field representatives for their Olympic participation, little evidence was found of such preparations in the actual competition. One week before the team left for Australia, the track and field participants assembled for a final training period prior to the Olympic Games. The team members were accommodated by Vancouver residents and the facilities of the University of British Columbia were made available to the athletes; nevertheless, more than average dedication was necessary to obtain any Olympic success and the Canadian track and field team could only manage to obtain two fifth places. Ken Money, a Royal Canadian Air Force pilot from Manitoba,¹³ cleared six feet seven and three-quarter inches in the high jump, which would have assured him a medal during the 1936 Olympics, but was only good enough for a fifth position in Melbourne.

Ken Money represented the self-made athlete of whom Robert Osborne the track and field manager as well as an ex-Olympian, said: "Money's

¹¹ Worrall, op. cit., p. 60

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?" (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 6.

training and competition were conducted with a rare degree of confidence, self-reliance and intelligence."¹⁴ For a month prior to the actual Games, Money wore thirty-six pound weights around his waist and one pound weights around his ankles in all situations, except when sleeping; although he could jump only five feet eight inches with the weights during training, Money believed that he would be able to reach six feet ten inches in the Olympic high jump competition.¹⁵ Despite not quite reaching his goal, Money proved that his method had some merit since his Olympic height was a full two inches better than he had ever reached previously.¹⁶

Canada's 1,600 metres relay team also deserves mention for their fifth placed performance in the finals:

The only track event that produced points for Canada at the 1952 Olympic Games again rescued the Canadian runners from a shutout Friday. After unsuccessful attempts to reach the finals in 10 previous races, the Canadian 1,600-metre relay team broke through.¹⁷

The time recorded by the Canadian relay team, consisting of Laird Sloan, Douglas Clement, Murray Cockburn and Terence Tobacco, exceeded the time of the 1948 gold medallists in this event by 0.2 seconds.¹⁸ Once again Canadian track and field specialists found the Olympic standard just too

¹⁴ Robert F. Osborne, "Athletics," report of the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 75.

¹⁵ The Globe and Mail, November 22, 1956.

¹⁶ Ibid., November 24, 1956.

¹⁷ Ibid., December 1, 1956.

¹⁸ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1967), p. 101.

high; Doug Kyle, Jackie MacDonald and the ladies' 400 metres relay team from Canada improved on their respective Canadian records, but they nevertheless still proved to be inadequate for Olympic competition.¹⁹

After the Canadian Olympic swimming team was selected, the team met at the Crystal Gardens pool in Victoria, under the able coaching of Tommy Walker, two weeks prior to their departure for Australia for a training camp; the training period in Victoria, which was held in the only fifty-yard indoor pool in Canada at the time, was followed by a further two weeks of training in the Olympic pool at Melbourne.²⁰ The extra money that was spent on the aquatic team was done so with justification--ten Canadian swimmers placed in eight finals, two of which were diving events, equalling or bettering Olympic marks set in Helsinki and consequently exceeding the accomplishments of any other Canadian Olympic swimming team by a wide margin. The Canadian Amateur Swimming Association organized this training program and it was suggested, due to the favourable results obtained with the Canadian Olympic swimming team, that the same kind of program should be instituted on a club-situation basis.²¹ However, Dr. Paul Hauch, the team manager, expressed his concern about certain factors that were lacking in the over-all make-up of the Canadian swimming scene, which was preventing Canada from becoming a major international power in swimming:

¹⁹ Osborne, op. cit., p. 67.

²⁰ Dr. Paul P. Hauch, "Swimming," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 112.

²¹ Ibid.

...the scarcity of sufficient suitable training facilities; the lack of sufficient well-trained coaches and, associated with this, the lack of an organized system of disseminating instructional material to our present group of voluntary coaches; the reticence on the part of our Canadian youth to dedicate themselves to the ideal of becoming World champions.²²

The 1956 Olympics proved that Canada had the necessary talent to produce world champions in swimming and diving, but weaknesses were revealed due to a lack of knowledgeable coaches. Virginia Grant, a blonde psychology student from the University of Toronto, broke the 100 metres freestyle swimming record with four other competitors in the preliminary heats and equalled it in the semi-finals.²³ Although Miss Grant was expected to finish well up in the finals, a lack of refinement caused her to finish fifth as she "...lost ground fatally at the halfway turn."²⁴ One of the most outstanding members of the 1956 Canadian Olympic swimming team was the "freckle-faced Sara Barber of Brantford, Ont., a 15-year-old veteran of five years' competitive swimming..."²⁵ She swam six races in a period of four days, including qualifying berths in two finals: "Barely dry from her first achievement...", which was a seventh position in the 100 metres backstroke finals, Sara Barber was called upon to compete in the 100 metres butterfly finals, in which she finished eighth.²⁶

²² Ibid.

²³ The Globe and Mail, December 1, 1956.

²⁴ Ibid., December 2, 1956.

²⁵ Ibid., December 4, 1956.

²⁶ Ibid.

Canada's bronze medal in the ladies' springboard diving contest was especially gratifying to the competitor, Irene Macdonald, who was chosen to represent Canada at the 1952 Olympics, but was left behind due to a lack of funds.²⁷ Her performance was, furthermore, a personal triumph, since she competed under considerable physical stress:

...Irene went into the final four dives of the required 10 with her left arm frozen to ease the pain of bursitis. The intention had been that no mention would be made of the soreness but as Irene stepped on to the 10-foot board for her second dive of her series, she flinched with pain, advanced to the end of the board for her dive--and balked. She was second at the time. It looked like curtains for her, since the false start cost her six points in the markings and little hope of finishing in the first three. Irene was aided to the dressing room....But she came back to win third place and a deafening ovation for her gameness in fighting back.²⁸

Miss Macdonald only missed the silver medal by 4.49 points, and it was the general opinion that she was "slightly unlucky to miss a silver," since she lost at least six points by the effects of her bursitis.²⁹ To the Canadian swimming officials, as well as to the Canadian public, the performance of the aquatic team proved extremely satisfactory, as finally Canada began to show signs of coping with the international swimming standards.

Two of Canada's five-man shooting team obtained medals, both in the same event. Gerald Quellette, a twenty-two year old tool designer from Windsor, Ontario, won the gold medal in the small bore rifle contest with a perfect score of 600 points.³⁰ His team captain, Gilmour

²⁷ Ibid., December 5, 1956.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Harry Koskie, "Swimming," Official Report of the British Olympic Association, 1956, (London: World Sports, 1957), p. 71

³⁰ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

Boa, finished in third position with a total of 598 points. Quellette's perfect score of 600 presented a mark that had never before been equalled in world or Olympic competition.³¹

G.R. Quellette (Canada), in winning this competition by a margin of only one point, had to face the fiercest competition of all and so, all aspects having been considered, one is drawn to the inevitable conclusion that this was the performance of the greatest merit.³²

Quellette achieved his triumph in remarkable fashion; the first half of the time allowance for the event he spent coaching his compatriot, Gil Boa, then took over Boa's rifle, knowing that he had to beat 599 to win the gold medal and performed the impossible, with Boa coaching in turn.³³ Unfortunately, Quellette's record could not be ranked as such, since the distance of the range was found short on measuring.³⁴ Gerry Quellette competed in the free rifle event as a warm-up for his eventual triumph and did so with distinction. Although he finished in tenth position, it was agreed upon by the authorities that he might have finished as a medal-winner had he been equipped with a custom-made rifle and ammunition, as was used by the other competitors.³⁵ Jim Zavitz, Canadian representative in the free pistol event, suffered a severe burn on his shooting hand

³¹ Gilmour Boa, "Shooting," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 108.

³² G.W. Cafferata, "Shooting," Official Report of the British Olympic Association, 1956, (London: World Sports, 1957), p. 75.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 76.

³⁵ Boa, loc. cit.

on the morning of the match; despite this handicap he still managed to produce the best performance ever by a Canadian in the free pistol event in international competition, by finishing in thirteenth position.³⁶

In rowing, Canada turned in a near perfect performance with a first and a second place in two entries. Although Canada was considered an international power in rowing since its institution in 1900 at the Olympic Games in Paris, no Olympic gold medals in this sport had ever been won by Canadians prior to the Games at Melbourne. The performances by the Canadian rowers at the 1956 Games were outstanding; in the fours without coxswain, the Canadian crew won by a large margin, while the eights lost the gold medal by less than a length.

Before February of the Olympic year, three of the gold medal winning foursome had never held an oar in their hands, and within ten months Coach Frank Read produced a world beating crew.³⁷ In their first round heat the Canadian four won in great style, finishing 0.6 seconds short of the Olympic record.³⁸

The Canadians trailed the Germans until the halfway mark. Then they took full command, simply rowing away from the Germans with a great display of smoothness, power and fine steering....The University of British Columbia fours finished with a thumping five-lengths margin over Germany.³⁹

Despite the fact that the University of British Columbia crew, represent-

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Jack Guest, "Rowing," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 104.

³⁸ The Globe and Mail, November 23, 1956.

³⁹ Ibid.

ing Canada in the fours event, never again came close to their near record breaking performance of six minutes 36.6 seconds at the Games, their supremacy in this event was reinforced with each race. In the semi-finals the Canadian crew opened a lead of six lengths at the 1,700-metre mark over France "...and from then on it was just a matter of how much margin the UBC boys wanted to pick up."⁴⁰ In the finals, "The Canadians went into the lead at the halfway mark and won as they pleased."⁴¹ By producing thirty-six strokes per minute, the winning crew outrowed the second-placed Americans by five lengths.⁴²

On the same 2,000 metre course at Lake Wendouree, Ballarat, seventy miles west of Melbourne, the University of British Columbia eights, representing Canada, turned in an outstanding effort in finishing in second place to the United States.⁴³ This performance is even more remarkable due to the fact that the Canadian crew lost in their heat against Australia, but managed, via the repechage, to upset Australia in the finals. This they did in such an enthusiastic way that they came within 2.1 seconds of victory.

The UBC eight nearly made it a double, battling the United States and Australian crews all the way to finish second by less than a length to the Yale entry in one of the most thrilling finals in memory.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Ibid., November 26, 1956.

⁴¹ Ibid., November 27, 1956.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Guest, op. cit., p. 103.

⁴⁴ The Globe and Mail, November 28, 1956.

The outstanding performances by his two crews are easier to comprehend by looking at sections of Frank Read's inspiring message given to his rowing candidates in the Spring of 1956:

Rowing in itself is not enough. It will help you if you are prepared to absorb the lessons it can teach. There is, however, an all-enveloping force or power which is available to all who call upon it--a power from which you can draw the strength and knowledge to help you throughout your life--a power that most of us turn to when everything appears blackest. When your own strength and power is depleted it can lift you and carry you on. This is the power of the divine spirit.

I do not pretend to know all the answers but I do know this: whatever your goal, be it a high scholastic standing in your university work, success in your economic and social life, even the successful representing of your country at the Olympic Games, these things can be accomplished by self-discipline, determination and faith.

The sport of rowing can and does help to develop these characteristics.⁴⁵

In the cycling contests dissatisfaction was abundant:

Contestants complained of a lack of organization, malpractice by their rivals, the presence of small children and dogs on the track, inadequate repair facilities and injustice in the way points were distributed to compute the team standings.⁴⁶

Canadian entries once again could not compete on even terms with the European cyclists, due to the low standard of Canadian cycling. The organization was so bad that the road-race, in which Pat Murphy of Canada finished twenty-eighth, was described as "...an event that had strong aspects of a comic opera."⁴⁷

In weightlifting the Canadian representatives could not duplicate the performances of their 1952 compatriots. The team of four obtained a

⁴⁵ Guest, op. cit., p. 106.

⁴⁶ The Globe and Mail, December 8, 1956.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

a sixth, eighth and ninth place; Gerry Gratton, a 1952 silver medallist and the fourth team member, weighed in 100 grams over the weight limit and nearly lost his hair due to an impulse of his manager-coach, who felt that "If I had only had a pair of scissors with me, I was desperate enough to cut his hair, hoping it might help."⁴⁸ It is difficult to imagine a coach of a weightlifting team, with an hour at his disposal to assist his athlete to make the weight,⁴⁹ not knowing how to reduce one quarter of a pound of excess weight.

Basketball, boxing, canoeing, yachting, fencing, gymnastics and wrestling produced few memorable performances for Canada. Conceivably Canada's major surprise of the 1956 Summer Olympics came via a bronze medal in the team event of the three-day equestrian competition. After the conclusion of the 1952 Games, Tom Gayford mentioned in his report that if the Canadian three-day team was to be given the proper support, they "...could conceivably win."⁵⁰ Despite the lack of necessary support, financial and otherwise, the Canadian three-day team turned in a most eminent performance to capture the bronze medal. The horses used by the three youthful Canadians were loaned to them for Olympic competition by gracious friends.⁵¹

After the dressage, in which nineteen nations took part, the

⁴⁸ Charles E. Walker, "Weight Lifting," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 120.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ G.T. Gayford, "Canadian Olympic Equestrian Team 1952," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 76.

⁵¹ George Jacobsen, "Equestrian Report, Stockholm 1956," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Stockholm, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 94.

Canadian team held seventh position. The cross country course for the second day of competition was acknowledged as the most difficult ever to be built for an Olympic competition; due to substantial rains the previous night, treacherous footing caused sixty-eight horses to fall, twenty riders were thrown and ten riders managed the rare distinction of ending up with more than four falls.⁵² Canada's John Rumble, a twenty-one year old rider, was one of the very few to achieve a clean round; Brian Herbinson and Jim Elder managed respectable rounds with only one and two refusals, respectively. After the second day the Canadian team moved into third position and were credited with the least jumping faults in the field. Through the course of the final day the Canadians maintained their position and finished forty-six points ahead of fourth placed Australia.⁵³

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT CORTINA d'AMPEZZO 1956

Disaster struck at the Winter Olympics of Cortina; firstly, the Canadian representative hockey team discontinued Canadian Olympic hockey tradition and secondly Guido Caroli ruined the most glorious moment of his life:

Twelve thousand pairs of eyes focused on Guido Caroli today as the Italian speedskating champion circled Cortina's \$2,300,000 ice arena bearing the Olympic torch. Suddenly disaster struck. An unnoticed microphone wire caught one of Caroli's skates and down he went, torch and all. Somehow, Caroli held on to the torch, regained his feet and went on to light the Olympic flame....The skater then went into seclusion, also burning.⁵⁴

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ The Globe and Mail, January 27, 1956.

President Giovanni Gronchi of Italy officially proclaimed the seventh Winter Olympic Games open, while Guilani Chenal Minuzzo, the Italian skiing champion, became the first woman in modern Olympic history to take the Olympic Oath on behalf of her fellow competitors.⁵⁵

The Canadian ski team had trained under Ernie McCulloch at Mont Tremblant since early December until Christmas and left for Europe on December 30; the Alpine skiers trained for two weeks in Austria before arriving in Cortina, while the Nordic team trained for three weeks in Switzerland and France before their arrival at Cortina.⁵⁶ The figure skating team trained for a month as a unit in Toronto prior to their Olympic appearance, while the Canadian hockey team engaged in warm-up games in Paisley, Scotland, and Prague, Czechoslovakia.⁵⁷ This pre-Olympic schedule assured that the Canadian athletes would be in top shape for their respective Olympic competitions.

The Canadian Winter Olympic team took up residence high up on the mountain at Lake Missurina, approximately nine miles from Cortina.⁵⁸ The organization and accommodation were excellent. The ice arena, with its most comfortable dressing rooms, surprised the North Americans:

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Patricia Ramage, "Canadian Ski Team," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 42.

⁵⁷ Frank Shaughnessy, "The VIIth Winter Olympic Games Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 27.

⁵⁸ Clarence Downey, "Speed Skating," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 51.

North American Olympic figure skaters are awed by the dressing rooms in the \$2,250,000 Olympic ice stadium.... Each skater has a private dressing room with carpeted floor and private shower. Marble stairs lead to the dressing rooms. After competition...an attendant will hand each skater a hot beverage when he or she leaves the ice. That's typical of the arrangements at the best prepared Olympics in history.⁵⁹

For the first time in Canadian Winter Olympic history, a medal in skiing was obtained.⁶⁰ Not only did the pretty Miss Wheeler win a bronze medal at the seventh Winter Olympics, but she also finished in sixth position in the ladies' giant slalom:

Lucille Wheeler, a freckle-faced 21-year-old dare-devil on skis from St. Jovite, Que., today earned Canada's first point in the seventh Olympics as she flashed to sixth place in the women's giant slalom.⁶¹

The sixth place which Miss Wheeler obtained in the giant slalom, a few days prior to her medal winning performance in the women's downhill, was the best performance by a Canadian in Olympic skiing competition in thirty-two years--the previous best was a seventh position.⁶² It was on the Tofana mountain course near Cortina on February 2, 1956, that young Lucille Wheeler made Canadian Olympic history--she missed the second place by a mere 0.5 seconds.^{63, 64} In the special slalom event Miss

⁵⁹ The Globe and Mail, January 26, 1956.

⁶⁰ Ibid., February 2, 1956.

⁶¹ Ibid., January 28, 1956.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid., February 2, 1956.

⁶⁴ Ramage, op. cit., p. 48.

Wheeler was disqualified due to a fall and consequently ruined her chances of top ranking in the world alpine competition.⁶⁵ Major credit for her performances was given to Walter (Peppi) Clausing, a "German ski coach, who was taken on by the Canadian team at the last minute after Franz Gabl of Banff Springs, Alta., had to drop out because of a ski injury."⁶⁶

In the figure skating, Canadians once again proved to be of international calibre. Charles Snelling finished in eighth position in the men's figure skating contest, Carole Jane Pachl and Ann Johnson placed sixth and ninth, respectively, in the ladies' figure skating competition and the Barbara Wagner-Robert Paul combination obtained a sixth position in the pairs. Canada's two-time world figure skating champions, Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden, lost the gold medal to the winning Austrian pair, despite a 0.01 point advantage held by the Canadian pair.⁶⁷

The judges were almost equally divided in their rating of the two couples. The Viennese skaters won four first-place votes and five seconds from the nine judges. The Canadians, two-time world champions making a bid for their first Olympic title, received four firsts, four seconds and one third.⁶⁸

At the previous world championship competition in Vienna, the Bowden-Dafoe combination defeated the same Austrian pair by 0.05 points.⁶⁹

⁶⁵ The Globe and Mail, February 2, 1956.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Dr. Willy Meisl, "VIIth Olympic Winter Games," Official Report of the British Olympic Association, 1956, (London: World Sports, 1957), p. 112.

⁶⁸ The Globe and Mail, February 4, 1956.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

The 1956 Olympic competition was the last for the Canadian pair, but due to two unfortunate moves, they were prevented from retiring as Olympic champions:

Miss Dafoe, 26, in auquamarine, and Bowden, 29, in black, yielded nothing to the Austrians in fluidity of skating but had two bad breaks. At the end, Miss Dafoe faltered on a lift but made a quick recovery, and unfortunately their music ended before they made their last glide and came to a statuesque stop.⁷⁰

It was expected that the Canadian speed skaters would not win any gold medals, but it came as an unwelcome surprise to Canadians to find their hockey team dethroned. To some knowledgeable individuals, the shock was less severe; D.B. Dougherty, the assistant Chef de Mission to the Canadian team at the 1952 Winter Games, foresaw such a possibility: "European teams are consistently getting better and Canada will have to be on her toes to keep the Olympic Championship where it belongs--in Canada."⁷¹

Canada was represented at the 1956 Winter Olympic Games in hockey by the 1954-55 Allan Cup champions, the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen hockey club.⁷² It was generally felt in Canada, with good reason, that this country was represented at the 1956 Winter Olympic Games by the strongest amateur hockey club in Canada, and one of the strongest ever to represent Canada at an Olympics. The Canadian representatives in the hockey compe-

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ D.B. Dougherty, "Olympic Winter Games, Oslo," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1952 Olympic Games at Oslo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1952), p. 108.

⁷² J.A. Dunn, "Hockey," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1956 Olympic Games at Cortina d'Ampezzo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1956), p. 39.

tition were chosen as favourites to regain Olympic honours in hockey:

Louis Lecompte of Ottawa, one of the 25 referees selected to handle this year's games, said in an interview today that he picks Canada's Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen to win the title with Czechoslovakia and the United States finishing ahead of Russia.⁷³

After the completion of the Olympic hockey competition in 1956, Mr. James Dunn, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, acknowledged the necessity of sending "a truly representative national all-star team to further international competitions."⁷⁴ This statement alone admits Canada's hesitant approach to hockey representation on the international level. For six Olympics, Canada had been successful with club representation in the Olympic hockey competition and each Olympics had proven the increasing power of the European teams; but despite this knowledge the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association stuck to their outdated methods.

In the first round Canada beat Germany, Austria and Italy to qualify for the final round, which consisted of a round robin tournament between the top six teams. The Italian team was involved in more than its share of fighting; this could have been attributed either to poor refereeing or to their emotional temperaments. In a match against Germany, the Italians forgot their manners as hosts:

When the final whistle blew, players from both teams met at mid-ice and began brawling. Italian Olympic officials joined the Russian referees in trying to stop the fight. It was some minutes before the contestants could be parted.⁷⁵

⁷³ The Globe and Mail, January 26, 1956.

⁷⁴ Ibid., February 6, 1956.

⁷⁵ Ibid., January 28, 1956.

In the Canada-Italy game, which the Canadians won by a score of three to one, the Canadians drew eleven of the fifteen penalties; this extremely poor display of refereeing caused the International Ice Hockey Association to bar referee Unger for the duration of the Olympics at Cortina.⁷⁶ The biased refereeing was severely criticized by the Canadian coach, Bobby Bauer, who said:

These games are supposed to develop sportmanship and international goodwill....How can you have goodwill when you get referees who allow themselves to be influenced by a partisan crowd and practically incite players to lose their tempers?⁷⁷

In the final round the Canadian team won three out of five games, and had to be content with the bronze medal. In Canada's first game in the final round against Czechoslovakia, the Canadians had to rally from behind twice to beat the Czechs by a score of six to three.⁷⁸ In their second game the Canadians played the American team:

The unheralded U.S. team stunned Canada's Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen with a 4-1 setback tonight in one of the greatest up-sets in Olympic hockey history....The Canadians must win their three remaining games by substantial margins to retain hopes of victory. And a three-game U.S. sweep would still leave first place out of reach for Canada.⁷⁹

The U.S.S.R. was not considered as a serious threat. In their next two matches against Germany and Sweden, Canada's Dutchmen won substantially. In the meantime, the U.S.S.R. defeated the team from the United

⁷⁶ Ibid., January 30, 1956.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid., January 31, 1956.

⁷⁹ Ibid., February 1, 1956.

States, causing the final game in the series between the U.S.S.R. and Canada to be all-important in the outcome of the final standings. The team from the U.S.S.R. could no longer be considered as the under-dogs and went into their final game as strong favourites; although there was little to choose between the two teams, ability counted in the final analysis. The pressure of five matches in six days was too much for the Canadians and took its toll in the form of a two to zero loss against the team from the U.S.S.R.

On both of the Graphs (pages and), Canada's performances at the 1956 Olympic Games were the best of any post-World War II Canadian participation at an Olympic festival. At the Summer Olympics at Melbourne and Stockholm, Canada won three gold medals, one silver and two bronze medals; at the Cortina d'Ampezzo Winter Games, Canadians won one second and two third place medals. Canada's improved participation in rowing, swimming, equestrian events, skiing and figure skating brought some hope for future Canadian Olympic and international success. The Canadian selectors followed, or tried to follow, the policy of only sending those who could make a creditable showing to the Olympics, until such a time as those sports in Canada developed to a standard compatible with international competition. Mr. Kenneth P. Farmer, president of the Canadian Olympic Association, expressed his feelings on how to accomplish this:

I believe that a much higher standard of physical fitness will be required by most of our athletes in the future if they are to be successful in international competition. It may well be that physical efficiency tests of our leading performers might suggest exercises designed to improve their strength, stamina, muscular and organic power. It seems to me that a more scientific approach to training competitors must be adopted by all sports governing bodies if we are to maintain or improve our position amongst the sporting nations of the world.⁸⁰

⁸⁰ Farmer, op. cit., p. 16.

CHAPTER XVII

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT ROME 1960

The seventeenth Summer Olympic Games was awarded to the Eternal City of Rome. "Rome outdid itself to make the Games glorious, perhaps to make amends for its 'crime' of sixteen centuries ago when Emperor Theodosius I of Rome decreed the end of the Olympics after they had run for more than a thousand years."¹ Italy prepared for the Games of 1960 for four years and constructed a huge sports program of some \$50,000,000; the major part of the financial assistance came as a result of the government's share of a weekly gambling pool on soccer.²

The 5,902 athletes, representing eighty-four nations in 150 events in eighteen sports, witnessed the biggest and grandest Olympics since the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896.³ The Olympic Games of 1960 succeeded in blending the ancient and modern worlds together harmoniously. Part of the marathon race was run on the Appian Way, a military road built by Caesar's forces; wrestling took place in the ancient Basilica of Maxentius, a public assembly hall which was erected in the third century; gymnastic competitions were decided in the Baths of Caracalla, where the Romans took their steam baths 1,500 years prior to the seventeenth Olympic festival.⁴ Track and field competitions were conducted in contrast with the ancient structures, in the Olympic Stadium with its

¹ John Durant, Highlights of the Olympics, (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1961), p. 109.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

100,000 seating capacity and underground dressing rooms for 1,500 athletes.⁵ Apart from the main stadium, several other minor track and field arenas were available to countries in need of training facilities prior to the Games. The Canadian track and field representatives were assigned to Tre Fontane for their two weeks of pre-Olympic training. Team manager Neil Farrell was most impressed by both Tre Fontane and the organization that existed at the seventeenth Olympic Games:

In addition to the 400 metre track there were also six sprint lanes, one hundred and thirty metres long, under a plexi-glass roof--a circular jump apron with a rectangular shaped pit which allowed simultaneous approaches to the bars--a half dozen of each of long jump, hop step and jump and pole vault pits, with alternating runways--two javelin throwing areas--two cages, complete with concrete circles for discus and hammer throwing--three concrete shot put circles--and the crowning touch, one each of long jump, hop step and jump and pole vault runways and pits under plexiglass roofing. All surfacing was by En-Tout-Cas, as used in the Olympic Stadium. Starting blocks, hurdles and batons were readily available for track practice and the throwing areas were all equipped....All of this was under the direction of a "Master of Sports" [similar to a Director of Recreation in Canada] and his staff, who were quick to anticipate and comply with our every need. Truly a wonderful set-up, something which we certainly need in quantity here in Canada.⁶

In the vicinity of the Olympic Stadium was the Swimming Stadium, which consisted of seven pools in all; field hockey was played at the Marble Stadium and soccer at the Flaminio Stadium; weightlifting was conducted at the Little Sports Palace, basketball and boxing at the Big Sports Palace and fencing at the Palace of Congresses; cycling took place on the curved wooden track of the 20,000 capacity Velodrome.⁷ While the yachting

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Neil Farrell, "Athletics," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), pp. 59-60.

⁷ Durant, op. cit., p. 110.

was scheduled for the bay of Napoles,⁸ rowing and canoeing took place on Lake Albano, approximately twenty miles from Rome.⁹ The equestrian events were conducted twenty-two miles from Rome at Pratoni Del Vivaro.¹⁰

The Olympic Games opened today in an atmosphere of splendour and good cheer despite oppressive heat that wilted the cheering 100,000 Romans in the huge Olympic Stadium. The hot sun made some athletes ill, and reduced the march-past to fewer than the 4,000 planned by the Italian organizers.¹¹

Canada's contingent of Olympic participants during the march-past was considerably reduced, since the two rowing crews representing Canada preferred to go for a work-out prior to the opening of the Games--Coach Frank Read decided against exposing his athletes further to the broiling sun and excused them from the opening parade festivities.¹² For the first time since Canada's Olympic participation, the Canadian athletes were equipped with heavy red-trimmed grey blazers rather than the prototype red jackets, which never failed to provide a certain amount of glamour. Despite the tradition of wearing a jacket and tie for the opening parade and consequently for the march-past, Mr. Jim Worral, the general manager of the Canadian team, gave his permission to discard the tradition in favour of white, open-necked shirts.¹³ Since the temperature was well

⁸ A.F. Cameron, "Yachting," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 118.

⁹ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), August 29, 1960.

¹⁰ Ibid., September 10, 1960.

¹¹ Ibid., August 26, 1960.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

above ninety degrees Fahrenheit, his decision was quite justified. Only the yachtsmen, who had been in Italy since June, were garbed in full regalia and this resulted in a certain amount of criticism.¹⁴ Carl Schwende, a forty year old fencer from Montreal, led the Canadian Olympic team into the Olympic Stadium, carrying the Canadian flag.¹⁵

The Nationalist Chinese team marched behind a placard marked "Formosa," followed by a Chinese official carrying a white "Under Protest" pennant across his chest, protesting the International Olympic Committee's decision in having their team compete as Formosa. This decision was based on Nationalist China's geographic designation, which was Formosa or Taiwan.¹⁶

An eighteen year old youth, Giancarlo Peris, carried the torch into the arena on the final stage of its journey from the temple of Hera at Olympus, to light the Olympic torch.¹⁷ The Italian President, Giovanni Gronchi, officially opened the seventeenth Olympic Games and Adolfo Consolini, gold medallist for Italy in the discus event at the 1948 Olympics, took the Olympic Oath on behalf of his fellow-sportsmen and women.¹⁸ The Olympic flag was brought into the Stadium by eight Australian runners and twelve Italian sailors, signifying its trip by

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

sea from the last Olympic country, to have it raised at the Olympic Stadium of Rome.¹⁹ The Olympic flag was displayed for the first time at an Olympic festival in 1920 at Antwerp and the five interlocking circles, signifying the five major continents, have since become the Olympic symbol.²⁰

Amidst all the physical beauty at the Rome Olympics, tragedy struck; twenty-three year old Knud Enemark Jensen, representing Denmark in the 100 kilometre road race, collapsed thirteen miles from the end of the race²¹ and died supposedly as a result of a brain hemorrhage caused by the blazing Italian sun.²² During the same race another two Danish cyclist collapsed, but recovered in hospital under medical care--this caused the Danish trainer to reveal the startling news to the world:

Trainer Oluf Jorgensen of the Danish Olympic bicycling team revealed tonight that cyclist Enemark Jensen, who died after Friday's 100-kilometre road race, was doped. Jorgensen admitted to the Danish Government organ *Aktuelt* that he gave Jensen and the other members of the Danish cycling team a drug which intensifies blood circulation.²³

Renicol, the drug used by the Danish cyclists, was frequently used by elderly people and Jorgensen obtained the prescription from his physician which consequently enabled him to supply his cyclists.²⁴

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Durant, op. cit., p. 123.

²¹ The Globe and Mail, August 30, 1960.

²² Ibid., August 27, 1960.

²³ Ibid., August 29, 1960.

²⁴ Ibid.

Canada's track and field success was extremely limited. Olympic track and field records were broken in all the events, except the 5,000 metres, 110 metres hurdles, javelin and twenty kilometre walk.²⁵ The best performance by any Canadian track and field athlete came in the fifty kilometre walk; Alex Oakley, a thirty-one year old welder from Oshawa, finished sixth in this event and reduced by nine minutes his previous best time over the distance.²⁶ His time of four hours thirty-three minutes 8.6 seconds would have been good enough for a gold medal in 1948, but his performance was over seven minutes too slow for the same consideration in 1960.²⁷ Oakley's most outstanding achievement in his athletic career, which spread over a rather extensive period, came in 1963 when he won the 20,000 metres walk at the Pan-American Games.²⁸

Canadians were hopeful that history might repeat itself:

Many eyes will be on Harry Jerome, the porter's son from Vancouver, and Canada's candidate for the world's fastest human. In the Olympic trials Jerome equalled the world record of 10 seconds for the 100-metre dash.²⁹

Fate prevented a possible Percy Williams-sweep of the sprints. As a youth of only nineteen, Jerome won both his 100 metre heats in the first and second rounds; in the semi-finals Harry Jerome pulled up lame forty yards short of the finish and collapsed at the side of the track. Charlie

²⁵ Farrell, op. cit., p. 61.

²⁶ The Globe and Mail, September 8, 1960.

²⁷ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1967), p. 101.

²⁸ Jack Davies, "Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?," (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 6.

²⁹ The Globe and Mail, August 25, 1960.

Godfrey of Toronto, who acted as the team masseur, diagnosed Jerome's disability as being the result of a muscle spasm.³⁰ Instead of Jerome fighting for Olympic honours as co-holder of the 100 metres world record, he was sitting "disconsolately in his Olympic Village room, sobbing with pain and disappointment."³¹ Few people in Canada sympathized and identified with Jerome's situation:

The widely whispered charge against Harry Jerome, Vancouver's superior sprinter, was that he'd shown all the guts of a soft-shell clam in the 1960 Olympic Games. Trailing halfway through the hundred metres, he crumpled to the track, grasping his thigh, his face contorted. What felled him, a gossip of critics prattled, was a severe case of impending defeat.³²

His withdrawal from the 400 metres relay team earned him many unfair accusations. Whether Jerome was motivated to drop out by his inability to catch the leaders in that fatal semi-final 100 metres race, or whether he really experienced the amount of pain he claimed he did, is a matter of opinion. What had been established, though, were the facts that Jerome was only an impressionable youngster of nineteen and that "a doctor from the International Amateur Athletic Federation examined Jerome and found him unfit to run."³³

³⁰ Ibid., September 2, 1960.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Trent Frayne and Peter Gzowski, Great Canadian Sports Stories, (Toronto: The Canadian Centennial Publishing Company, Limited, 1965), p. 92.

³³ The Globe and Mail, September 9, 1960.

Even though most of the Canadian track and field performers fell short of international standard, it was obvious that they lacked international competition, since only Alex Oakley could improve on his previous best in the Olympic competition. It seemed that the three essential ingredients for international success in sport, dedication, desire and determination, were lacking with most of the Canadian track and field athletes. Those countries achieving Olympic success were mostly assisted by their respective governments in so far as national coaches, training camps, facilities, equipment, transportation, et cetera, are concerned. Each of these advanced developments, used all over the world to obtain international success in sport, seemed to be lacking in Canada.

Canada was represented in the rowing competition by the University of British Columbia eight oared crew, the St. Catharines Rowing Club coxless four and a paired oared crew, consisting of the two reserves for the U.B.C. eight.³⁴ Both the pairs and the fours experienced elimination during an early stage; the four oared crew from St. Catharines, which were determined to prove themselves as worthy successors to the U.B.C. fours at the 1956 Olympics, failed to impress.³⁵

On August 31, 1960, the U.B.C. eight lined up for their first heat on the calm waters of Lake Albano, which is of volcanic origin with a depth of one hundred and fifty feet with no currents.³⁶ Rowing critics were astounded by the U.B.C. crew's one length win over the highly rated crew from the United States, and Coach Frank Read was jubilant: "It was

³⁴ Claude Saunders, "Rowing," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 92.

³⁵ The Globe and Mail, August 26, 1960.

³⁶ Saunders, op. cit., p. 93.

the best the crew has done this year....They look so good I can't believe it."³⁷ Their win in the heat assured the Canadian eight of a place in the finals--one of the final six, after all the heats and repechages were run.

A superb German eight-oared crew, lifting its stroke to a terrific 46 a minute in a sprint finish, won the blue-ribbon event of the Olympic rowing Saturday by three-quarters of a length over Canada. The University of British Columbia eight --in reality a fantastic makeshift crew--battled the Germans every inch of the way and forced them into the fastest time in Olympic history.³⁸

In losing to the German crew, the Canadians most probably lost to the greatest eight crew in Olympic history; with the outstanding time of six minutes 1.52 seconds Frank Read's ever-improved crew managed the silver medal. On reaching the boathouse, Read met his boys with a "Good run, boys....You should be proud."³⁹ The eight oared crew proved to be the only Canadian Olympic representatives at the Summer Games of 1960 to obtain a medal.

Eight Canadian swimmers represented Canada at the Rome Olympics and in six events Canada had representatives in the finals. All four men and two of the ladies improved on previous Canadian records, proving that Canadian swimming had developed considerably;⁴⁰ it was considered, though, that the overall international standard had improved at approximately the

³⁷ The Globe and Mail, September 1, 1960.

³⁸ Ibid., September 5, 1960.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ R.L. Jack, "Swimming and Diving," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 100.

and Canadian swimming still had a long way to go. Mr. Jack, manager of the swimming team, saw Canada's lack of Olympic success in a very realistic light:

Canadian youth has the potential for top-level competition, but certain factors still exist which prevent our swimmers from achieving the ultimate in their performance. These factors have applied for many years:- the lack of suitable training facilities, with the resultant overcrowding of the few existing pools; the shortage of well-trained coaches, both professional and voluntary; and a need to create a burning desire to win amongst our Canadian swimmers. Possibly better facilities and more capable coaches would result in greater desire, since all three are necessary to promote world competition swimmers.⁴¹

Richard Pound, a six foot two inch student from Montreal, finished 0.9 seconds off the pace in sixth position in the finals of the 100 metres freestyle.⁴² Pound credited his old pair of swimming trunks, which he preferred to the one issued by the Canadian Olympic Association, for his success in the 100 metres freestyle.⁴³ In the 400 metres medley relay for men, Canada came closest to a medal in so far as swimming was concerned; the combination of Pound, Wheaton, Ravinovich and Grout produced a fourth finish, well behind the Japanese team, which placed third. Fourteen year old Mary Stewart, from Vancouver, despite her mere ninety-six pounds on a five foot one inch frame,⁴⁴ surprised the critics with her outstanding performance in reaching the finals of the 100 metres freestyle

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² "1960 Summer Team," information given by the Canadian Olympic Association to the writer, p. 2.

⁴³ The Globe and Mail, August 27, 1960.

⁴⁴ "1960 Summer Team," loc. cit.

for ladies, with a time of one minute 5.5 seconds--a time which would have been good enough for a gold medal in the 1952 Olympics.⁴⁵

Canadian divers performed most creditably; only two Canadian divers participated and they managed to finish in three finals. "Ernie Meissner of Kitchener, Ontario, placed fifth in the diving--best performance by any Canadian so far in the 1960 Games and the best showing Canada has ever made in the event."⁴⁶ His noteworthy performance was in the springboard competition, while Irene McDonald performed rather disappointingly in the corresponding event for ladies:

A disastrous effort on her final dive of the day cost Irene McDonald of Kelowna, B.C., the lead today in the preliminary round of the women's springboard Olympic diving competition. She finished in ninth place among the 16 qualifiers.⁴⁷

George Athans, Irene's coach, viewed the whole situation in a much more optimistic way: "Irene can pick up four or five points on one dive.... There is no reason why she can't make up today's lost points."⁴⁸ Despite his confidence in the auburn haired, ex-Hamiltonian, she could do no better than a sixth position in the finals. Miss McDonald improved from a ninth position in the preliminaries to a third position in the semi-finals; unfortunately she could not repeat her 1956 Olympic success and lost points on the final dives, finishing in sixth position.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, op. cit., p. 114.

⁴⁶ The Globe and Mail, August 30, 1960.

⁴⁷ Ibid., August 30, 1960.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

In the platform diving, Miss McDonald reached the final twelve and finished in ninth position.

High expectations were cherished of the Canadian equestrian team; the optimism was based on the Canadian equestrian team's bronze medal-winning performance at the Pan-American Games in Chicago in 1959.⁵⁰ The Canadian riders and horses were well conditioned and ready for the most strenuous competition. After the Dressage competition, which took place on the first day of the three day event, the Canadian team was in tenth position.⁵¹ At that stage the first twelve teams were virtually even but that was only after the first day of competition.

The cross country course was constructed at Pratoni Del Vivaro, twenty-two miles from Rome.⁵² This difficult course of twenty-three miles, which included thirty-five obstacles, took a heavy toll; of the seventy-three entries representing nineteen nations going into the second phase of the three-day competition, only thirty-five completed the course, thereby enabling only six teams to continue the competition for team honours.⁵³ In the three-day competition a participant faces elimination when his horse refuses to clear the obstacles or if the combination of mount and rider somehow fails to finish the required course. A team faces elimina-

⁵⁰ Charles Baker, "Equestrian," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 87.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² The Globe and Mail, September 10, 1960.

⁵³ Baker, loc. cit.

tion if less than three competitors manage to survive the competition. The elimination of the Canadian team was a hard blow, considering all the effort and money put into it through the years:

Three years of back-breaking training and almost \$170,000 went down the drain in two hours today when Canada was eliminated in the casualty-laden cross-country phase of the three-day equestrian team competition at the Olympics.⁵⁴

During the course of the second day of the three-day competition, one horse died of a heart attack, another was destroyed and four riders, including Brian Herbinson of the Canadian team, were injured and taken to hospital; X-rays revealed that Herbinson was not seriously injured and after treatment he was discharged.⁵⁵ A Toronto veterinarian, Dr. John Chassels, disclosed a figure which revealed that as high as sixty per cent of the horses that finished the cross country competition were injured.⁵⁶ The two Elder brothers, Jim and Norm, were Canada's sole survivors after the hazardous second day of the competition. Since a third qualifier was lacking, the Canadian team was eliminated. On the third day, Jim Elder finished a faultless round in the test jumping, but due to an unfortunate fall over the thirty-fourth obstacle of the cross country course the previous day, which amassed six faults, he missed the opportunity of winning the bronze medal in the individual competition and had to be satisfied with tenth position.⁵⁷ Despite some rather heart-breaking misfortunes, the Canadians "...acquitted themselves creditably, showing

⁵⁴ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Baker, loc. cit.

real sportmanship, ability, courage and observing at all times the ideals of the Olympic movement."⁵⁸

Canada competed in all five classes in the yachting competition of the seventeenth Olympic Games, which took place in the bay of Naples.⁵⁹ In each class seven races were run over a period of seven days--the six best races counted in the final analysis for the eventual score.⁶⁰ The Canadian Olympic representatives in the yachting competition made sure they were familiar with the waters of the Gulf of Naples by arriving in Italy in June of the Olympic year.⁶¹

Canada's most successful yachting entry was the Argo II in the Dragon class, skipped by Dr. Sandy MacDonald.

Dr. MacDonald was a last minute substitute for former world champion skipper Walter Windever of Toronto after the latter suffered a heart attack at the world championships in Holland....⁸²

Despite a winning initial race, the Argo II slipped down steadily in the competition and finished with a grand total of 5177 points, and thus emerged in fifth position.⁶³ The Dragon class was won by the twenty year

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ A.F. Cameron, "Yachting," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 118.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ The Globe and Mail, August 26, 1960.

⁶² Ibid., August 30, 1960.

⁶³ Cameron, op. cit., p. 119.

old Crown Prince Constantine from Greece.⁶⁴ Ian Bruce, the Canadian representative in the Finn class from the Britannia Yacht Club in Ottawa, performed creditably and finished in seventh position. In two of the five Olympic classes Canada proved to be a reigning power, but in the remaining three classes the Canadian representatives were unsuccessful. Yachting is one of the very few sports in which Canada has performed quite satisfactorily and with a great deal of stability throughout post-Second World War Olympic Games.

The Canadian Olympic basketball team was a major disappointment; eleven countries were seeded directly into the Olympic basketball competition, but for the remaining five openings eighteen teams applied.⁶⁵ A preliminary Olympic tournament was arranged for the eighteen teams to decide the five which would be honoured with Olympic competition. The unfortunate and very disappointing result of the preliminary tournament resulted in Canada finishing in seventh position, and without Olympic participation.

The boxing and wrestling teams were not successful at all. Poor officiating in boxing had the following consequences: "Half of the 30 referees and judges in the Olympic boxing tournament have been fired for incompetence...."⁶⁶ In the heavyweight weightlifting class Dave Baillie repeated his performance of 1956 and finished in sixth position; in his

⁶⁴ The Globe and Mail, September 8, 1960.

⁶⁵ Stan Mockford, "Basketball," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 72.

⁶⁶ The Globe and Mail, September 3, 1960.

effort to surpass his previous Olympic performance, the Canadian heavy-weight weightlifter improved his total lifting by thirty-nine pounds.⁶⁷

In canoeing, Canada never entered the medal picture, although Don Stringer finished in seventh position for Canada out of a field of fifteen in the single Canadian canoe event.⁶⁸ Canada's representatives in both gymnastics and cycling could not perform on equal terms with the rest of the world.

The Olympics of 1960 proved to be Canada's most disastrous Summer Olympic participation in the history of Canada's participation. In fact, with one medal and sixteen points to show, the closing of the Games could not come "...too soon for Canada's Olympic team."⁶⁹

The team of nearly 100 athletes made the most dismal and frustrating showing of any Canadian team in the history of the world sports extravaganza. Only a few of Canada's athletes and officials were on hand for the closing ceremonies. Most of them had gone home on completion of their sports events.⁷⁰

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT SQUAW VALLEY 1960

The problem-plagued eighth Winter Olympics opened today during a lull in the 10-inch snowstorm. Vice-President Nixon drove the last 46 miles of his 3,000-mile journey from Washington over treacherous mountain roads to pronounce these 15 words: "I now declare open the Olympic Games of Squaw Valley celebrating the eighth Winter Olympics."⁷¹

⁶⁷ W. David Baillie, "Weightlifting," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 72.

⁶⁸ William G. Cleevely, "Canoeing," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 81.

⁶⁹ The Globe and Mail, September 12, 1960.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid., February 19, 1960.

Moments before Mr. Nixon pronounced those historic words, the sun broke through for the first time in two snow and wind-ridden weeks. Eleventh hour training preparations were minimized if not nullified, at the site of the eighth Winter Olympics. Anticipating continued foul weather for the opening ceremonies, only 6,500 spectators defied the snowstorm to witness the 740 athletes from thirty countries march past them in the \$3,500,000 arena.⁷² In order to crown the colourful opening ceremonies, Walt Disney, the Hollywood producer, assembled a choir of 2,645 voices and 1,285 instrumentalists from fifty-two high schools in California and Nevada, to do honour to the athletes and the Winter Olympic Games of Squaw Valley.⁷³ In his address, Prentis C. Hale, the President of the Olympic Organizing Committee, urged the athletes to fraternize since they were in the ideal position to be "...the world's best ambassadors for unity and peace."⁷⁴ The arrival of the Olympic Flame caused more than a mild stir of excitement:

The highlight of the ceremony came when Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence, a former United States Olympic champion, skied down Little Papoose Mountain with the Olympic torch, bare-headed and not even carrying a ski pole, plumes of snow flying back from her skis.⁷⁵

Canada's Summer Olympic team might have appeared comparatively shabby at the opening ceremonies in Rome, but the Canadian representatives

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

at Squaw Valley set a rather hard example to follow. Vice-President Nixon agreed with Harriet E. Brennan of Style Magazine that "without doubt, Canada's team was the most colourful, most appropriately dressed and most fashionable dressed" with their Kul-e-Tuks, the Hudson's Bay blanket coats, the real sealskin caps and snow boots.⁷⁶

Apart from saving the dress situation for the 1960 Canadian Olympic team, the Canadian Winter Olympic team also came to the rescue concerning the medal situation. While the team at the Summer Olympic Games in Rome only succeeded in obtaining one silver medal, the winter team won two gold medals, one silver and one bronze medal to record the best performance by a Canadian team at a Winter Olympics since 1932; although more medals were obtained at Lake Placid in 1932, the overall standard proved to be substantially lower, due to the great number of Canadian competitors included in the team on the provisional basis of individual finances.⁷⁷ The latter system has since disappeared.

The Canadian figure skaters were extremely successful. Bob Paul and Barbara Wagner, at the youthful ages of twenty-two and twenty-one, respectively, were the Canadian, North American and world champion figure skating pair⁷⁸--the only other major title worth winning, prior to the 1960 Olympics, was the Olympic figure skating gold medal for the pairs event. Despite a rather shaky start, due to a mechanical fault with the

⁷⁶ Frank Shaughnessy, "The VIIIth Winter Olympic Games," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 24.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ The Globe and Mail, February 20, 1960.

record player, the youthful Canadian pair came back to take the laurels with comparative ease.⁷⁹ "It was a masterful display by a small and pretty girl and a tall, strong youth" and Sheldon Galbraith, the winning pair's coach, rated their skating as the best they have ever done at that altitude.⁸⁰

The altitude, 6,200 feet above sea-level, caused some of the competitors a certain amount of inconvenience; two female contestants in the singles figure skating event, one from South Africa and the other from Britain, collapsed after finishing their competition.⁸¹ Canada's Maria and Otto Jelinek, immigrants from Czechoslovakia, placed fourth in the pairs competition but defeated these same second and third placed couples in Vancouver shortly after the Olympic Games, to win a second place in the world championship competition; many experts felt that they were worth a silver medal at Squaw Valley and that they were only shown to better advantage at the world championships.⁸²

Don Jackson, nineteen year old figure skater from Oshawa, disappointed the Canadian figure skating officials with his performance in the figures, but the five foot, five inch skater put up a dazzling free skating exhibition to win a bronze medal for his country.^{83, 84} Young

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid., February 24, 1960.

⁸² Granville Mayall, "Figure Skating," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 33.

⁸³ The Globe and Mail, February 27, 1960.

⁸⁴ Mayall, op. cit., p. 34.

Donald McPherson, who turned fifteen during the course of the Olympic competition, won the affection of the large crowd of spectators and finished in tenth position.⁸⁵ The Canadian ladies performed creditably in the individual competition, despite a noticeable lack of international experience; Sandra Tewkesbury and the fifteen year old Wendy Griner placed tenth and twelfth, respectively.⁸⁶

The skiers were all well prepared for their Olympic participation. The cross country team trained under Neil Itkonen in the Western United States, where they participated in several competitions; the jumping team was coached by Franz Baier and they trained in Rerietzlern, Garmisch, and Innsbruck, and competed at Obersdorf and Cortina, in the Cup Kongsbury, Cup Campary and Cup Kurrikalla; Anne Heggtveit and Nancy Holland trained under Pepi Salvenmoser in Eurpoe, while the rest of the Alpine team trained at Rossland and Kimberly in British Columbia.⁸⁷

Anne Heggtveit, a slender, blue-eyed blonde from Ottawa, who at the age of twenty-one weighed 115 pounds and stood five feet five inches in her stockings, proved to be the most outstanding Canadian athlete at the 1960 Olympic Games.⁸⁸ Miss Heggtveit competed at the Games of Squaw Valley under tremendous pressure, since she had to prove that her nomina-

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Andy Tommy, "Skiing," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 39.

⁸⁸ The Globe and Mail, February 27, 1960.

tion as Canadian Lady Athlete of 1959 was justified.⁸⁹ In the slalom event for ladies, which was run over a course of 1,575 feet including thirty-five gates and dropped one foot for every two and a half feet downward progress, Anne Heggtveit was allotted the second run.⁹⁰ "At the tenth gate she misjudged a little and stopped for a fraction of a second before she could recover...", but still she registered an outstanding time of 54.0 seconds, comfortably ahead of Austria's Mariane Jean, who symbolized the biggest threat to the Canadian girl.⁹¹ On her second run, Miss Heggtveit recorded a time of 55.6 seconds. When the Austrian princess started her decisive run, tension was high, but two-thirds down the course, Miss Jean fell and Canada had another gold medalist.⁹²

The victory gave her two world titles--the combined Alpine events and the world slalom. The world titles are separate from the Olympic honor. Marc Hobler, president of the federation, presented the two medals to Miss Heggtveit at a ceremony in the Austrian House in Olympic Village.⁹³

The giant slalom and downhill, together with the slalom, completes the events included in the combined Alpine championship; Miss Heggtveit placed twelfth in both the other two events and won the championship mainly on the strength of her first place in the slalom.

Joseph (Pepi) Salvenmoser, coach of the skiing team, blamed the ineffectiveness of the male skiers "...on a lack of experience in inter-

⁸⁹ Shaughnessy, op. cit., p. 24.

⁹⁰ The Globe and Mail, February 27, 1960.

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

national competition."⁹⁴ Andy Tommy, manager of the skiing team, commented philosophically:

Two years ago we were 12 seconds behind the winners in the world championships....The time has been cut to seven seconds here and the reason probably is that for the first time Canada has had a training camp.⁹⁵

The outstanding performance of the thirty-three years of cross country skier, Clarence Servold, deserves some mention; in the Nordic combined event Servold finished second in the cross country phase of the competition, but finished well down the list due to finishing second last in the ski-jump, which combines with the cross country phase to form the combined Nordic event.⁹⁶ This event, unfortunately, reduced Servold's physical reserves to the extent that he could not produce his best in his favourite fifteen kilometre cross country event.⁹⁷ Little tangible evidence could be observed from all the hard work put into the training and dedication of Coach Frank Stack and his speedskaters.

To Canadians, ice hockey personifies the blue-ribbon event at the Winter Olympic Games, since this is the one game with which the majority of Canadians identify. Despite the Canadian representative hockey team's apparent superiority, they were destined for the upset of the Squaw Valley Olympics.

Once again Canada was represented at the Olympic hockey competition by the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen, who were extremely determined

⁹⁴ Ibid., February 22, 1960.

⁹⁵ Ibid., February 24, 1960.

⁹⁶ Ibid., February 23, 1960.

⁹⁷ Tommy, op. cit., p. 40.

to revenge their losses of the 1956 Olympics. Four team members of the Whitby Dunlops hockey team, which was owned by Wren Blair, were also included and this was enough encouragement for Mr. Blair to accompany the Canadian Olympic team in a self-appointed coaching position.⁹⁸ In their first game against Sweden, Blair shared the bench with the Dutchies' quiet coach, Bobby Bauer. Blair lived up to his image of "...one of the most frenzied bench jockeys in Canadian history..."⁹⁷ and due to his spirited participation from the bench, "...the Canadians were criticized widely for arguing with the referees."¹⁰⁰ After an introspective meeting between the manager, the coach and Blair, the announcement was made public that the latter was on his way back to Toronto to attend the meetings of the Ontario Hockey Association.¹⁰¹

The Canadian team looked excellent in beating Sweden, Japan, Germany and Czechoslovakia, and up to that stage of the competition the Canadians looked towards the team from the U.S.S.R. as their major obstacle on the way to an Olympic gold medal. The general opinion changed simply during one game: "Russia's performance against Sweden tonight has left some belief that the United States, rather than Russia, is the team Canada has to beat to earn a gold medal."¹⁰² The next day the Canadians played against the United States team and it became apparent that they

⁹⁸ The Globe and Mail, February 27, 1960.

⁹⁹ Ibid., February 24, 1960.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., February 25, 1960.

¹⁰² Ibid.

represented a major threat. In front of 8,000 wildly cheering Americans, the team from the United States caused a major upset by beating the Canadians by a score of two to one.¹⁰³

The United States had a hockey team tonight in which a desperate desire to win had sharpened every talent. When this was good enough to beat Canada 2-1 in the Olympic championship round, 8,000 U.S. fans cheered for minutes and the U.S. goalkeeper, John McCartan, wound up at the bottom of a jubilant pile of 16 players, coaches, trainers and officials within a few yards of the goal he kept so well.¹⁰⁴

McCartan turned away twenty shots during the second period against the mere six by his counterpart; in the final period the Canadians outshot the Americans by eleven to four. Only one goal was scored by the outstanding Canadian offence and the American team achieved this by "... freezing the puck against the boards, icing it, falling on it."¹⁰⁵ Despite the manner in which they obtained their victory, it was a historic triumph, and the United States' team continued its winning ways to obtain the Olympic gold medal in the hockey competition. Canada won her last two games, including an outstanding performance against the U.S.S.R., in which they defeated them by a score of 8-5. The overall performance of the Canadian team was good enough for a rather disappointing silver medal.

Graph II (page) shows that the improvement of the 1956 Canadian Olympic performance was, unfortunately, only on a short term basis. From the same graph, it may be observed that the 1960 Canadian

¹⁰³ Gordon W. Juckes, "Hockey," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1960 Olympic Games at Squaw Valley, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1960), p. 36.

¹⁰⁴ The Globe and Mail, February 26, 1960.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

Olympic performances were to the level of the 1948 and 1952 standard and, for that matter, continued that way until 1968. The officials organizing the program of the respective Winter Olympic team, excluding ice hockey, took a big step in the right direction by inducing the Canadian representatives to participate in extensive training camps in Europe and the result of this was evident through their improved performances. Despite a weak hockey performance at the 1956 Olympics, Canadian hockey organizers persisted in having Canada represented by a club. It may be granted that the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen were league champions, but league champions are not necessarily of all-star calibre and were definitely not a national team.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT TOKYO 1964

The first Olympic Games ever held in Asia was formally opened today by the Emperor of Japan in colorful ceremonies before 72,000 jammed into the bowl of the National Stadium in Tokyo. Guns boomed, 10,000 many-hued balloons soared upward, pigeons circled the stadium and the largest games of modern times were under way, involving roughly 8,000 athletes from 95 countries.¹

After Emperor Hirohito opened the eighteenth Olympic Games of modern times, a fanfare signalled the Olympic flame to be brought into the stadium. With the aid of aeroplanes and a multitude of relay runners, the Olympic flame was transported from Mount Olympus in Greece to the site of the 1964 Olympic festival where it was carried "...up the sweeping staircase by Toshinori Sakai, a 19-year-old Japanese born 30 miles from Hiroshima on the day the city was almost obliterated by the bomb that ushered in the atomic age."² The Japanese youth handed the Olympic flame over to Aleka Kasellis, a Greek actress, who lit the Olympic Games torch which burnt for the duration of the Tokyo Games.³ Propane was used to keep the Olympic flame burning, but the inopportune rain that fell during the Games caused the Olympic torch to produce a great deal of smoke.⁴ The Olympic Oath was taken by one of Japan's greatest gymnasts ever, Tokeshi Ono; five Japanese F-86 fighter jets

¹ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), October 10, 1964.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., October 14, 1964.

threaded out five interlocking rings in colour high over the stadium, followed by the singing of the Japanese national anthem, Kimigayo, which indicated that the eighteenth Olympic Games were officially open.⁵

Ninety-four countries sent 5,558 athletes to participate at the 1964 Olympics.⁶ Canada sent her biggest contingent since 1932 to the Tokyo Games; the Canadian Summer Olympic Team included 100 male athletes and twenty female representatives.^{7, 8} The four medals that were won by Canadians at Tokyo included one gold and one bronze medal, as well as two silver medals. Tokyo proved to be the climax of all previous Olympic festivals and approximately \$2,000,000,000 were spent in connection with the Olympics of 1964.⁹ This staggering sum of money was spent on improved accommodation for the anticipated visitors; stadia; new, ultra-modern roads and various other money-demanding projects. Money to cover some of the amount spent on the promotion of the 1964 Olympics was obtained through funds raised via stamp sales, horse-races, lotteries, advertizing agencies, sales of radio and television rights, sponsored cigarettes, and so on.¹⁰ The organizers of the Tokyo Games anticipated that approximately 130,000 foreign tourists would visit the Japanese capital over the

⁵ The Globe and Mail, October 10, 1964.

⁶ The Games of the XVIII Olympiad Tokyo 1964, (Tokyo: Organizing Committee for the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, 1964), p. 16.

⁷ Paul P. Hauch, "Medical Report," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 76.

⁸ Dorothy G. Walker, "Report of Chaperon," report to the Canadian Olympic Committee on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 77.

⁹ The Globe and Mail, October 27, 1964.

¹⁰ Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics, (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1963), p. 141.

festival period, but the subsequent trade was alarmingly reduced, as only 14,000 tourists showed up; shopkeepers and restaurateurs spent \$50,000 on decorating the cities 16,600 shopping areas. As a result of the lack of trade, Japanese business-men declared the 1964 Olympic Games a financial disaster.¹¹

The 1964 Olympics unfortunately did not escape the normal disagreements and bickering. Some of the points of high tension at the Tokyo Games occurred at the gymnastics and boxing events. During the ladies' gymnastic competition the Russian and Japanese judges disagreed bitterly on the scoring system used by each. In order to compensate for and prevent further disputes, the International Gymnastic Federation decided on the following: "Four judges, each of different nationality, sit around each of the six events for men and four events for women. In addition, there will be a one member commission sitting as referee for each exercise."¹²

The disputes and unsatisfactory officiating in the boxing competition were less satisfactorily resolved and certain scandals could not be prevented. "Spanish featherweight, Valitin Loren was banned from Olympic boxing for life earlier in the week after he struck Hungarian referee Gyorgy Sermer."¹³ The bad publicity about the Loren incident was still active when the second incident followed:

Chirino took exception to being warned and chased Egyptian referee K. Magharby around the ring, punching

¹¹ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

¹² Ibid., October 14, 1964.

¹³ Ibid., October 19, 1964.

him in the face and body. He was grabbed by other officials. The Argentine's second, Rual Morales, leaped into the ring and spat at the referee.¹⁴

It took six officials to restrain the fighter from Argentine; his sentence, banning him from international boxing for three years, was considered relatively light.¹⁵ Confusion inside the Olympic boxing ring continued; a Korean flyweight, Dong-Kih Choh, was disqualified against his Russian opponent for failing to comply with the wishes of the referee to break on the latter's commands.¹⁶ This inspired the Korean pugilist to stage a major sit-in, which lasted fifty minutes; at the fifteen minute mark the announcer requested the awe-struck crowd to take their seats, but "...Choh, of course, had already complied."¹⁷ After fifty minutes of diligent protest, young Choh was led out of the ring by two officials.

Despite the fact that Canada sent a large contingent of representatives to the Tokyo Olympics, the track and field team was relatively small. Between the nine men and six women, who formed the track and field team for Canada, one-third of the total number of points of the entire Canadian Olympic team was amassed by the track and field team.¹⁸ The overall performance of the Canadian track and field team of 1964 was a considerable improvement over any other post-Second World War Olympic track and field performance.

¹⁵ Ibid., October 20, 1964.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ James Daly, "Athletics," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 84.

Pre-Olympic hopes were high for the Canadian track and field representatives and with good reason. In Harry Jerome Canada had good reason to hope for a silver medal, if not a gold medal, in the 100 metres since Jerome was the co-holder of the world record over that distance. Bruce Kidd, a fourth year political science and economics student at the University of Toronto, won the six mile race at Perth during the Empire Games in 1962 and also placed third in the three miles; on those performances alone, Kidd had to be considered as a possible Olympic medal winner.¹⁹ In his bid for the gold medal in the British Empire Games in 1962 over six miles, he improved the previous record for the distance by more than twenty seconds.²⁰ During the indoor and outdoor seasons of 1962-63, Bill Crothers, a student from the University of Toronto at the time, succeeded in winning all of his races and became a genuine Canadian medal consideration.²¹ Canadians were hopeful that they would witness a track and field revival from their Olympic representatives at the 1964 Games.

Despite Harry Jerome's qualifications which put him in the category of possible medal winner for Canada, two previous experiences made him, however, a rather dubious hope. First, Jerome failed to impress in the company of the world's best sprinters in both Melbourne and Perth-- somehow the Canadian co-holder of the 100 metres world record seemed dogged by ill luck.²² Second, Jerome had not fully recovered physically

¹⁹ The Globe and Mail, October 22, 1964.

²⁰ Roxborough, op. cit., p. 146.

²¹ Ibid.

²² The Globe and Mail, October 16, 1964.

from an operation on his leg,²³ but he was nevertheless determined to overcome those obstacles. At the age of twenty-four, Jerome most probably realized that the 1964 Olympics was his last chance for an Olympic medal, which consequently doubtless strengthened his resolution.²⁴

In a drizzling rain, before a crowd of over 50,000, Harry Jerome won his heat in the 100 metres competition;²⁵ the next day he looked even more impressive in winning his semi-final event. The stage was all set for the finals of the 100 metres the same afternoon. At 3:30 on the afternoon of October 15, 1964, Harry Jerome demonstrated conclusively that he was truly one of the world's greatest sprinters when he tied the Olympic 100 metres' record to win a bronze medal, inches behind second placed Enrique Figuerola from Cuba in the same time, 10.2 seconds.²⁶ Jerome stated, after his most creditable performance: "I was determined to win something this time."²⁷ Two days later the Canadian from Vancouver missed another bronze medal in the 200 metres final by 0.1 second. Harry Jerome had finally proven himself in Olympic competition.

Jerome's athletic career was plagued with injuries at the most inopportune times. During the 1960 Olympics, he suffered a muscle spasm which forced him out of contention; in 1962, at the British Empire Games

²³ Daly, loc. cit.

²⁴ The Globe and Mail, October 14, 1964.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ The Games of the XVIII Olympiad Tokyo 1964, op. cit., p. 21.

²⁷ The Globe and Mail, October 16, 1964.

at Perth, Jerome received a severe muscle injury while competing in the final race of the 100 metres in which he was the favourite, and was forced to undergo immediate surgery.²⁸ Very few athletic authorities favoured his chances to stage a successful comeback in the world of track, but he did and most effectively so. He continued to prove his ability by winning the 100 metres at the 1966 Empire Games, as well as winning the same event at the 1967 Pan-American Games. Harry Jerome finished his Master's degree at the University of Oregon and is presently residing in Ottawa.²⁹

Bill Crothers, a pharmacist and one of the most sought after North American indoor competitors, obtained a silver medal in the 800 metres competition at the 1964 Olympics, 0.5 seconds behind Peter Snell of New Zealand.³⁰ In both his first heat and the semi-final race, Crothers won with comparative ease. On October 16, at 4:40 p.m., Bill Crothers lined up with the other seven finalists for his final race.³¹ "For a moment it looked as if Crothers had blown it. He was last in the early stages when he was bumped and changed lanes. But he recovered quickly and saved enough strength for the final spurt that brought him the silver medal."³² Bill Crothers, several times the winner of the Davies trophy, which is emblematic of Canada's most outstanding track

²⁸ Jack Davies, *Where Did They Come From? Where Have They Gone?* (Information on previous male Canadian Olympic track and field finalists), p. 4.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 3.

³¹ The Games of the XVIII Olympiad Tokyo 1964, op. cit., p. 28.

³² The Globe and Mail, October 17, 1964.

and field athlete, was appointed, by the Government, to the National Advisory Council of Fitness and Amateur Sport, a few years ago.³³

Bruce Kidd, Canada's hope in the 5,000 and 10,000 metres at the Olympics, was the object of discussion on the eve of the eighteenth Summer Olympic Games. The criticism was directed at Kidd's trainer, Fred Foot, who entered the teenage runner in the three and six-mile races at the Empire Games in 1962, as well as in the marathon. Arthur Lydiard, famed coach of brilliant Peter Snell, reportedly stated that Bruce Kidd was "burned out" due to being over-exposed to competition by his coach who entered him in three gruelling races against international competition.³⁴ Regarding Foot's negligence to withdraw Kidd from the marathon in Perth, Lydiard commented tactfully: "I saw him at 17 miles and he looked so badly I thought he would drop. He is an athlete with a lot of guts and wouldn't think of quitting."³⁵ Kidd eventually dropped out of the Perth marathon at approximately the twenty-two mile mark.³⁶

In the 5,000 metres, Kidd finished ninth in his heat and was consequently eliminated; his performance in the 10,000 metres was no more impressive as he finished in twenty-sixth position, two-and-one-half minutes behind the winner. Kidd's reaction to his disappointing performances was reflected in his correspondence with the Canadian University Press: "I don't know how long I'll stay out, because running has almost

³³ Davies, loc. cit.

³⁴ The Globe and Mail, October 10, 1964.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

become part of my metabolism, but it'll be until I get back the desire to run for gold,...I hope I get that desire back."³⁷

"Ebullient Nancy McCredie, probably the strongest woman athlete in the free world of the 1960's..., " looked like a strong prospect for the future with her shotput performance at Tokyo.³⁸

Nancy McCredie of Brampton, finished seventh in the shot put with a toss of 52 feet 1½ inches, the best she has done outdoors. She hit 52 feet 11¾ at an outdoor meet in Toronto last January. Only 19, she was the youngest competitor amongst the dozen finalists. And her future seems bright in a sport where Tamara Press is undisputed queen. But Tamara, an engineer, is 27 [not to mention her 224 pounds of muscle].³⁹

Since Ethel Catherwood's high jump victory in 1928 and Eve Dawes' bronze medal attempt in 1932, no Canadian representative in this event had subsequently been in contention for Olympic laurels. Canada's 1964 high jump representative, Diane Gerace of Trail, British Columbia, despite a foot frozen to suppress the pain, captured fifth position in the Olympic high jump competition for ladies.⁴⁰ Although the height she accomplished at the Games was approximately two inches lower than her career best, Miss Gerace's performance was a brave effort.

Gerry Moro's surprising tenth placing in the pole vault was indicative of the improved performances by Canadian track and field athletes at the 1964 Olympic Games. Another such performance was achieved by Bill

³⁷ The Globe and Mail, October 22, 1964.

³⁸ Trent Frayne and Peter Gzowski, Great Canadian Sports Stories, (Toronto: The Canadian Centennial Publishing Company Limited, 1965), p. 100.

³⁹ The Globe and Mail, October 20, 1964.

⁴⁰ Ibid., October 16, 1964.

Gairdner, a twenty-three year old Toronto student, who broke his own native Canadian decathlon record by 116 points at Tokyo and finished in a creditable eleventh position.⁴¹

Canada was represented in the following events in the Olympic rowing competition: the single scullers, four-oars without a coxswain, eight-oars with a coxswain and a pair-oars without a coxswain. The two members of the double sculls team were actually the spares for the eights, since the rowing officials decided that the "...two spares for the eights be entered in the pair-oared event (without cox)."⁴² Despite the fact that G. Hungerford and R. Jackson trained together for only two weeks prior to their first Olympic race, which, incidentally, also was their first formal race together, little indication was given of inexperience and a lack of combination.⁴³ In actual fact, their time of seven minutes 19.78 seconds was faster than any other heat-winner's time.⁴⁴ They started off their first doubles race at forty-three strokes a minute; at about the 750 metre mark they dropped down to thirty-six and at 1,250 metres they increased their speed to thirty-eight strokes per minute, which was good enough to pull away from the Argentine crew and to beat off the Danes.⁴⁵

⁴¹ The Globe and Mail, October 21, 1964.

⁴² C.M. Adams, "Rowing," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 116.

⁴³ The Globe and Mail, October 12, 1964.

⁴⁴ The Games of the XVIII Olympiad Tokyo 1964, op. cit., p. 117.

⁴⁵ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

On October 14 at approximately 2:23 p.m., George Hungerford, an arts student at the University of British Columbia, six feet four inches tall and weighing 189 pounds, together with Roger Jackson, a graduate zoology student at the University of Toronto, who weighed 185 pounds and stood six feet five inches tall, lined up for the finals of the coxless double sculls event of the 1964 Olympic competition.⁴⁶ After repeating their earlier performance by winning the finals, they neglected to "... give each other the traditional dunking in the waters of the Toda course," since they were too exhausted.⁴⁷ Fatigued but extremely happy, they commented on the gold medal performance: "we knew we were in the race of our lives and we didn't row as well as we did on Sunday when we won our heat."⁴⁸

Their winning performance was made all the more significant by the fact that twenty year old George Hungerford was still recovering from mononucleosis. He was supposed to row in position number three for the eights, but as the infection had left him too weak, he had teamed up with Roger Jackson for a winning combination.⁴⁹

The eighteenth Olympic Games in Tokyo was the first to include the art of judo in its program. The strength of Canada in this particular sport was unknown. Prior to the 1964 Olympics Canada had, however, performed quite creditably in it. In 1960, Canada captured the over-all

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid., October 16, 1964.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid., October 12, 1964.

championship of the Pan-American Judo Tournament in Mexico City and in 1961 Canada placed sixth in the Third World Tournament in Paris.⁵⁰ In April of the Olympic year, twenty-three year old Douglas Rogers, weighing 260 pounds and towering six feet four inches high, came back to visit his family in Vancouver after spending three and one-half years at the Kodokan in Japan, which is the mecca for judoists, who can train under the world's greatest authorities in the sport.⁵¹ After competing twice on the North American continent, Doug Rogers was chosen as Canada's sole judo representative at the 1964 Olympics. Rogers eliminated all his opponents and met Isao Inokuma from Japan in the finals:

Doug Rogers, who took up judo in public school because the other kids were picking on him, gave Canada an Olympic silver medal in the heavyweight division yesterday....Rogers and Inokuma are personal friends, having worked out together during the three years Rogers has spent in Japan learning the sport and teaching English.⁵²

Rogers extended the Japanese judo master to the maximum time limit of fifteen minutes, but the decision went against the Canadian. One Olympic medal made all the pre-Olympic training in Toronto, which consisted of manual labour at a factory, lifting heavy barrels for eight hours a day plus three hours additional training at night, worthwhile.⁵³

It was suggested, after the Canadian swimming and diving team was announced for the Tokyo Games, that this team was perhaps the strong-

⁵⁰ F.M. Hatashita, "Judo," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 112.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² The Globe and Mail, October 23, 1964.

⁵³ Hatashita, loc. cit.

est Canada had ever sent to an international competition. The suggestion proved to be quite correct, as the fifteen Canadian aquatic representatives managed to have Canada represented in ten finals, despite the fact that no male or female breast stroke swimmers were included in the Canadian team. This resulted in "...the relay events [being]...seriously hampered by the lack of specialists for the particular distance or stroke involved."⁵⁴ No medals were involved for Canada, however, in the ten finals in which they competed. In the men's 400 metres individual medley finals, Sandy Gilchrist recorded his best time ever of four minutes 57.6 seconds and finished in fifth position; Jane Hughes performed indentially in the 400 metres freestyle for ladies and reduced her time to four minutes 50.9 seconds.⁵⁵ The rest of the Canadian swimming finalists placed sixth, seventh (thrice), and eighth (twice), and the diving finalists for Canada placed tenth and eleventh. Canada's marked improvement in swimming was one of the major features of the Canadian Olympic participation.

The outstanding performance amongst the Canadians of the 1964 Games was put on by Gil Boa, who ranked fourth in the final results of the Small Bore Rifle Prone event. When the last shot of the competition was fired, Boa was actually shown in third place, winner of the Bronze medal. To our disappointment, in the final rescore of targets, T.G. Pool of the U.S.A. was awarded three additional points for a total of 596 to win the Bronze. Boa's total of 595 beat the previous Olympic records by five points, tied the current World record and yet was good enough for only 4th place in Tokyo....⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Peter W. Bell, "Swimming and Diving," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 126.

⁵⁵ Ibid., pp. 127-128.

⁵⁶ Frank McCormick, "Shooting," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 122.

Gilmour Boa, a veteran sharp shooter, competing in his fourth Olympics, was the victim of circumstance: "Fantastic is the word experts used to describe the collection of shooting talent thrown together at the Olympic Games yesterday in the smallbore rifle competitions."⁵⁷ The only other Canadian competitor who could possibly have obtained a medal was Floyd Nattress, who slipped badly during his final round in the clay pigeon competition, after lying fourth for two consecutive days, and eventually was to finish in ninth position.⁵⁸

In yachting, Dr. Sandy McDonald managed to finish in seventh position over-all in the 5.5-metre competition.⁵⁹ Dr. McDonald, a resident of Westmount, Quebec, skippered his crew to a fifth place finish in the 1960 Olympics in the dragon competition.

In the 171½ pound wrestling competition, Phil Oberlander represented Canada with distinction; he pinned two of his opponents and lost two very close matches to gain a sixth position.⁶⁰ In weightlifting, a ninth position was the closest any Canadian could get to Olympic laurels. Canada's only entries in the equestrian competition were two ladies who competed with a minimal amount of success in the dressage grand prix.

⁵⁷ The Globe and Mail, October 17, 1964.

⁵⁸ McCormick, op. cit., p. 123.

⁵⁹ The Globe and Mail, October 22, 1964.

⁶⁰ Joseph Schleimer, "Wrestling," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 141

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT INNSBRUCK 1964

The ninth Winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck opened on a rather depressing note:

Organizers were shocked by two deaths in training accidents and ordered extra safety precautions including more gates for the treacherous downhill ski course, and officials warned less skilled skiers of the risk of the course.⁶¹

Ross Milne, a young Australian, was killed during a practice session when he lost control on the downhill course on Mount Patcherkofel and crashed into a tree; a British toboggan racer, Kazimierz Skrzytecky, suffered the same fate when his sled shot off the chute.⁶² Despite the tragedies the ninth Olympic Games opened on schedule; the simple but impressive ceremony was held at the Berg Isel Stadium on the edge of the medieval town of Innsbruck.⁶³ The huge crowd witnessing the historic event filled up the open-air arena and backed "...up on the sides of the ski-jump as far as the eye could reach."⁶⁴ Dr. Adolf Schaerf, the Austrian president, walked down the ramp to the seat of honour accompanied by the sound of mountain bugles. Thirty-six nations participated in the march past to the roll of drums and "...a red carpet was rolled out on the snow and a moment of silence was observed for the British tobogganer, and the Australian skier, who were killed in practice sessions."⁶⁵ After

⁶¹ The Globe and Mail, February 27, 1964.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ The Globe and Mail, January 30, 1964.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

Dr. Schaerf proclaimed the Games open and the Olympic torch was lit, Paul Aste, an Austrian tobogganist, pronounced the Olympic Oath on behalf of all the Olympic participants.⁶⁶

The lack of snow started to create a problem at Innsbruck, but although some officials warned that the remainder of the toboggan and bobsled program might be called off, the necessary snow fell to save the Games.

The 1964 Winter Olympics may go down in history as the Dust Bowl Winter Games. There hasn't been a decent snowfall here since December 27 although an inch or two fell last week. Ski boots are the most popular footwear for competitor and spectator alike. After a day of walking the boots are thickly coated with dust instead of snow.⁶⁷

Dr. Suzanne Morrow Francis, former Canadian Olympic bronze medal winner, doubled at the Innsbruck Olympics as the chaperone of the ladies' figure skating team of Canada, as well as judging in the figure skating contest.⁶⁸ Mrs. Francis, a veterinarian from Thornhill, Ontario, took all the publicity from the figure skaters when she was booed into tears as the number four judge in the pairs figure skating contest.⁶⁹ She scored all the contestants consistently low and placed the favoured German pair third, the Russian pair first and the Canadian pair above the Germans, in second place.⁷⁰ An extremely aggressive and inhospitable

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Ibid., February 4, 1964.

⁶⁸ George Sherwood, "Figure Skating," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Innsbruck, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, n.d.), p. 36.

⁶⁹ The Globe and Mail, January 31, 1964.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

figure skating enthusiast asked for a pistol "so I can shoot the Canadian."⁷¹ The sports columnist for the Toronto Globe and Mail, Dick Beddoes, expressed a different point of view:

Dr. Francis seems, on the surface, to be paying the penalty of being honest. She is unaware, apparently, that figure-skating events in Europe are often completely crooked, bought and sold like a bogus prizefight on this continent.⁷²

The Canadian pair of Debbi Wilkes and Guy Revell managed to secure a bronze medal for Canada in the pairs' figure skating event; the Canadian pair was a full five points behind the second placed favourites from Germany.⁷³ In placing third, the Canadian pair kept up the image of Canada's most stable Olympic event--since 1948 Canada had never placed lower than fifth in this event, and was an acknowledged international power.

Petra Burka, a seventeen year old Canadian born in Amsterdam, won the Canadian ladies' figure skating championship earlier that year for the first time from Wendy Griner. Miss Griner still suffered from a lack of confidence at the Olympics due to her earlier loss to Miss Burka.⁷⁴ Although the latter had a poor reputation for figures, her third placing after the conclusion of the figures gave her new hope; she made a "...brilliant bid to catch an Austrian opponent for second, [and] failed by just 5.5 points and finished third."⁷⁵

In the corresponding event for men, Canada proved to be less suc-

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² The Globe and Mail, February 1, 1964.

⁷³ Sherwood, op. cit., p. 41.

⁷⁴ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

cessful:

Canada's best showing was made by Donald Knight of Dundas, Ontario, a 16-year-old high school student, who finished ninth. Dr. Snelling, five-time Canadian champion and seventh in the 1956 Olympics before he retired in 1958 to get his medical degree, pulled up from 16th to his 15th placing in freeskating....⁷⁶

Despite the fact that Canada lacked a bobsled run in 1964, Canada won the gold medal in the four-man bobsled event at the 1964 Winter Olympic Games against formidable opposition.⁷⁷ This was the first time that Canada had entered a team in bobsledding or tobogganing in Olympic competition; the Olympic medal-winning performance by the Canadian bobsled team was the result of seven years of culminated training and international competition.⁷⁸

Vic Emery of Montreal steered his half-ton four-man bobsled to the Olympic gold medal and world championship yesterday, completing what is probably the most exciting success sport story of modern times by Canadians in international competition. It started four days ago in the icy atmosphere of nearby Iglo when the Canadian foursome of Emery, his brother John, brakeman Peter Kirby and Doug Anakin shot down the Olympic bobsled chute in a record-breaking time to win the first of the two heats Wednesday. It ended yesterday on the same ice-covered metric-mile course three heats later when the Canadians claimed their country's first gold medal of the ninth Winter Olympic Games with a four heat total time that was more than a second better than anybody else.⁷⁹

The Canadians gave credit to the Italian sled, driven by eight-time world champion Eugenio Monti;⁸⁰ Emery admitted that they had styled

⁷⁶ Ibid., February 7, 1964.

⁷⁷ Ibid., February 8, 1964.

⁷⁸ Charles Rathgeb, "Bobsleigh and Tobogganning," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Innsbruck, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 44.

⁷⁹ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

⁸⁰ Ibid., February 6, 1964.

their bobsledding on the Italians.⁸¹

Apart from Nancy Greene's seventh place in the women's downhill, the Canadian skiing team did not perform well at all;⁸² more or less the same standard was achieved by the speedskaters, despite Mrs. Doreen Ryan's brave efforts to place in the first ten.⁸³

For the first time in the history of Olympic hockey, Canada failed to win a medal. Canada's representative in the ninth Winter Olympics was truly national; over 150 possible candidates were interviewed, most of whom were senior and graduating students, and after a comprehensive training program at the University of British Columbia, the final twenty players were chosen.⁸⁴ Although the chosen team was truly national, it was still not Canada's best twenty players; this all-star College team that Canada sent to the ninth Olympics at Innsbruck may have been an improvement on the previous system of club representation of Canada at the Winter Olympics, but it was a far cry from Canada's best, who were playing hockey professionally.

Nevertheless, the young, inexperienced national team under Reverend Father David W. Bauer, made a brave effort to recapture Canada's most cherished title. However, disillusionment followed the Canadian

⁸¹ Ibid., February 8, 1964.

⁸² Pierre Alain, "Skiing," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Innsbruck, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 58.

⁸³ K.A. West, "Speedskating," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Innsbruck, Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 48.

⁸⁴ R.G. Hindmarch, "Ice Hockey," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Innsbruck, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 48.

team around the site of the Winter Games:

Victims of an unbelievable chain of circumstances were Rev. David Bauer, the Canadian hockey coach, and his young players. They came here determined to avoid incidents of any kind and had done so until Saturday night when they landed in the middle of a rumpus that probably is the most incongruous in the 40-year history of the Winter Games.⁸⁵

Canada's Olympic hockey participation started in a very ordinary manner, but grew up to a climax of some magnitude. In their first three games the Canadians played well enough to beat Switzerland, Germany and Finland, but in their fourth game the suspect refereeing which prevailed at the Olympic hockey competition nearly caused the Canadians to lose to the United States. In this game, in which the United States led three to one in the first period and which was eventually won by the Canadians, the refereeing reached an all-time low; fourteen penalties were called, with Canada receiving nine of them.⁸⁶ After the game, Reverend Bauer commented that "the refereeing was incredible. I think it might be better if I did not make any comments tonight....It will take me until morning to get over this."⁸⁷ The weak display of refereeing provoked reaction from the International Ice Hockey Federation:

Twenty referees assigned to the Winter Olympics hockey competition here were berated at an emergency meeting called by the International Ice Hockey Federation officials for 7 a.m. yesterday. The meeting was ordered by Kurt Hauser of Switzerland, chief IIHF referee, to consider the charges of incompetent officiating.⁸⁸

⁸⁵ The Globe and Mail, February 10, 1964.

⁸⁶ Ibid., February 4, 1964.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid., February 5, 1964.

Canada's image was not enhanced in the rough game against Sweden, in which the latter lost three to one. Then came the game against Czechoslovakia in which the Canadians led by a score of one to zero until the Czechoslovakian forward, Jaroslav Jirik, slid into thirty year old goaltender Martin, forcing him to withdraw from the game. The final result of the game was three to one in favour of Czechoslovakia.⁸⁹ Canada still had a chance to win the 1964 Olympic hockey crown, but the team representing the U.S.S.R. spoiled the chances of the inexperienced Canadian team, by defeating them by a score of three to two in an extremely close contest. Sweden, in the meantime, defeated Czechoslovakia, causing a three-way tie for second place between the two previously mentioned teams and Canada. The Russian team won the gold since they had won all of their games. The climax came when the Canadian team was placed in fourth position; the Canadian officials were informed that only the goal spread in matches against the top four teams was to be considered.⁹⁰ This was not the case, as the goal average of all the games was used as the criterion and Canada missed a possibility of a bronze medal. This misunderstanding as to the method of breaking a tie, made little contribution towards the improvement of international relations and the young Canadians left the Olympic Games of Innsbruck with not overly friendly memories.

Canada's participation at the 1964 Olympics, according to Graph II (page 433) showed only a minor improvement. Canadian Olympic officials assessed Canada's chances at future Olympic Games on the basis that: "If

⁸⁹ Ibid., February 8, 1964.

⁹⁰ Ibid., February 10, 1964.

Canadians want more Olympic medals, it is going to take more money, better facilities, more public interest and much more encouragement of Canadian athletes in international competition."⁹¹ Although more medals were obtained in the course of the 1964 Winter and Summer Olympic Games by Canada, forty more athletes represented Canada and this, therefore, explains the minor increase in Graph II for 1964 over 1960. On this subject Mr. Howard Radford, chef de mission to the 1964 Olympics, remarked:

The belief that a large team improves Canada's chances at the Games is a shaky conjecture. Any analysis of results indicates that a much smaller team would have produced the same medal and placing results. I believe that we should maintain our policy of sending to the Olympics only competitors of proven international calibre and under no circumstances should team officials in excess of the allotted formula be asked for by sports federations or tolerated by the C.O.A.⁹²

⁹¹ Ibid., October 26, 1964.

⁹² E. Howard Radford, "The XVIII Olympiad," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 72.

CHAPTER XIX

THE SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT MEXICO CITY 1968

Outside the Estadio Olimpico an air of tension surrounded the protesting students, while inside an air of anticipation was noticeable as the jam-packed crowd awaited the opening of the nineteenth Olympic Games. The expectant mass of humanity witnessed with delight the lighting up of the scoreboard, featuring the immortal words of Baron Pierre de Coubertin's Olympic Ideal in the native tongue of the country: "Los mas importante no es ganar sino competir, asi como mas importante en la vida no es haber conquistado sino haber peleado bien."¹

The firing of the ceremonial cannons indicated the arrival of the Mexican president, Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.

At exactly 11:00 a.m. a noisy band of 340 musicians struck up a military march and for the next 64 minutes teams marched past the receiving stand. After Senor Pedro Vasquez, head of the Mexican organizing committee, finished his welcome address, president Diaz officially declared the Games open--cannons boomed again, 6,300 pigeons darkened the sky, and a lithe girl named Norma Basilio ran in with the torch and touched it to the Olympic flame in a stainless steel incinerator. 40,000 balloons were released into the blue sky, ...resembling nothing so much as inflated confetti.²

The Olympic Games of Mexico City will always be remembered for its international, and particularly national, confrontations. Confrontations at an Olympic Games on international basis are nothing new, but on national basis they were rather original, and indeed very disturbing. On the international level such confrontations occurred rather frequently; the Czechoslovakians, for example, refused to eat with the Russians at

¹ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), October 14, 1968.

² Ibid.

the Olympic Village cafeteria, "probably because the Soviets came to dinner in Prague riding armoured cars."³ The situation at the basketball game between Cuba and the home team was even more emotional:

The Cuban players' nerves were stretched by the scream of whistled and boos from a crowd of 15,000 Mexican supporters throughout the second half. Some Cubans returned weeping to their bench to be met by an instant Mexican photographer. The photographer was attacked, the spectators stormed to his support and it was 10 minutes before police restored order to the milling, punching crowd.⁴

National conflicts appeared in the form of a black power demonstration, indicative of the black American's racial struggle, which occurred dramatically on the victory podium after the 200 metres final. Tommy Smith, the 200 metres winner in the new world record time of 19.8 seconds, and John Carlos, a twenty-three year old student at San Jose State College in California, performed a fascist salute from the podium, while the United States national anthem was played in honour of the two outstanding American negro athletes.⁵ Smith wore a black glove on the clenched fist of his right hand, while Carlos wore his black glove on the clenched fist of his left hand.⁶ This "...most disgraceful hanging of dirty linen in the history of the Olympic Games"⁷ shocked the athletic world and forced the United States Olympic officials to send Smith and Carlos home prematurely.⁸ Before they left for the Americas, Carlos

³ Ibid., October 15, 1968.

⁴ Ibid., October 16, 1968.

⁵ Ibid., October 17, 1968.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., October 19, 1968.

commented that: "If you think our demonstrations here are bad, wait till the 1972 Olympics in Munich. That party's really going to be rough. Africans will be winning all the medals there, in a real demonstration of black power."⁹

Professionalism at the Mexico Games was uncovered by seventy-nine year old Dan Ferris, secretary-emeritus of the American Amateur Athletic Union; once again the athletic world was rocked by his accusation: "...athletes of some countries have been accepting amounts ranging from \$500 to \$6,000 for wearing a particular article of clothing or using a specific piece of equipment."¹⁰ Canadian athletes, however, were not included amongst those accused of breaking the amateur code.

The 1968 Olympics also experienced the strange phenomenon of compulsory female sex tests; Mrs. Maxine Mitchell, fifty-seven year old fencing representative for the United States, felt rather unsure as to how she could best approach her grandchildren if the sex test should reveal too many male hormones in her system: "My goodness,...I have eight grandchildren, but what am I going to tell them when I get home? To call me grandpa?"¹¹

Canada was represented at the nineteenth Summer Olympic Games by a team of 144 competitors, who participated in thirteen different sports.¹² Despite the fact that Canada's overall performance, according

⁹ Ibid., October 17, 1968.

¹⁰ Ibid., October 24, 1968.

¹¹ Ibid., October 26, 1968.

¹² E. Howard Radford, "The XIX Olympiad," report to the Canadian Olympic Association at Mexico City, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 69.

to Graph II (page 433), was slightly worse than 1964, Mr. Radford, president of the Canadian Olympic Association boldly stated: "...As far as the overall performance of the team summer team is concerned, there can be no very serious criticism. There is, of course, room for improvement..."¹³

Canadians were plagued by injuries at the 1968 Games; two of Canada's top track athletes and hopefuls for Olympic honours, Bill Crothers and Don Domansky, were sidelined. Crothers had his Achilles tendon operated on in Toronto, two weeks prior to his departure for Mexico City, but since six weeks of rest was required, Crothers only ran in the 1,600 metres relay, in which Canada placed seventh and last in their heat.^{14, 15} Domansky, a bronze medallist at the Pan-American Games in 1967 in the 400 metres, pulled a thigh muscle while running in his heat at Mexico City and was consequently eliminated from any further participation at the 1968 Olympics.¹⁶ Canada's 1,600 metres relay hopes failed to materialize, due to the injuries incurred by both Crothers and Domansky.

The 7,347 feet altitude at Mexico City took its toll; in the 10,000 metres event three men collapsed, and in the 400 metres for ladies three competitors collapsed, including Canada's Anne Covell from Richmond, British Columbia.¹⁷ Dave Ellis, who competed for Canada in

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ The Globe and Mail, October 12, 1968.

¹⁵ Megede, Die Geschichte der olympischen Leichtathletik, Band 2, (Berlin: Verlag Bartels & Wernitz K.G., 1969), p. 377.

¹⁶ The Globe and Mail, October 17, 1968.

¹⁷ Ibid., October 15, 1968.

the 10,000 metres, said afterwards: "I get cramps in my stomach when I run and I can't breathe properly. We did train at high altitude in Arizona and I'm sure we would have been dead without it."¹⁸ Although the high altitude hampered the middle and long distances, it benefitted the sprinters. Canada's Harry Jerome once again demonstrated his ability by twice running 10.1 seconds over the 100 metres on the same day;¹⁹ Jerome's semi-final and final times were the fastest he had ever recorded in international competition.²⁰ Despite Jerome's outstanding performance, he could not obtain a medal:

The fastest sprint field ever assembled clawed at the tape, eight men bunched so closely they could have been covered with a drying towel....Then four, including Harry Jerome of Vancouver, were nailed at 10.1, fast enough to win any previous 100-metre dash in the Olympics. Jerome was ranked seventh, beaten out of the medals by the width of a heaving chest.²¹

Jerome was rather lucky to be in the semi-finals on Thanksgiving Day, since he was placed fifth in his second round heat, before the study of the photo finish elevated him into fourth position, centimetres ahead of Erbstosser, from East Germany.^{22, 23} In the marathon, Canada had a worthy representative in Andrew Boychuk, who finished in tenth position

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Lloyd Swindells, "Athletics," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1968 Olympic Games at Mexico City, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 90.

²⁰ The Globe and Mail, loc. cit.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Megede, op. cit., p. 332.

with a time of two hours twenty-eight minutes and 40.2 seconds; Boychuk's time would have broken the record at the 1948 Olympic Games.²⁴

Canada's swimming success in 1968 demonstrated the necessity of working towards a goal over a long period of time. Through past Olympic Games, Canada's swimming success had increased substantially up to Mexico City, and should continue in future international competitions. Although the Canadian swimming team won only three medals, seven Canadian records were bettered at the Olympics by the Canadian swimmers; records were improved in the 100 metres freestyle for women, 400 metres freestyle relay, 100 metres backstroke for women, 100 metres freestyle for men, 200 metres individual medley, 400 metres freestyle relay and 800 metres freestyle medley, all for men.²⁵ The manager of the Canadian swimming team, Dr. Don Smith, felt that Canada could have won another two medals in the women's freestyle and medley relays, and aired his disapproval: "There isn't any question that the Canadian Olympic Associations refusal to send more swimmers forced us to leave two medals at home."²⁶

Canada's most outstanding athlete at the 1968 Summer Olympics was, without a doubt, Elaine Tanner. The seventeen year old girl from Winnipeg, Manitoba, in her quest to become the first Canadian woman ever to win an Olympic swimming medal (not to be confused with diving), equalled and then broke the Olympic record in two qualifying races of the 100

²⁴ The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, (New York: Time-Life Books, 1967), p. 101.

²⁵ W. Donald Smith, "Swimming and Diving," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1968 Olympic Games at Mexico City, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 137.

²⁶ The Globe and Mail, October 18, 1968.

metres backstroke.²⁷ In the finals, in which Miss Tanner was heavily favoured, Kaye Hall, a seventeen year old girl from Tacoma, Washington, who had never previously beaten Miss Tanner in an encounter, won in world record time, beating the record held by South Africa's Karen Muir.²⁸ Elaine Tanner's defeat gave her a guilt complex and the coach of the Canadian Olympic swimming team explained this occurrence logically:

Elaine feels she let her country down because we've all been talking about her winning a gold medal. She can't understand that losing isn't the end of the world. It's hard for her to believe she lost, even though she lost to a girl who set a world record.²⁹

In the 200 metres backstroke, Elaine Tanner was leading for most of the way, until Lillian Debra Watson, a five feet nine inch 175 pounder, caught and passed her with seventy-five yards to go; unlike the emotional upset after the 100 metres backstroke, Miss Tanner appeared to be quite composed, since she was well aware that Miss Watson's times were superior going into the Olympic swimming competition.³⁰ In the men's 400 metres freestyle, Ralph Hutton, from Ocean Falls, British Columbia, recorded the time of four minutes 11.7 seconds to win the silver medal; his time would have been good enough for a gold medal at any of the earlier Olympic Games, but in Mexico City his time was 2.7 seconds too slow for the top Olympic honours.^{31, 32} Apart from his excellent performance in the

²⁷ Ibid., October 23, 1968.

²⁸ Ibid., October 24, 1968.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid., October 26, 1968.

³¹ Smith, loc. cit.

³² The Sports Illustrated Book of the Olympic Games, op. cit., pp. 111-112.

400 metres, Hutton also finished fourth in the 200 metres freestyle and fifth in the 1,500 metres freestyle--a truly outstanding series of performances.

The Canadian swimmers contined to impress--in the 400 metres freestyle relay for women Canada's contingent finished will ahead of Australia to win the bronze medal.³³ Jim Shaw finished fifth in the finals of the 100 metres backstroke, George Smith and John Gilchrist finished fifth and sixth, respectively, in the 200 metres individual medley, Canada placed fourth in the 800 metres relay, Marion Lay finished fourth in the 100 metres freestyle event for ladies, Angela Coughlan placed seventh in the 400 metres freestyle for ladies and she also finished in sixth position in the 800 metres freestyle; in the ladies diving competition, Miss Beverley Boys placed fourth in the high board and seventh in the springboard.³⁴ This remarkable series of world class performances should, hopefully, inspire other Canadian sports organizations to follow the example set by the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association on how to develop world standard athletes.

One of the final events of the equestrian competition and, for that matter, of the Olympic Games of 1968, saw Canada obtain its sole Olympic gold medal. The Canadian trio of Tom Gayford, Jim Day and Jim Elder incurred some good as well as bad fortune prior to the Games. They decided to send their horses, six weeks prior to the Olympic competition, to Mexico City, which was three weeks before the arrival of the riders,

³³ The Globe and Mail, October 28, 1968.

³⁴ Ibid., October 23, 1968.

in order to rest; Lou Mikucki, the team's manager, from Toronto, organized the transportation.³⁵ Apart from the advantage of having the freshest horses at the competition, the "tight" Olympic course, on which the jumping events were to be decided, proved beneficial to the Canadians--in Europe the courses tend to be more spacious, but since the Canadians were used to such indoor facilities as the Toronto Coliseum, their chances for success started looking better.³⁶

Problems started to develop when Tom Gayford suffered a forty-stitch facial cut in a fall, some weeks prior to the Games; moreover, two days before the individual grand prix jumping event Gayford's horse, Big Dee, fell prey to that often fatal abdominal condition, colic.³⁷ Big Dee somehow survived, but Gayford had to withdraw from the individual competition, giving Torchy Miller, the reserve rider, a taste of Olympic competition. Jim Elder was forced to trade experience for health; his reliable hourse, Pieces of Eight, developed pleurisy in one lung and Elder was forced to enter The Immigrant into international competition.³⁸ The combination of man and horse performed surprisingly well and finished in a four-man jump-off situation; although Elder did extremely well in the jumping, the time he recorded beat him into sixth position.³⁹ "Jim

³⁵ Johan Louw, "The Development of the Canadian Equestrian Team," Unpublished Paper, Faculty of Physical Education, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1969, p. 20.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 21.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 22.

³⁹ Denis Whitaker, "Equestrian," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1968 Olympic Games at Mexico City, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 106.

Day of King City is receiving uncommon attention as a threat in the Prix de Nations equestrian jumping competition, even from the customary dominant Europeans and South Americans,"⁴⁰ but his thirteenth position did not quite live up to expectations.

Tom Gayford decided to gamble on Big Dee for the team grand prix, and after the first round Canada was second to Great Britain; in the second and final round Jim Elder was called upon as the Canadian team's last competitor, realizing that if he could finish the round with less than twenty-six faults, the gold medal would go to Canada. Jim Elder completed the tension-packed final round with a mere eighteen faults.⁴¹ This eleventh-hour win by the Canadian equestrian team was met with relatively little enthusiasm by the news media in Canada. The victory was even more impressive due to the fact that the Canadian team had never entered in any European competitions prior to the Olympics, as is the custom of the leading equestrian nations; furthermore, 1968 was Canada's first-ever Olympic grand prix jumping competition.⁴²

In cycling, little was accomplished, except for a brilliant performance by Jocelyn Lovell of Willowdale, Ontario, in the 1,000 metres time trial; although his time of one minute 5.18 seconds was good enough only for a seventh place, it bettered both the old Olympic and world records.⁴³

⁴⁰ The Globe and Mail, October 12, 1968.

⁴¹ Louw, loc. cit.

⁴² Whitaker, loc. cit.

⁴³ Bill Roberts, "Cycling," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1968 Olympic Games at Mexico City, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), pp. 103-105.

The Olympic Yachting competition was held at the world renowned holiday resort of Acapulco. The Canadian yachting performances at the 1968 Olympics were the most impressive since 1932; in the dragon class Canada placed fourth, in the 5.5 metre class Canada finished in sixth position and in the flying Dutchman class the Canadian entry registered a seventh position.⁴⁴

Gerry Quellette, the thirty-four year old school teacher from Windsor, failed in his bid to recapture the Olympic title in the small bore rifle competition, which he won in 1956 at Melbourne.⁴⁵ Bob Todd, the Canadian shooting team manager, explained Gerry's situation the following way: "Gerry was aware he had the chance to be Canada's first medal winner, and you tend to get up tight when you want a medal so bad you can taste it."⁴⁶

In the rowing competitions, "Canada's oarsmen sank without leaving a trace in the Xochimilco Canal."⁴⁷ Coach Gerry Lienert soon found a scapegoat for the loss in the eights: "We were never in contention after the first 750 metres, mainly because Richardson was wretched. The way he was going, we only had a seven-man crew."⁴⁸ Instead of losing with dignity and leaving the speculation to the sports reporters, Lienert did

⁴⁴ W.H. Cox, "Yachting," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1968 Olympic Games at Mexico City, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), pp. 151 and 154.

⁴⁵ The Globe and Mail, October 22, 1968.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid., October 16, 1968.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

this athlete a considerable injustice--Richardson was genuinely in distress and was carried off on a stretcher, receiving "...oxygen after the race."⁴⁹ These, then, were the main highlights of the Canadian performers.

The nineteenth Summer Olympic Games closed in a rather unique way:

This year, fearing nationalistic demonstrations, the International Olympic Committee has curtailed the number of marches. The IOC believes that large groups, out of control in the Olympic Stadium, might come apart in belligerent attempts to solve political disputes.⁵⁰

This resulted in restricting each country to six representatives for the final march past.

THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT GRENOBLE 1968

At a meeting held in Innsbruck, Austria, in 1964, the application of Banff, Alberta, to stage the 1968 Winter Olympic Games was turned down by twenty-seven votes to twenty-four in favour of Grenoble, a French city in the Alps of Eastern France with a population of 250,000.⁵¹ The French did an outstanding job in the re-shaping and building of Olympic sites; part of the \$223,000,000 which they invested in the tenth Winter Olympic Games was used to build a hockey stadium in the middle of Grenoble which was called the Stade de Glace.^{52, 53}

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid., October 26, 1968.

⁵¹ Ibid., February 28, 1968.

⁵² Ibid., February 6, 1968.

⁵³ Ibid., February 19, 1968.

The over-all organization in this thriving capital of the French Alps was flawless, but fog and heavy snowfalls threatened the success of the tenth Winter Olympics.⁵⁴ However, the French President, de Gaulle, was not to be denied, and the sun broke through:

Wondrous it was. The sun obediently broke cloud cover. The snow-capped Alps reared into view....And the vast stadium came alive in a carnival sight and sound. President Charles de Gaulle had arrived to open the 10th Winter Olympic GamesParachutists leaped out of the sky and landed on five Olympic rings in the stadium infield. Cannons exploded tiny Olympic flags that veered off over the end of the stadium. Thirty thousand perfumed paper roses fell obligingly into the laps of the 60,000 spectators. Planes tumbled out of the horizon to the five colored Olympic rings in smoke. Three hundred beautiful French hostesses in red bunny fur and blue stretch pants came down a carpet of stairs and vanished into limbo.⁵⁵

After Mr. Avery Brundage's address, the French President proclaimed the Grenoble Games officially open. The march past followed. Alain Calmat, a medal winner at Innsbruck, lit the Olympic torch, a French athlete took the Olympic Oath and de Gaulle put his dark glasses on to indicate that the opening ceremony of the tenth Winter Olympic Games belonged to the past.⁵⁶

Canada sent its largest Winter Olympic team ever to Grenoble but despite the increase in numbers, the over-all results did not match the successes of the 1964 team.⁵⁷ Seventy-two athletes wore Canadian colours in the 1968 Olympics in Grenoble; hockey and skiing, including

⁵⁴ Ibid., February 6, 1968.

⁵⁵ Ibid., February 7, 1968.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ F. J. Shaughnessy, "The 10th Olympic Winter Games," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1968 Olympic Games at Grenoble, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 31.

the five jumpers, had the largest squads, eighteen in each team, and there were, as well, fourteen bobsled competitors, ten figure skaters, seven speed skaters and five competitors on the biathlon squad.⁵⁸ Little excitement was created by Canada's representatives, other than for the hockey team and the "Snow Queen of Rossland," Nancy Greene.⁵⁹

Despite the fact that the Canadian bobsleigh team trained for a month prior to the Olympics in Switzerland under Dr. John Emery, a member of the gold medal team at Innsbruck, little success resulted.⁶⁰ Four years had elapsed since the previous Canadian bobsled Olympic victory, but a bobsled run was still non-existent in Canada.⁶¹ It was little wonder that the popularity of the sport had decreased instead of increasing since Canada's 1964 Olympic victory.

For the first time in four Olympic Games, Canada failed to win a figure skating medal. The figure skating officials of Canada chose a young team, which perhaps augured well for the future. Canada's fifteen year old Karen Magnussen, from North Vancouver, showed a considerable amount of promise in placing seventh over-all, after a fourth-placed free-skating performance, which was warmly appreciated by the crowd.⁶²

When Nancy Greene carried the Canadian flag into the Olympic

⁵⁸ The Globe and Mail, February 6, 1968.

⁵⁹ Shaughnessy, loc. cit.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Ibid., pp. 31-32.

⁶² The Globe and Mail, February 12, 1968.

Stadium, the French spectators chanted her name.⁶³ She was popular, and with good reason, as French and European skiing enthusiasts had become familiar with this determined young lady from Canada in the previous world skiing competition. As the World Cup Alpine champion of the previous year, the twenty-four year old Nancy Greene was favoured to capture the gold medal in the women's downhill; little did those who favoured her chances know about Miss Greene's concern for the ankle she had injured at Badgastein on January 14, of the Olympic year.⁶⁴ The pressure of winning a gold medal for her country, together with all the other tensions, contributed to Nancy Greene's relatively unsuccessful downhill performance. Verne Anderson, coach of the women's skiing team, took part of the blame for Miss Greene's tenth place finish in the downhill. He felt that a mechanical mistake had been made by mixing the "...paraffin with the ski wax to get better speed on the rough snow....But the paraffin picked up dirt at the start and slowed us down."⁶⁵

After her silver medal performance in the women's slalom, Miss Greene confessed that she mistakenly failed to attack in the latter stages of the opening run. This meant that she skied cautiously to avoid falling on the icy course. This had, however, eliminated many skiers on the bottom section of the fifty-six gate run.⁶⁶ With only the women's

⁶³ Ibid., February 14, 1968.

⁶⁴ Ibid., February 10, 1968.

⁶⁵ Ibid., February 13, 1968.

⁶⁶ Ibid., February 14, 1968.

giant slalom left for a possible gold medal and with pressures mounting, Nancy Greene confided to friends that "...she would either win a gold or fall."⁶⁷ However, she never even looked like falling and won the giant slalom event with a stunning 2.64 second margin.⁶⁸

Nancy's victory was never in doubt. She left the starting gate like a rocket and kept picking up speed. When she came in view of the press stands she was moving so quickly it was clear she would have an extremely fast run unless she fell over at the closing 200 yards. She cut the flags with razor thinness but never seemed in trouble and belted home with skating strokes to the cheers of the Canadian contingent, and thousands of Europeans.⁶⁹

Miss Greene proved herself as one of the truly great athletes of the world by overcoming such tremendous pressures to emerge as a brilliant victor. She also introduced a new breed of world champions to Canada. At Squaw Valley, in 1960, Miss Greene was a slight sixteen year old, without a chance of Olympic success, but through years of vigorous international competition she had developed into a world champion.⁷⁰ The same process for developing champions included fourteen year old Betsy Clifford, Karen Dokka and Judi Leinweber.⁷¹

In the luge, biathlon and speed skating competitions, the Canadians performed rather unimpressively, and ample room for improvement was observable. Canada's national hockey team, comprised mostly of university students trained for international competition with Winnipeg

⁶⁷ Ibid., February 16, 1968.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Shaughnessy, op. cit., p. 33.

as a base, recorded some surprises at the tenth Olympic hockey competition.⁷² The first surprise came in the form of an unexpected five to two loss to relatively weak Finland, which suffered an eight to zero defeat against the Soviet Union in their opening game.⁷³ Before the tournament started, the Olympic hockey officials scheduled Canada to meet the Soviet Union in what was anticipated would be the final and deciding game on February 17, but "after what happened last night, the forecasting department has manufactured a kingsize anti-climax, with Canada out of gold medal contention long before the 17th."⁷⁴

However, Canada's young side began to surprise the critics. Although their victory over the tough United States team was rather indecisive, they began to gain momentum. The first of the World hockey powers to suffer defeat at the hands of Canada was Czechoslovakia, in a three to two game. Canada led three to zero at the start of the third period and had to extend themselves to hold out in the final period, which was described as a "polar night."⁷⁵ After their outstanding victory over Czechoslovakia, the Canadians held a post-mortem following the Finland-Canada debacle:

That strange malaise that strikes every World and Olympic hockey tournament in which strong teams play like the weak and supposedly weaker teams like tigers remains a mystery. Canada's nationals were considering the matter in a very personal way yesterday. Most players and officials agreed that

⁷² Gordon W. Juckes, "Ice Hockey," report to the Canadian Olympic Association on the 1968 Olympic Games at Grenoble, (Committee of the Canadian Olympic Association, [n.d.]), p. 41.

⁷³ The Globe and Mail, February 9, 1968.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid., February 14, 1968.

pressure has something to do with it, but they also blame mental attitude, a multitude of technical errors and sheer bad luck.⁷⁶

Whether or not the introspection revealed some weaknesses which could be improved upon, a considerably improved Canadian squad defeated a strong Swedish team three to zero, to give the gallant Canadian goaltender, Ken Broderick, his first shutout.⁷⁷ In the meantime, the great Czechoslovakian team defeated that of the U.S.S.R. by a score of five to four to break the Russian's "...undefeated streak at 38 games in world championship and Olympic hockey, dating back to 1963, when Sweden last beat the Russians."⁷⁸ This gave the Canadians a chance for Olympic honours if they could win their final encounter against the U.S.S.R.:

A superb team from the Soviet Union defeated the Canadian Nationals 5-0 here before 12,000 fans in the Stade de Glace Saturday night. It was a contest with global interest seen over TV by millions and it proved, what most observers suspected all season, that the Soviets are a better hockey team than the Nationals.⁷⁹

This defeat placed Canada in third position, since Czechoslovakia had only lost one game and tied one, while the Nationals had lost two games.

Canada's participation at the 1968 Summer and Winter Olympic Games is best remembered by the success of the swimming team, Elaine Tanner in particular; Canada's unexpected equestrian triumph; the success

⁷⁶ Ibid., February 15, 1968.

⁷⁷ Ibid., February 16, 1968.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Ibid., February 19, 1968.

which Nancy Greene brought to her country in skiing; and Canada's final international hockey appearance. Instead of finding a way to produce world champions in hockey, Canadian hockey officials rather argued for the necessity of including professionals in their hockey teams in world and Olympic competition, although such an approach conflicts obviously with the amateur movement. The remainder of the hockey world are not in sympathy with Canada's stand.

Despite Graph II (page 433), which rates Canada's 1968 performance as comparatively low, as it is based on a medal versus number of competitors' basis, a graph based on number of points obtained on a ten, five, four, three, two, one system shows an improvement in the over-all participation of the 1968 team over teams of previous years. This was mainly due to the large points contribution made by the swimming team.

CHAPTER XX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Canadian sport, in general, lacks historical literature particularly when compared to such as Canadian political and even social history. This is difficult to understand, considering the role of sport in Canadian life.¹ Sport, indeed, has had few chronicles. Since there is relatively little literature available on Canadian Olympic participation, sports historians themselves have neglected to develop this aspect. Few Canadians are aware of the extent of Canada's success at the Olympic Games, particularly up to 1936, due to a complete lack of information on the subject. This thesis, then, contributes to the historical background of Canadian sport and consequently also to Canadian history, particularly to social history.

Since 1908, when Canada sent her first representative Olympic team to the London Games, until the most recent Olympic Games at Mexico City, many changes have occurred in the world, and indeed in the Olympic Games as well as Canadian sports. Two world wars have marred world peace and consequently undermined Olympic participation. Despite occasional political action, the Olympic Games have survived, and have served to unite the athletic youth of the world in friendly competition. Olympic competition has in this time increased in intensity and forced many previous approaches towards successful Olympic participation to be revised.

Canadian amateur sport seems to have adapted considerably slower to such modern approaches in order to make significant progress in inter-

¹ Nancy Howell and Maxwell L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969), p. 10.

national and Olympic competition. Unlike most other countries which competed at the Olympic Games, Canada made few changes of a progressive nature in her sports programs during the years following the Second World War. During those years, Canada somehow declined with respect to modern developments in amateur sport. Such modern ideas were discussed without Canada grasping the true magnitude of their implications; improved coaching and training methods, national training camps, increased specialization, and so on, were all adopted in Canada much later than most other countries and not with the same intensity. The political implications of success in sport caused many under-developed countries to readily adopt modern approaches. An Olympic gold medal awarded to a relatively unknown country occasions publicity with respect to its existence and often opens doors to increased political and, consequently, financial benefits. Canada's Olympic approach seemed often to be summed up in the investment of considerable money for large Olympic teams, which usually were dressed superbly, in order to impress the world during the opening ceremonies, rather than investing that money in the development of world class athletes.

The vastness of Canada, together with the length and severity of Canadian winters, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, presents it with a major problem in developing athletes of international standard. Although distance (and time) difficulties have been largely overcome by air transport, which has caused a heavy financial burden for sports' bodies, climatic disadvantages can only be surmounted by huge financial investments in indoor facilities. Up to the present stage of Canadian sports development, the Canadian Provincial Governments, as well as the Federal Government, have been reluctant to make such necessary investment.

There would appear to be a need for a Federal Ministry of Sport to allow for continuity and help overcome geographical and financial problems.

It is necessary, moreover, to develop sport nationally based on the pyramid system. This entails creating a broad base of participation and making facilities and coaches much more available. The ultimate result of such a system could, then, be a greater number of outstanding athletes rising to the top. Too many Canadian children lose interest in sport due to the limited facilities as well as the inadequate available amount of participation levels. In hockey and swimming, perhaps, such attempts are being made, but the facilities are nevertheless lacking.

Basically, Canada's disappointing post-Second World War performances can be explained as a failure to adapt to changes in the Olympic Idea. The original Olympic Idea of the modern Olympic Games experienced a certain amount of change throughout the years. Baron de Coubertin revived the Games for the love of peace and respect of life: "A moral affinity had thus arisen which could guide international rivalry along the path of peaceful comparison."²

Wars have interrupted the Games, and while only eleven nations competed in 1896 in Athens, 119 nations participated in Mexico City in

² Carl Diem, "The Olympic Idea," The International Olympic Academy, (Athens: M. Pechlivianidis & Co. Ltd., 1962), p. 96.

1968.^{3, 4} Many changes have occurred during that period of time, including interpretations of the Olympic Idea. Moral values have changed, state amateurs and quasi-amateurs arisen, coaching and training techniques have undergone great changes, and long-term investments have become essential. Canada, indeed, failed to keep pace with such changes, and this has been demonstrated in her inconsistency in Olympic competition.

³ Carl Diem, "The Olympic Idea and the Present-Day Reality," The International Olympic Academy, (Athens: M. Pechlivanidis & Co. Ltd., 1962), p. 107.

⁴ The Globe and Mail (Toronto), October 14, 1968.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

CANADIAN OLYMPIC PARTICIPANTS & RESULTS

1896 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS

Canada was not represented

1900 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT PARIS

Track and Field

Canada was not represented, but three Canadians participated in the Games for the United States.

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
4,000 meter Steeplechase	G. W. Orton	Fifth
	A. Grant	Unplaced
2,500 meter Steeplechase (Handicap)	G. W. Orton (scratch)	Ninth
	A. Grant (15 meter handicap)	Unplaced
Marathon	D. Grant	Unplaced

Shooting

This was the lone Canadian entry

Clay pigeon Individual Competition	W. H. Ewing	First
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1904 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT ST. LOUIS

Track and Field

220 yards (Handicap)	T. K. Lukeman (10 yards)	Second
440 yards (Handicap)	J. B. Beck (6 yards)	Second
880 yards (Handicap)	J. P. Peitkamac (scratch)	Second
Long Distance	P. Deer	

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Middle Distance	P. Molson	-	-
Putting the 56 pound weight	E. Desmarteau	34 feet 4 inches	First
	Z. P. Desmarteau		Unplaced
Putting the 56 pound weight (handicap)	E. Desmarteau (6 inches)	34 feet 10 inches	Fourth
Hammer	E. Desmarteau	-	Unplaced
	Z. P. Desmarteau	-	Unplaced

Uncertain Starters:

W. Sherring (was hurt just before start of Marathon, and definitely did not start.)

P. J. Craig

J. D. Morrow

R. Kerr (He was sent by his Hamilton Club, but if he competed is not certain.)

Halpenny (He was sent by Charlottetown A. C., but whether he competed is uncertain.)

Golf

G. S. Lyon First

Lacrosse (Winnipeg Shamrocks)

Names of Team Members

Cloutier	Cattanach	Blanchard	First
Flett	Bretz	Brennaugh	
Laidlaw	Lyle	Burns	
Pentland	Down		
Orris	Jamieson		

Association Football (Galt Football Club)

Names of Team Members

Ernest Linton	Frederick Steep	
Robert Lane	Gordon MacDonald	First
Tom Taylor	John Gourley	
Albert Henderson	John Fraser	
Otto Christmas	Alexander Hall	
George Ducker	William Twarts	
Albert Johnson		

Senior Eights Rowing (Toronto Argonauts)

<u>Names of Team Members</u>		<u>Placing</u>
Bailey	J. Wright	Second
C. Rice	G. Reiffenstein	
D. MacKenzie	Wadsworth	
A. Allen	N. Bastedo (coxswain)	
Burchill		

1906 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT ATHENS

Track and Field

<u>Event</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Marathon	W. Sherring	2 hours/51 minutes/ 23.75 seconds	First
	E. Hughes	-	Injured
One and five miles	E. Hughes	-	Injured
Pole vault	E. B. Archibald	-	Unplaced
1,500 meter walk	D. S. Linden	not known	Second

1908 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT LONDON

Track and Field

*100 meters	D. Beland		Eliminated in first round heats
	R. Kerr		Third in final
	L. Siebert		Eliminated in first round heats
	F. Lukeman		Eliminated in first round heats
*200 meters	F. Lukeman		Eliminated in first round heats
	R. Kerr	22.60 seconds	First in final
	L. Siebert		Eliminated in first round heats
*400 meters	D. Buddo		Eliminated in first round heats
	L. Siebert	50.20 seconds	First in first round heats
			Eliminated in second round heats
*800 meters	J. Parkes		Eliminated in first round heats
	D. Buddo		Eliminated in first round heats

*Only the winners of the heats progress to the next round

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
*1,500 metres	F. Meadows		Eliminated in first round heats
	W. Galbraith		Eliminated in first round heats
	J. Fitzgerald		Eliminated in first round heats
	J. Tait	4 minutes/ 12.20 seconds	First in first round heats Fourth in final
*110 meter hurdles	E. Savage		Eliminated in first round heats
*3,200 meter Steeplechase	J. F. Fitzgerald		Eliminated in first round heats
	W. Galbraith	11 minutes/ 12.40 seconds	First in first round heats Sixth in final
5 miles	J. Tait		Eliminated in first round heats
	W. Galbraith		Eliminated in first round heats
	F. Meadows		Second in first round heat Sixth in final
	J. F. Fitzgerald		Second in first round heat Seventh in final
Marathon	W. Wood	3 hours/1 minute/ 44 seconds	Fifth
	F. Simpson	3 hours/4 minutes/ 28.20 seconds	Sixth
	H. Lawson	3 hours/6 minutes/ 47.2 seconds	Seventh
	J. Caffery	3 hours/12 minutes/ 46 seconds	Eleventh
	W. Goldsboro	3 hours/20 minutes/ 7 seconds	Sixteenth
	G. Goulding	3 hours/33 minutes/ 26.4 seconds	Twenty-second
	A. Burn	3 hours/50 minutes/ 17 seconds	Twenty-fourth
	G. Lister	4 hours/22 minutes/ 45 seconds	Twenty-seventh
	E. Cotter	-	Did not finish
	F. Noseworthy		Did not finish
	T. Longboat		Did not finish
	J. Tait		Did not finish

*Only the winners of the heats progress to next round

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Running broad Jump	C. Bricker	23 feet 3 inches	Third in final
	G. Barber	-	Not placed
	F. Lukeman	-	Not placed
	J. G. MacDonald	-	Not placed
Running High Jump	J. G. MacDonald	-	Not placed
	G. Barber	-	Not placed
Hop, Step, and jump	J. G. MacDonald	48 feet 5.25 inches	Second in final
	C. Bricker	46 feet 3 inches	Fourth in final
Pole Vault	E. B. Archibald	11 feet 9 inches	Tied for third
Hammerthrow	C. Walsh	15 feet 1.5 inches	Third in final
3,500 meter walk	G. Goulding	15 minutes 54 seconds	First in first round heat
			Fourth in final

Cycling

*One lap (660 yards)	F. McCarthy	Eliminated first round heats
	W. Morton	Eliminated first round heats
	W. Andrews	First in first round heat Eliminated in second round heat
*1,000 meters	F. McCarthy	Eliminated in first round
	W. Morton	Eliminated first round heats
*5,000 meters	F. McCarthy	Eliminated first round heats
	W. Andrews	Eliminated first round heats
	W. Anderson	Eliminated first round heats
	W. Morton	Eliminated first round heats
20 kilometers	F. McCarthy	Eliminated first round heats
	W. Andrews	Eliminated first round heats
	G. Young	Eliminated first round heats
	W. Anderson	Eliminated first round heats

*The winners of the heats qualified for the final, as well as the leaders of the greatest number of laps in the three fastest heats.

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 kikometers	W. Anderson	Eliminated in first round heats
	F. McCarthy	Eliminated in first round heats
	W. Andrews	Eliminated in first round heats
	W. Morton	Eliminated in first round heats
	H. L. Young	Eliminated in first round heats
Team Pursuit	W. Morton	
	W. Andrews	
	F. McCarthy	Third (third fastest time)
	W. Anderson	
2,000 meter tandem	F. McCarthy	
	W. Morton	Eliminated in first round heats

Fencing

Epee		
(Individual)	P. E. Nobbs	Eliminated in first round

The committee of the A. F. A. decided that the weapon used in foil-play was unsuitable for international competition (1).

Gymnastics

<u>Number of Entries</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Placing</u>
136	G. A. Keith	Fifty-ninth with 170 points
	O. Elliott	Eightieth with 132.5 points

Lacrosse

<u>Entries</u>	<u>Names of Canadian Team</u>		<u>Placing</u>
Canada	T. Gorman	P. Brennan (Captain)	Gold Medal
	J. Broderick	I. Duckett	
	E. Hamilton	A. F. Dillon	
	H. Hoobin	G. H. Campbell	
	A. T. Turnbull	F. J. Dixon	
	G. C. McKerrow	D. McLeod (Reserve)	
	G. H. Rennie	A. Mara (Reserve)	
		J. Fyon (Reserve)	
England			Silver Medal

1. Official Report, The Fourth Olympiad, London 1908. London: The British Olympic Association, 1908, P. 170.

South Africa also entered for the Olympic Lacrosse Competition, but withdrew, leaving only Canada and the United Kingdom in the competition.

Lawn Tennis

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Men's singles	R. B. Powell	Beat C. von Lennepe (Holland) (6-4; 6-1; 6-2) Lost to G. A. Caridia (United Kingdom) (4-6; 6-3; 4-6; 2-6)
	Capt. J. F. Foulkes	Beat R. von Lennepe (Holland) (6-2; 6-4; 6-3) Lost to Rev. J. Richardson (South Africa).
	Capt. C. R. Brown	Beat Z. Jansky (Bohemia), retired Beat D. Slava (Bohemia), (6-2; 6-1; 6-2) Lost to Rev. J. Richardson (South Africa) (3-6; 1-6; 0-6)
	H. M. Suckling	Retired in first round
Men's doubles	Capt. J. Foulkes R. B. Powell	Lost to Crawley and Powell (U. K.) (5-7; 3-6; 2-6)
	Capt. C. Brown H. M. Suckling	Opponents retired Lost to Germot and Decugis (France) Retired

Rowing

Sculler's race	L. Scholes	Lost to B. von Gaza (Germany)
	W. Bowler	Lost to H. T. Blackstaffe (U. K.)
Pair-Oar Race	F. P. Toms (bow and steers) N. B. Jackes (stroke)	Lost to U. K. (Leander Club)
Four-Oar Race	G. B. Balfour (bow and steers) B. R. Gale C. Riddy G. B. Taylor (stroke)	Lost to U. K.

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Eight-oar race	R. Robertson (bow) G. F. Wright J. A. Thomson W. A. Lewis G. B. Balfour B. R. Gale C. Riddy G. B. Taylor (stroke) D. E. Kertland (cox)	Beat Norway, but lost to U. K. (Leander Club)

Shooting

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
International Team Competition	Sgt. W. A. Smith Capt. C. R. Crowe Pte. B. M. Williams Cpl. D. McInnes Pte. W. M. Eastcott S-Sgt. H. Kerr	2,439 points	Third (U. S. A. first with 2,531 points and U. K. second with 2,497 points)
Individual Competition (1,000 yards)	S-Sgt. H. Kerr Sgt.-Maj. F. W. Utton Capt. C. R. Crowe Cpl. D. McInnis Sgt. F. M. Morris C.-Sgt. J. Freeborn Lieut. F. Elmitt Maj. J. M. Jones Ar.-Sgt. A. Martin Pte. G. J. Rowe Pte. A. Steele	91 points 90 points 90 points 87 points 86 points 83 points 82 points 82 points 79 points 75 points 74 points	Fourth Fifth Fifth Eighth Ninth Twelfth Thirteenth Thirteenth Fourteenth Sixteenth Seventeenth
Clay bird team competition	W. H. Ewing G. Beattie A. W. Westover M. E. Fletcher G. L. Vivian D. McMackon F. A. Parker (Captain	405 points	Second (U. S. A. First with 407 points)
Clay bird individual competition	W. H. Ewing G. Beattie A. Westover M. E. Fletcher	72 points 60 points 55 points 53 points	First Second Fourth Fifth

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
	G. McKackon	50 points	Eighth
	G. L. Vivian	44 points	Thirteenth
	F. A. Parker	retired	

Swimming

*100 meter crawl	R. Zimmerman	Eliminated first round heats
*100 meter back stroke	R. Zimmerman	Eliminated first round heats

Diving

*Fancy diving	R. Zimmerman	Eliminated first round heats with 74 points
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Wrestling

Catch-as-catch-can	A. Cote	Bye first round
Bantam Weight		Beat F. Davis (U.K.) in second round on points
		Lost to G. N. Nehnert (U.S.A.) in third round (hold)
		Beat F. Thomkins (U.K.) for third place (hold)

1912 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM

<u>Track and Field</u>			
<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 meters	J. A. Howard	11.0 seconds	First in first round heats *Fifth in semi-finals
	Beasley	-	*Fourth in first round heats
	F. D. McConnel	-	*Third in first round heats
	F. Lukeman	-	Second in first round heats *Second in semi-finals
200 meters	J. A. Howard	25.0 seconds	First in first round heats *Third in semi-finals
	Beasley	-	*Fourth in first round heats
400 meters	M. Brock	-	*Third in first round heats
	Gallon	-	*Third in first round heats
800 meters	M. Brock	1 minute/57.0 seconds	First in first round heats
		1 minute/55.7 seconds	First in semi-finals
		1 minute/52.7 seconds	Fourth in finals
	J. Tait	-	Second in first round heats *Fifth in semi-finals
1,500 metres	J. Tait	-	*Fourth in first round heats
5,000 metres	A. Decoteau	15 minutes/24.2 seconds	Second in first round heats Eighth in finals
	J. Keeper	15 minutes/28.9 seconds	Second in first round heats Ninth in finals
10,000 metres	J. Keeper	33 minutes/58.8 seconds	Second in first round heats
		32 minutes/36.2 seconds	Fourth in finals
Marathon	J. Duffy	2 hours/42 minutes/ 18.8 seconds	Fifth
	E. Fabre	2 hours/50 minutes/ 36.2 seconds	Eleventh
	W. Forsyth	2 hours/52 minutes/ 23.0 seconds	Fifteenth
	Crockery	-	Retired at nineteenth mile
10,000 metres walk	G. Goulding	47 minutes/14.5 seconds	First in first round heats
		46 minutes/28.4 seconds	First in finals (World record)
Pole Vault	W. Happeny	3.80 metres	Third
Long Jump	C. Bricker	7.21 metres	Second
	A. Miranda	5.87 metres	Twenty-seventh

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Triple jump	C. Bricker	13.25 metres	Eighteenth
	A. Maranda	12.53 metres	Twentieth
Standing long jump	A. Maranda	2.89 metres	Seventeenth
Discus	D. Gillis	39.01 metres	Fourteenth
Hammer	D. Gillis	48.39 metres	Second
Pentathlon	F. Lukeman	3,396.975 points	Third
Decathlon	F. Lukeman	-	Fourteenth
4 x 100 metres relay	McConnell	46.2 seconds	First in first round
	Lukeman		heats
	Beasley Howard	43.5 seconds	Second in semi-finals, eliminated
4 x 100 metres relay	Brock		
	Howard		
	Tait	3 minutes/22.2 seconds	Second in first round
	Gallon		heats (eliminated)
<u>Swimming</u>			
400 metres freestyle	C. R. Hodgson	5 minutes/24.4 seconds	First (World record)
1,500 metres freestyle	C. R. Hodgson	22 minutes	First (World record)
<u>Diving</u>			
Springboard Diving	R. Zimmerman	-	Second in first round heats Fifth in finals
<u>Cycling</u>			
Road race (200 miles)	F. Brown	-	Fifth
	A. Watson	-	Unplaced
<u>Shooting</u>			

It is extremely doubtful whether Canada sent trap shooters at all. Walter H. Ewing, the two time Olympic victor, did not represent Canada due to business reasons⁵⁹ and no mention is made of any other Canadian Olympic shooters.

⁵⁹The Globe and Mail, June 15, 1912

Rowing

<u>Event</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Eight-oar race (Argonauts representing Canada)	G. B. Taylor (stroke) R. J. Gregory B. R. Gale A. Sinclair W. E. G. Murphy T. E. Boyd A. E. H. Kent G. F. Riddy W. O. McCleary (coxswain) Wickson (reserve)	Lost in first round heat to Leander Club (England) by three-quarters of a length.
Sculler's race	E. B. Butler	Lost in semi-finals by two lengths, but was placed third. His time was better than that of other semi-final loser. ⁶⁰

⁶⁰Mezo, loc. cit.

1920 OLYMPIC GAMES AT ANTWERP

<u>Track and Field</u>			
<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	A. Ponton	-	Second in first round heats
	C. H. Coaffee	-	*Fifth in semi-finals
		-	*Third in first round heats
200 metres	A. Ponton	-	Second in first round heats
		-	Second in second round heats
		-	*Fourth in semi-finals
	C. H. Coaffee		Withdrew
400 metres	H. Phillips	-	Second in first round heats Withdrew from next round
800 metres	H. Phillips		Withdrew
1,500 metres	E. Lawrence	-	*Fifth in first round heats
	T. Town	-	*Sixth in first round heats
5,000 metres	T. Town	-	*Did not place in first round heats
10,000 metres	E. Lawrence	-	*Unplaced in first round heats
8 kilometer cross-country	Downs	-	Twenty-ninth
Marathon	J. Dellow	-	Thirteenth
	A. Scholes	-	Fifteenth
	G. Norman	-	Unplaced
110 metres hurdles	Earl Thompson	-	Second in first round heats
		15.0 seconds	First in semi-finals
		14.8 seconds	First in finals
		(World record)	
High Jump	Earl Thompson	-	Unplaced
	W. R. Kennedy	-	Unplaced
Hammerthrow	A. McDiarmid	44.66 metres	Ninth
	J. A. Cameron	-	Twelfth
56 pound weight throw	A. McDiarmid	10.12 metres	Fourth
10,000 metres walk	F. C. Freeman	-	Unplaced
			*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Decathlon	J. A. Cameron	-	Withdrew due to an injury
<u>Boxing</u>			
<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Fly	Harry Turner	K.O.'d by Rampignon (France) in round two	Unplaced
Bantam	Cliff Graham	K.O.'d Ricard (France) Decisioned by Walker (South Africa) in finals	Second (Silver Medal)
Feather	Billy Rankin	He was chosen to represent Canada, but there is no proof of him competing.	
Light	Clarence Newton	Decisioned by Saterhand (Norway). Decisioned by Johansen (Denmark)	Third (Bronze Medal)
Welter	Albert Schneider	Decisioned Thomas (South Africa) Decisioned Steen (Norway) Decisioned Goldberg (U.S.A.) Decisioned Ireland (England) in finals	First (Gold Medal)
Middle	Corp. A. Prud- homme	K.O.'d Masson (Belgium) Decisioned Golliet (France) K.O.'d Stromme (Norway) Decisioned by Mallin (England) in finals.	Second (Silver Medal)
	M. H. Herscovitch	Decisioned Munting (Holland) Walk-over against Bradley (South Africa) Decisioned by Mallin (England)	Third (Bronze Medal)
<u>Hockey</u>			
<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Goal	Wally Byron	Beat Czechoslovakia 15 - 0	First (Gold Medal)
Defence	Connie Hohanneson	Beat U. A. A. 2 - 0	
	Bobby Benson	Beat Sweden 12 - 1 in finals	
Wings	Mike Goodham		
	Halkie Halderson		
Centre	Frank Fredrickson (Captain)		
Substitutes	Huck Woodman		
	Chris Fridfinnson		
Coach	G. Sirgurgonsson		

Rowing

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Bow	R. Hay		
Stroke	H. Harcourt	Lost to Switzerland and	Unplaced
	H. Landrian	Norway	
	S. Hay		
Coxswain	A. Everett		

Swimming

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres freestyle	George Vernot	-	First in first round heats *Third in semi-finals
400 metres freestyle	George Vernot	-	Third in finals
	George Hodgson	-	Eliminated in first round heats
1,500 metres freestyle	George Vernot	-	Second in finals
	George Hodgson	-	Eliminated
200 metres breastroke	Capt. S. Gooday	-	Unplaced
400 metres	Capt. S. Gooday	-	Second in first round heats Eliminated in semi-finals
	M. Goodeve	No information	

Trapshooting

<u>Names</u>	<u>Individual Scores</u>	<u>Team Score</u>	<u>Placing</u>
G. Beattie	87 points	474 points	Fifth and last
Hamilton	81 points		
S. G. Vance	82 points		
Oliver	76 points		
R. J. Montgomery	78 points		
McLaren	76 points		
J. H. Black	Non-competing captain		

Cycling

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
50 kilometer race	Herbert MacDonald	Fourth
	Norman Webster	Unplaced
	Harold Bounsai	Unplaced
	William Taylor	Unplaced
	Harry Martin	Unplaced

*eliminated

Diving

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Springboard	Richard Flint	Fifth in finals (29 points)
Platform	Richard Flint	Sixth in his heat Eliminated with 28 points

1924 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT PARIS

<u>Track and Field</u>			
<u>Event</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	G. Hester	11.2 seconds	First in first round heats
		10.7 seconds	Second in quarter-finals
		-	*Sixth in semi-finals
	C. Coaffee	11.0 seconds	First in first round heats
		10.8 seconds	First in quarter-finals
		-	*Fifth in semi-finals
	A. Vince	-	Second in first round heats
		-	*Sixth in quarter-finals
200 metres	G. Hester	-	Second in first round heats
		-	*Fourth in quarter-finals
	C. Coaffee	-	Second in first round heats
		-	Second in quarter-finals
		-	*Sixth in semi-finals
	L. Armstrong	-	Second in first round heats
		-	*Fifth in quarter-finals
	J. M. McKechenneay	23.2 seconds	First in first round heats
		-	*Fifth in quarter-finals
400 metres	N. Aylwin	54.0 seconds	First in first round heats (Eliminated because of slow time)
	D. M. Johnson	51.8 seconds	First in first round heats
		-	*Second in quarter-finals
	A. T. Christie	-	*Second in first round heats
800 metres	T. McKay	-	Third in first round heats
		-	*Eighth in semi-finals
	J. Harris	-	Third in first round heats
		-	*Sixth in semi-finals
5,000 metres	H. Phillips	-	Second in first round heats
		-	*Eighth in semi-finals
10,000 metres	D. McGill	-	Unplaced
	J. Cuthbert	-	Unplaced
		-	Unplaced
Marathon	D. McGill	-	Unplaced
		-	Unplaced
Marathon	J. Cuthbert	-	Thirteenth
	V. McAuley	-	Fourteenth
		-	Fourteenth
110 and 400 meter hurdles	P. MacDonald	They were apparently entered, but according to Megede did not compete	
	W. J. Montabane		
	Sydney Pierce		

* eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
10,000 metres walk	P. Granville	-	Unplaced
	E. C. Freeman	-	Unplaced
Pole vault	V. W. Pickard	3.80 metres	Fifth
	I. E. Francis	-	Unplaced
Hammer	J. Murdock	42.48 metres	Eighth
Shotput	J. Murdock	-	Unplaced
Discus	J. Murdock	-	Unplaced
High jump	S. Miller	-	Unplaced
400 metres relay	C. Coaffee	-	Second in first round heats
	A. T. Christie	-	
	G. Hester	-	Third in semi-finals (eliminated)
	L. Armstrong	-	
1,600 metres	D. M. Johnson	3 minutes/22.8 seconds	Fourth
	A. T. Christie		
	H. Aylwin		
	W. Maynes		
Hop, Step, and jump	P. MacDonald	-	Unplaced
	R. S. Sheppard	-	Unplaced

Rowing

<u>Event</u>	<u>Names</u> (University of Toronto)	<u>Placing</u>
Eight-oared crew	L. W. Wallace, stroke	Second
	A. Bell, 7	
	W. Langford, 6	
	R. Hunter, 5	
	W. B. Snyder, 4	
	H. B. Little, 2	
	N. Taylor, bow	
	W. Thompson, spare	
	J. Campbell, cox	
Four-oared crew	T. R. Loudon, Coach	Second
	(Vancouver Rowing Club)	
	Colin Finalyson	
	William Hood	
	Alphonas Mariacher	
	George MacKay	
	Archie Black	
	A. E. Tennant, Manager	

Yachting

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Monotype	N. M. Robertson	Seventh in both heats (only first four of each heat went into finals)

Canoeing (Unofficial)

Single canoe, single blade	Roy C. Nurse	First
	Harry C. Greenshields	Second
	A. A. Lindsay	Third
Single Canoe, double blade	Roy C. Nurse	Second
Tandem canoe, single blade	H. C. Greenshields	First
	A. A. Lindsey	
	R. C. Nurse	
	G. M. Duncan	Second
Tandem canoe, double blade	R. C. Nurse	Second
	G. M. Duncan	
Four canoe, single blade	Greenshields	First
	Lindsey	
	Duncan	
	Nurse	
Four canoe, double blade	Lindsey	Second
	Greenshields	
	Duncan	
	Nurse	
Crab race	Greenshields	First
	Nurse	Second

Swimming

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres freestyle	Clayton Bourne	1 minute/06.0 seconds	First in heat
		1 minute/04.8 seconds	*Fourth in semi-finals
400 metres freestyle	George Vernot	-	*Fourth in semi-finals
1,500 metres freestyle	George Vernot	-	*Fourth in heat
200 metres backstroke	Turner Chapman	Unable to compete; entry not endorsed	
100 metres backstroke	Thomas Walker	Unable to compete; entry not endorsed	

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Diving	Clifford Chilcott	Unable to compete; entry not endorsed	

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Fly	A. S. Rennie	Defeated Nyefeler (Switzerland) Defeated by Labarbara (U. S. A.)
	John MacGregor	Defeated Vitia (Spain) Defeated by MacKenzie (Great Britain)
Bantam	J. R. Johnston	Defaulted by being over weight
Feather	Gene Gray	Defaulted by being over weight
	A. P. Burlie	Unplaced
	M. A. McGowan	Unplaced
Light	C. J. Graham	Defeated Beland (South Africa) Defeated by Rothwell (U. S. A.)
Welter	Douglas Lewis	Defeated Oldani (Italy)
		Defeated by Delarge (Belgium)
Middle	Leslie Black	Defeated Lefkowitz (U. S. A.)
	Defeat	Defeated Bonfiglio (Italy) Defeated Murphy (Ireland) Defeated by Elliott (England) Defaulted to Becken for Bronze Medal (Belgium)
	Harold Henning	Defeated Jensen (Norway) Defeated by Elliott (England)
Light Heavyweight	Charles Belanger	Defeated by Mulholland (U. S. A.)

Wrestling

123 pounds	J. Trifunov	Eliminated in first match
124 pounds	C. Chilcott	Fifth
145 pounds	W. G. Montgomery	Fifth
158 pounds	D. Stockton	Fourth
Light heavyweight	G. Rumble	Sixth

Ladies Basketball (Unofficial)Names (Edmonton Grads)

Daisy Johnson	Mary Dunn	Rose Grosse
"Dot" Johnson	Constance Smith	"Peggy" Pithkethly
Helen McIntosh	Nellie Carey	Margaret Murray
"Abbie Scott	Constance Hennessy	Janet Allen

Percy Page, Coach

1924 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT CHAMONIX

<u>Event</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Speed skating	Charles Gorman	-	Unplaced
Figure skating			
Men	Melville Rogers	-	Seventh
Ladies	Cecil Eustace Smith	-	Sixth

Hockey

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Jack Cameron	Goal-keeper	Defeated Sweden 22 - 0	
Ernie Collett	Goal-keeper	Defeated Switzerland 33 - 0	
Duncan Munro	Defence	Defeated Czechoslovakia 30 - 0	
(Captain)		Defeated Great Britain 19 - 2	First
Beattie Ramsay	Defence	Defeated U. S. A. 6 - 1	
Reginald Smith	Centre		
Albert McCaffery	Right Wing		
Harry Watson	Left Wing		
Harold McMunn	Right Wing Sub		
Cyril Slater	Left Wing Sub		
Frank Rankin	Coach		

1928 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT AMSTERDAM

Track and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	P. Williams	11.0 seconds	First in first round heats
		10.6 seconds	First in second round heats
		10.6 seconds	Second in semi-finals
		10.8 seconds	First in finals
	J. Fritzpatrick	11.0 seconds	First in first round heats
			Second in second round heats
		10.9 seconds	*Sixth in semi-finals
	G. Hester		Second in first round heats
			*Fourth in second round heats
	R. Adams		Second in the first round heats
			*Fourth in the second round heats
200 metres	P. Williams	22.6 seconds	First in first round heats
		21.8 seconds	Second in second round heats
		22.0 seconds	First in semi-finals
		21.8 seconds	First in finals
	J. Fritzpatrick	22.8 seconds	First in first round heats
		22.0 seconds	First in second round heats
		22.1 seconds	Third in semi-finals
		22.1 seconds	Fifth in finals
	G. Hester		Second in first round heats
			Withdrew
	R. Adams		Second in first round heats
			*Third in second round heats
400 metres	J. Ball	55.8 seconds	First in first round heats
		49.2 seconds	First in second round heats
		48.6 seconds	First in semi-finals
		48.0 seconds	Second in finals
	P. Edwards	49.8 seconds	First in first round heats
		49.2 seconds	First in second round heats
		50.2 seconds	*Sixth in semi-finals
	A. Wilson		Second in first round heats
			Second in second round heats
		49.2 seconds	*Fourth in semi-finals
	F.W. MacBeth		Second in first round heats
			*Fifth in second round heats
800 metres	P. Edwards	1 minute/59.9 seconds	First in first round heats
			Second in semi-finals
		1 minute/54.0 seconds	Fourth in finals
1,500 metres	P. Walter		*Fifth in heats
	D. Griffin		*Fourth in heats
	A. Docherty		*Fifth in heats

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
400 metres hurdles	W. Montebone		*Third in first round heats
300 metres steeplechase	A. Keay		*Eighth in heats
Marathon	C. Bricker	2 hours/39 minutes/ 24.4 seconds	Tenth
	J. Miles	2 hours/43 minutes/ 32.0 seconds	Seventeenth
	S. McLellan		Twenty-sixth
	F. Hughes		Withdrew
	H. Webster		Withdrew
	W. Reynolds		Withdrew
	P. Wyer		Withdrew
Pole Vault	V. Pickard	3.95 metres	Fourth
Javelin	D. Philling	59.16 metres	Twelfth
400 metres relay	Adams		
	Fritzpatrick	42.2 seconds	First in heats
	Hester		Disqualified in finals
	Williams		
1,600 metres relay	Wilson		
	Edwards		Second in heats
	Glover	3 minutes/15.4 seconds	Third in finals
	Ball		

Track and Field (Ladies)

100 metres	F. Rosenfeld	12.6 seconds	First in first round heats
		12.4 seconds	First in semi-finals
		12.3 seconds	Second in finals
	M. Cooke	12.8 seconds	First in first round heats
			Second in semi-finals
			Disqualified in finals
	E. Smith	12.6 seconds	First in first round heats
		12.3 seconds	Second in semi-finals
	F. Bell		Third in finals
		13.0 seconds	Second in first round heats
			*Third in semi-finals

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
800 metres	J. Thompson	2 minutes/21.4 seconds	Fourth
	F. Rosenfeld	2 minutes/22.4 seconds	Fifth
High Jump	E. Catherwood	1.59 metres	First (Olympic record)
400 metres relay	Smith		
	Rosenfeld	49.3 seconds	First in heats
	Bell	48.4 seconds	First in finals (world record)
	Cook		
<u>Rowing</u>			
Single Sculls	J. Wright Jr.	7 minutes/56.8 seconds	Beat Gunther (Holland) in heat Lost to Strake (Czechoslovakia)
		7 minutes/49.2 seconds	Beat Bernasconi (Italy) in repechage Eliminated by Collet (Great Britain)
Double Sculls	J. Wright Jr.	7 minutes/45.2 seconds	Beat Holland Lost to Germany
		7 minutes/21.2 seconds	Beat France
		6 minutes/42.2 seconds	Beat Germany in repechage Drew bye in semi-finals
			Lost to U.S.A. in finals (silver)
Eight-Oared Race	J.H. Donnelly	6 minutes/29.8 seconds	Beat Denmark
	F.J. Fiddes		Drew bye in second round heats
	F.C. Hedges	6 minutes/37.4 seconds	Beat Poland
	J.L. Hand		Lost to U.S.A. in semi-finals
	A.C. Meech		(Bronze to Canada for fastest time in semi-final defeats)
	J.L. Murdock		
	C.E. Norris		
	H.G. Richardson		
	W.M. Ross		

Wrestling

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
123 lb.	J. Trifunov	Third
134 lb.	D. McDonald	Unplaced
158 lb.	M. Letchford	Third
174 lb.	D. Stockton	Second
Heavy	E. McCready	Unplaced

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Fly	F. Martin	*Decisined by Apell (France)
Bantam	V. Glionna	Decisined by Ziglatski (Germany) *Decisined by Isaacs (South Africa)
Feather	F. Volkert	*Decisined by Gorny (Poland)
Light	F. Battaglia	*Decisined by Smith (South Africa)
Welter	R. Smillie	TKO'd Fraberger (Austria) Decisined Lenehan (Ireland) Decisined Usuda (Japan) Decisined by Landini (Argentina) (Received bronze medal)
Middle	H. Chevrier	*Decisined by Kjallander (Sweden)
Light Heavy	D. Carrick	Decisined Welter (Luxemburg) *Decisined by Avedano (Argentina)

Swimming

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres freestyle	W. Spence M. Bourne	Sixth *Fourth in heat
200 metres breaststroke	W. Spence	First in heats Second in semi-finals Sixth in finals
100 metres backstroke	M. Bourne	*Fourth in semi-finals
400 metres freestyle	G. Ault	*Unplaced in semi-finals
1,500 metres freestyle	G. Ault	Sixth
15,500 metres freestyle	J. Thompson	*Third in heats
800 metres relay	Spence Ault Thompson Bourne	Third

Cycling

1,000 metres	J. Davies R. Elder	Unplaced Unplaced
2,000 metres Tandem	R. Elder A Houting	Unplaced
Road Race	J. Laporte W. Peden R. Tourville	Unplaced Unplaced Unplaced
Team Race	R. Elder A. Houting W. Peden	Unplaced Unplaced Unplaced

*eliminated

Lacrosse

<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performances</u>	<u>Placing</u>
L. Gregory (Captain)	Lost to U.S.A. (6-3)	Jointly first
W. Wilkie	Defeated Great Britain (9-5)	
B. Bourne		
J. Stoddart		
C. Doyle		
J. Vernon		
W. Fraser		
N. Atkinson		
G. Burnett		
B. Farrow		
C. Grauer		
B. Mackie		
G. Feeney		
H. Stoddart		
W. Patchell		
J. Woods		
A. Brown		
William Patchell (Coach)		
D.K. McKenzie (Manager)		

1928 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT ST. MORITZ

Hockey

<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performances</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Dr. J. Sullivan (goal)	Defeated Sweden (11-0)	First
N. Mueller (goal)	Defeated Great Britain (14-0)	
J. Porter (defence)	Defeated Switzerland (11-0)	
R. Taylor (defence)		
F. Fisher (defence)		
R. Plaxton (defence)		
H. Plaxton (defence)		
Dr. L. Hudson (right wing)		
D. Trottier (left wing)		
F. Sullivan (sub. forward)		
C. Delahay (sub. forward)		
B. Plaxton (sub. forward)		
G. Gordon (sub. forward)		

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Figure Skating	Miss C. Smith	Fifth
	Miss C. Smith	Sixth
	M. Wilson	Unplaced
	J. Eastman	Unplaced

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Speed Skating	G. Gorman	Unplaced
	W. Logan	Unplaced
	R. Robinson	Unplaced
Skiing:		
Ski-jumping	L. Lehan (Captain)	Injured
	G. Dupuis	Unplaced
Ski-running	W.B. Thompson	Unplaced
Jumping and Running	M. Putnam	Unplaced

1932 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT LOS ANGELES

Track and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	P. Williams	11.0 seconds	Third in first round heats
		10.7 seconds	Third in second round heats
		10.9 seconds	*Fourth in semi-finals
	B. Pearson	11.1 seconds	Second in first round heats
		10.8 seconds	Third in second round heats
		10.9 seconds	*Fifth in semi-finals
	H.M. Wright	11.2 seconds	Second in first round heats
		11.0 seconds	Second in second round heats
		11.0 seconds	*Sixth in semi-finals
200 metres	P. Williams		*Third in first round heats
	B. Pearson	22.3 seconds	First in first round heats
		21.7 seconds	Second in second round heats
	H.M. Wright		*Sixth in semi-finals
		22.8 seconds	First in first round heats
		21.7 seconds	Second in second round heats
400 metres	A. Wilson		*Fourth in semi-finals
			Third in first round heats
			Fourth in second round heats
		47.8 seconds	Second in semi-finals
	J. Ball	47.4 seconds	Third in finals (He was credited by the C.O.C. with a time of 46.7 seconds.)
			Second in first round heats
		49.3 seconds	Fourth in second round heats
	R. Lewis		*Sixth in semi-finals
			Second in first round heats
800 metres	A. Wilson	1 minute/52.5 seconds	Second in semi-finals
		1 minute/49.9 seconds	Second in finals
	P. Edwards		Second in semi-finals
		1 minute/51.5 seconds	Third in finals
	E. King		*Fourth in semi-finals
1,500 metres	P. Edwards		Fourth in semi-finals
		3 minutes/52.8 seconds	Third in finals
	E. King		Third in semi-finals
			*Withdrew from finals
5,000 metres	R. Rankine		*Fifth in semi-finals
10,000 metres	C. Bricker		Fifth in semi-finals
			Tenth in finals

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Marathon	C. Bricker	2 hours/47 minutes/ 58.0 seconds	Twelfth
	J. Miles	2 hours/50 minutes/ 32.0 seconds	Fourteenth
	E. Cudworth	2 hours/58 minutes/ 35.0 seconds	Eighteenth
110 metres hurdles	A. Ravensdale		*Fourth in first round heats
400 metres hurdles	Coulter		*Fourth in first round heats
3,000 metres steeplechase	Gallop		*Seventh in semi-finals
50 kilometres walk	H. Geman		Retired
High Jump	D. McNaughton	1.97 metres	First
	J. Portland	1.85 metres	Ninth
Long Jump	L. Hutton		According to Megede he could not compete, due to no official O.K.
Hop, Step and Jump	J. Portland		Fourteenth
400 metres relay	Williams	45.0 seconds	Third in semi-finals
	J. Brown	41.3 seconds	Fourth in finals
	Wright		
	Pearson		
1,600 metres relay	Lewis	3 minutes/21.8 seconds	Third in semi-finals
	Ball	3 minutes/12.8 seconds	Third in finals
	Edwards		
	Wilson		
<u>Track and Field (Ladies)</u>			
100 metres	H. Strike		Third in first round heats
		12.4 seconds	First in semi-finals
		11.9 seconds	Second in finals
	M. Vandervleit		Second in first round heats *Fourth in semi-finals
	M. Frizzel		*Fifth in semi-finals
80 metres hurdles	A. Wilson		Third in semi-finals Sixth in finals
		12.0 seconds	
	B. Taylor		*Fourth in semi-finals
			*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
High Jump	Eva Dawes	1.60 metre	Third
400 metres relay	Mildred Frizzel L. Palmer Mary Frizzel Strike	47.0 seconds (W.R.)	Second in finals
<u>Rowing</u>			
Single Sculls	J. Wright Jr.	8 minutes/30.6 seconds	Third in heat *Third in repechage
Double Sculls	N. de Mille C. Pratt	7 minutes/25.0 seconds 7 minutes/27.6 seconds	First in heat Third in finals
Fours without Coxswain	F. Herman F. Courtney H. Pelham R. Gammon	7 minutes/12.0 seconds 7 minutes/20.2 seconds	Second in heat *Third in repechage
Eights	A. Taylor S. Stanyar G. MacDonald D. Boal W. Thoburn H. Fry C. Liddell E. Eastwood J. Harris	6 minutes/33.2 seconds 7 minutes/ 3.2 seconds 6 minutes/40.4 seconds	Second in heat First in second heat of repechage <i>3rd in final</i>

Swimming (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres freestyle	M. Bourne W. Spence R. Halloran	*Third in heat First in heat *Fourth in semi-finals *Fifth in heat
100 metres backstroke	R. Halloran M. Bourne D. Walker	Third in heat Second in heat Fourth in semi-finals *Third in heat
200 metres breaststroke	W. Spence R. Wyndham	Second in heat *Fourth in semi-finals *Fifth in heat
400 metres freestyle	W. Spence	Third in heat (qualified because his time was fastest of third placers in heats)

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
400 metres freestyle (continued)	G. Larson	*Third in heat
	G. Burrows	*Third in heat
1,500 metres freestyle	G. Burrows	*Third in heat
800 metres relay	Larson Bourne Burrows Spence	Fourth in finals

Swimming (Ladies)

100 metres freestyle	M. Linton	*Fifth in heat
	I. Pirie	*Fourth in heat
	I. Mullen	*Fifth in heat
100 metres backstroke	R. Kerr	*Third in heat
	M. Linton	*Third in heat
200 metres breaststroke	J. Sheather	*Fourth in heat
	D. Prior	*Third in heat
400 metres freestyle	B. Edwards	*Third in heat
	I. Pirie	*Fourth in heat
	R. Kerr	*Fourth in heat
400 metres relay	Pirie Edwards Mullen Kerr	Fourth in finals

Diving (Men)

Springboard diving	A. Phillips	Fourth in finals
	A. Scott	Eleventh in finals
High diving	A. Phillips	Seventh and last in finals

Diving (Ladies)

Springboard diving	D. Olgilvie	Fifth in finals
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Cycling

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 metres scratch	L. Marchiori		Eliminated in quarter finals
1,000 metres time trial	L. Rush	1 minute/15.6 seconds	Sixth in final placing

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
400 metres team-pursuit	R. Hunt L. Rush G. Robbins F. Elliot	Fourth in final placing (five teams participated)
100 kilometre road race (Individual and team results)	G. Robbins J. Jackson F. Elliott	Twenty-second Twenty-fifth Twenty-seventh Team placed seventh (thirty-three cyclists from nine countries entered)

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Fly	J. Callura	*Decisioned by L. Salica (U.S.A.)
Bantam	H. Gwynne	Decisioned V. Melis (Italy) Decisioned J. Villanueva (Philippines) Decisioned H. Ziglarski (Germany) (received the gold medal)
Feather	J. Keller	*Decisioned by J. Schleinkofer (Germany)
Light	F. Genovese	Decisioned E. Vargus (Argentina) *Decisioned by M. Bianchini (Italy)
Welter	T. Mancini	*Decisioned by B. Ahlberg (Finland)
Middle	L. Lavoie	*Decisioned by R. Michelot (France)
Heavy	G. Maughan	Decisioned H. Kohlhass (Germany) *Lost on T.K.O (cut eye--six stitches) to S. Lovell (Argentine)

Freestyle Wrestling

Bantam	J. Trifunov	Lost to G. Zervinis (Greece) *Lost to A. Jaskari (Finland)
Feather	H. Rowland	Lost to H. Pihlajamaki (Finland) *Lost to E. Nemir (U.S.A.)
Light	H. Thomas	Lost to G. Klaren (Sweden) *Lost to K. Pihlajamaki (Finland)
Welter	D. MacDonald	Beat Y. Kohno (Japan) Beat J. Zombori (Hungary) Lost to J.F. Van Bebbler (U.S.A.) Beat J. Foldeak (Germany) Beat E. Leino (Finland) in wrestling off for second position (received silver medal)

*eliminated

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Middle	D. Stockton	Lost to S. Kotani (Japan) Lost to E. Poilve (France)
Light Heavy	H. Madison	Lost to E.R. Scharf (Australia) Lost to P.J. Mehringer (U.S.A.)

Fencing (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Individual Foils	E. Dalton	*Seventh in his elimination pool of nine competitors
	B. Markus	*Ninth in his elimination pool of nine competitors
Individual Sword	E. Dalton	*Seventh in his pool
Sword Team	H. Delcellier B. Markus E. Dalton P. Farrell	Unplaced

Fencing (Ladies)

Individual Foils	J. Archibald	*Eighth in her elimination pool of nine competitors
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Yachting

<u>Class</u>	<u>Name of Canadian Entry</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Olympic Monotype		R. Dixon	Finished fifth (eleven nations represented)
International star	Windsor	H. Wylie H. Simmonds	Finished fourth (seven nations represented)
International Six meter	Caprice	P. Rogers G. Wilson G. Boulton K. Class	Finished third
International Eight meter	Santa Maria	E. Cribb H. Jones P. Gordon H. Wallace R. Maitland G. Gyles	Finished second

Art

Medals and reliefs	Shields of the Athletes	R. Tait McKenzie	Third (Bronze Medal)
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Lacrosse (demonstration event)

<u>Names</u>	<u>Performances</u>
H. Baker	U. S. 5, Canada 3;
R. Bugkingham	Canada 5, U. S. 4;
J. Bergin	U. S. 7, Canada 4.
K. Calbick	
J. Fraser	
R. Fraser	
N. Gair	
S. Clifford	
W. Harrison	
F. Hawkins	
W. Mercer	
G. Paquin	
A. Pelletier	
M. Rohmer	
B. Spring	
N. Russel	
J. G. McQuarrie	
B. McEvoy	
H. Wallace	
J. Worthy	

1932 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES
AT PLACID LAKE

<u>Event</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Hockey	C. Crowley	Beat both Germany and	First with eleven points.
	H. Malloy	Poland twice.	
	H. Sutherland	Beat U. S. 2 - 1;	(U. S. A. 9, Germany 4, and Poland 0)
	R. Henkel	Drew with U. S. 2 - 2.	
	A. Duncanson		
	F. Woolley		
	V. Lindquist		
	S. Wise		
	K. Moore		
	G. Garbutt		
	R. Rivers		
	H. Simpson		
	W. Cockburn		
	S. Wagner		
	W. Monson		
Figure Skating (Male)	M. Wilson		Third
	S. Reburn		Unplaced
	M. Rogers		Unplaced
Pairs Figure Skating	M. Wilson and Mrs. C. Wilson Smith		Fifth

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Figure Skating (Female)	C. Wilson-Samuel	Fourth
	E. Fischer	Unplaced
	M. Littlejohn	Unplaced
	F. Claudet	Unplaced
	C. Bangs	Unplaced
	I. Rogers	Unplaced
<u>Speed Skating (Men)</u>		
500 metres	A. Hurd	Third in finals
	W. Logan	Fourth in finals
	F. Stack	Fifth in finals
1,500 metres	A. Hurd	Second in finals
	W. Logan	Third in finals
	F. Stack	Fourth in finals
5,000 metres	W. Logan	Third in finals
10,000 metres	F. Stack	Third in finals
Unknown	H. Flack	Unknown
	M. McCarthy	Unknown
	H. Smyth	Unknown
	L. Sylvestre	Unknown

Speed Skating (Ladies) - unofficial

500 metres	J. Wilson	First
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Ski-Jumping

<u>Names</u>		<u>Placing</u>
G. Dupuis	J. Landry	All the Canadian competitors were unplaced
L. Gagne	R. Lymburne	
J. Hogan	A. Stone	
L. Lafleur	J. Tache	

Skiing

W. Clarke	A. Pangman	W. Ball	All these Canadian competitors were unplaced
J. Currie	J. Taylor	A. Gravel	
H. Heggtveit	D. Douglas	J. Mordmoe	
B. Oliver	K. Engstad	R. Wilson	
W. Ryan	H. Baggulay	P. Wright	

1936 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT BERLIN

Track and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	H. McPhee	10.8 seconds	First in first round heats
		10.6 seconds	Third in second round heats
		10.7 seconds	*Fourth in semi-finals
	A.B. Humber	10.8 seconds	Second in first round heats *Fifth in second round heats
	L. Orr	10.6 seconds	*Third in second round heats
200 metres	L. Orr	21.6 seconds	Second in first round heats
		21.2 seconds	First in second round heats
		21.3 seconds	Second in semi-finals
		21.6 seconds	Fifth in finals
	A.B. Humber	22.1 seconds	First in first round heats
		22.1 seconds	Third in second round heats
		22.0 seconds	*Fifth in semi-finals
	H. McPhee	21.8 seconds	Second in first round heats
		21.8 seconds	Second in second round heats
		22.0 seconds	*Sixth in semi-finals
	W.D. Fritz	49.0 seconds	Second in first round heats
		48.4 seconds	Third in second round heats
		47.4 seconds	Third in semi-finals
		47.8 seconds	Fifth in finals
400 metres	J. Loaring	49.1 seconds	Third in first round heats
		49.3 seconds	Third in second round heats
		48.1 seconds	Third in semi-finals
		48.2 seconds	Sixth in finals
	M.N. Limon	49.2 seconds	Second in first round heats
		48.9 seconds	*Fifth in second round heats
	P. Edwards	1 minute 53.7 seconds	First in first round heats
		1 minute 53.2 seconds	Third in semi-finals
		1 minute 53.6 seconds	Third in finals
	A. Conway	1 minute 56.2 seconds	Second in first round heats
		1 minute 55.9 seconds	*Fifth in semi-finals
	J.W. Liddle		*Seventh in first round heats
1,500 metres	P. Edwards	3 minutes 56.2 seconds	Third in semi-finals
		3 minutes 50.4 seconds	Fifth in finals
	H.C. Thomsom		*Eighth in semi-finals
	J.W. Liddle		*Tenth in semi-finals
5,000 metres	R. Rankine		*Tenth in semi-finals
10,000 metres	R. Rankine		Unplaced (not within first 22)

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Marathon	J. Bartlett	2 hours/48 minutes/21.4 seconds	Fifteenth
	P. Wyer	3 hours/00 minutes/11.0 seconds	Thirtieth
	H. Webster		Did not finish (Was hit by an automobile)
110 metres hurdles	L. O'Connor	15.5 seconds	Second in first round heats
		15.0 seconds	Third in semi-finals
		14.8 seconds	Sixth in finals
	J. Worrall	15.6 seconds	*Third in first round heats
400 metres hurdles	J. Loaring	54.3 seconds	Second in first round heats
		53.1 seconds	Second in semi-finals
		52.7 seconds	Second in finals
	J. Worrall	55.5 seconds	*Fourth in first round heats
Pole Vault	S. Apps	4 metres	Sixth
Long Jump	S. Richardson	7.13 metres	Fourteenth
Hop, Step, and Jump	S. Richardson	14.21 metres	Twentieth
Javelin	J. M. Courtright	60.54 metres	Fourteenth
400 metres relay	Richardson		
	Humber	41.5 seconds	Second in heat
	Orr	42.7 seconds	Fifth in finals
	McPhee		
1,600 metres relay	Limon		
	Edwards	3 minutes/15.0 seconds	Second in heat
	Fritz	3 minutes/11.8 seconds	Fourth in finals
	Loaring		

Track and Field (Ladies)

100 metres	J. Dolson	12.3 seconds	Second in first round heats *Fifth in semi-finals
	E. Meagher	12.4 seconds	Second in first round heats *Fifth in semi-finals
	H. Cameron	12.7 seconds	*Third in first round heats
80 metres hurdles	B. Taylor	12.0 seconds	First in first round heats
		11.7 seconds	Second in semi-finals
		11.7 seconds	Third in finals
	R. Atkins		*Fourth in first round heats

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>		<u>Placing</u>
High Jump	M. Bell	1.50 metres	Eighth
400 metres relay	D. Brookshaw		
	M. Dolson	48.0 seconds	Second in heat
	H. Cameron	47.8 seconds	Third in finals
	E. Meagher		

Canoeing

Canadian Single 1,000 metres	F. Amyot	5 minutes/32.1 seconds	First in finals
Canadian Double 1,000 metres	F. Saker	4 minutes/56.7 seconds	Third in finals
	H. Charters		
Canadian Double 10,000 metres	F. Saker	51 minutes/15.8 seconds	Second in finals
	H. Charters		
Folding Double Kayak 10,000 metres		50 minutes/31.9 seconds	Tenth in finals
Kayak Single 1,000 metres		5 minutes/17.0 seconds	*Seventh in heat
Kayak Double 1,000 metres		4 minutes/32.0 seconds 4 minutes/24.5 seconds	Fourth in heat Sixth in finals
Kayak Single 10,000 metres		54 minutes/05.7 seconds	Fourteenth in finals
Kayak Double 10,000 metres		47 minutes/38.2 seconds	Tenth in finals
Competitors in Kayak races	E. J. Deir G. F. Potter S. E. Potter W. Williamson F. M. Willis		

Rowing

Single sculls	C. Campbell	7 minutes/25.7 seconds 7 minutes/31.0 seconds 8 minutes/35.0 seconds	Third in first round heat First in second round heat Third in semi-finals Fourth in finals
Eights	G. L. MacDonald	6 minutes/14.3 seconds	Third in heat
	C. Saunders	6 minutes/33.8 seconds	*Second in repechage

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
	G. K. Matteson		
	J. Cunningham		
	B. Sharpe		
	J. J. Harris		
	G. McLeish		
	C. Liddell		
	D. Boal		

Yachting

Monotype Class	R. Dixon	84 points	Sixteenth
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Basketball

<u>Names of Team Members</u>		<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
G. Aitchinson	S. Nantais	Beat Brazil 24-17	Second
I. Allison	R. F. Osborne	Beat Latvia 33-21	
A. Chapman	T. Pendlebury	Beat Switzerland 27-7	
C. W. Chapman	J. Stewart	Beat Uruguay 41-21	
E. Dawson	M. E. Wiseman	Beat Poland 43-15	
N. Dawson	R. P. McCallum	Lost to U.S.A. 19-8 (finals)	
D. Gray	D. Peden		
I. Meretsky			

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Fly	M. Hennessey	Over weight limit
Bantam	H. Lacelles	Decisioned by F. Ortiz (Mexico)
Feather	B. Marquart	Decisioned by J. Jelen (Czechoslovakia) Decisioned by D. Frigyes (Hungary)
Welter	M. Camyree	Decisioned by C. Rutecki (U. S. A.)
Middle	I. Pease	Over weight limit
Light heavy	O. Shank	Decisioned by J. Koivunen (Finland)
Heavy	G. Bird	Withdrew (fractured jaw)

Wrestling

Feather	J. V. Pettigrew	Drew bye Beat Kvacek (Czechoslovakia) Beat Mizutani (Japan) Lost to Millard (U. S. A.) Lost to Jönsson (Sweden) - fourth
Light	H. Thomas	Lost to Meier (Denmark) Lost to Toots (Iceland) - eliminated
Welter	J. Schleimer	Beat Rastid (India) Lost to Lewis (U. S. A.) Beat Beke (Belgium) Beat Angst (Switzerland) Lost to Andersson (Sweden) - bronze

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Middle	T. J. Evans	Lost to Poilve (France) Lost to Jeffers (England) - eliminated
Heavy	G. Chiga	Lost to Nyström (Finland) Lost to Herland (France)

FencingMale Competitors

D. Collinge
E. A. Dalton
J. C. Otis
G. V. Tully

Female Competitors

M. A. Thomas
N. Archibald
K. Hughes-Hallett
A. Blake

SwimmingMale Competitors

J. G. Athens
F. M. Bourne
A. M. Byers
G. H. Clawson
R. W. Hammerton
R. P. Hooper
G. M. Kerr
G. F. Larsen
P. S. Milsom
R. Pirie
A. W. Purdy

Female Competitors

L. Adams
C. M. Balmforth
T. Boughner
P. Dewar
J. M. Langdon
M. C. McConkey
I. Pirie Milton
N. G. Oxenbury
M. A. Stone

Cycling

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 metres sprint	D. C. Peace	Lost to van Vliet (Holland) Beat Wing (China) Lost to Chaillot (France) - eliminated
1,000 metres time trial	R. McLeod	Fifteenth (1 minute 17 seconds)
4,000 metres team pursuit	L. M. Coleman G. C. Crompton R. McLeod G. I. Turner	Lost to Italy - eliminated
Unknown	C. Peden	Unknown

All the results not available.

Art

Unknown	R. T. MacKenzie	Unknown
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1936 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMESGARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Figure Skating male	M. Wilson	394.5 points	Fourth
	F. Sweatman		Not in top ten
	J. Z. Machado		Not in top ten
Figure Skating female	C. Wilson Samuel		Not in top ten
	Audrey Garland		Not in top ten
Figure Skating pairs	S. Reburn and Miss L. Bertram	9.8 points	Seventh
	M. Wilson and Mrs. C. Wilson Samuel (Their participation in the pairs is uncertain)		Not in top ten
Speedskating	T. White (Unknown in which events he competed)		Not in top ten
Hockey	N. Friday	Beat Poland 8 - 1	Second
	A. Sinclair	Beat Lapland 11 - 0	
	W. Thompson	Beat Austria 5 - 2	
	R. Milton	Beat Germany 6 - 2	
	G. Saxberg	Beat Hungary 15 - 0	
	F. Deacon	Lost to Great Britain 1 - 2	
	W. Nash	Beat U. S. A. 1 - 0	
	J. Haggerty	Beat Czechoslovakia 7 - 0	
	W. Kitchen		
	H. Farquharson		
	K. Farmer		
	D. Neville		
	R. St. Germaine		
	H. Murray		
	D. Moore		

1948 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT LONDON

Track and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	J. O'Brien	10.9 seconds	*Third in first round heats
	E. Haggis	10.9 seconds	Second in first round heats *Fourth in second round heats
	J. Parry		Withdrew - injured
200 metres	E. Haggis	22.2 seconds	Second in first round heats *Fourth in second round heats
	D. Pettie	22.0 seconds	*Third in first round heats
400 metres	R. McFarland	50.6 seconds	Second in first round heats
		48.4 seconds	Third in second round heats
		51.7 seconds	*Sixth in semi-finals
	E. McCullough	49.9 seconds	*Third in first round heats
	D. McFarlane	49.5 seconds	*Third in first round heats
800 metres	J. Hutchinson	1 minute /55.5 seconds	Third in heat
		1 minute /52.6 seconds	*Fourth in semi-finals
	W. Parnell	1 minute /55.3 seconds	*Sixth in heat
	E. Henniger	1 minute /55.3 seconds	*Fifth in heat
1,500 metres	J. Hutchinson	3 minutes/55.5 seconds	*Fourth in heat
	C. Salmond	4 minutes/16.2 seconds	*Tenth in heat
	W. Parnell		Fail to finish
5,000 metres	C. Salmond	4 minutes/05.0 seconds	*Ninth in heat
400 metres hurdles	W. Larochelle	54.9 seconds	*Fourth in first round heats
Marathon	L. Evans	2 hours/48 minutes/ 07.0 seconds	Sixteenth
	G. Cote	2 hours/48 minutes/ 31.0 seconds	Seventeenth
	W. Fedorick	2 hours/52 minutes/ 12.0 seconds	Twenty-third
High Jump	A.M. Jackes	1.90 metres (6 feet/2-3/4 inches)	Sixth in finals
Long Jump	L. Fournier		Withdrew due to leg injury sustained during training
Discus	E. Coy	131 feet/0 inches	Eliminated
Shot Put	E. Coy	46 feet/5 inches	Unplaced

*Eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Javelin	L. Roininen	173 feet/ 11 inches	Last (out of twenty-three competitors)
Decathlon	L. Fournier	5,590 points	Twenty-fifth
400 metres relay	D.A. Pettie J. O'Brian D. McFarlane E. Haggis	41.9 seconds	Fifth
1,600 metres relay	E. McCullough W. Larochelle D. McFarlane B. McFarlane	3 minutes/19.0 seconds	*Third in heat

Track and Field (Ladies)

100 metres	V. Myers	12.5 seconds 12.4 seconds	Second in first round heats First in semi-finals Fourth in finals
	P. Jones	12.7 seconds 12.6 seconds	First in first round heats Second in semi-finals Fifth in finals
	M. Cheater		*Fourth in first round heats
200 metres	D. Foster	26.1 seconds	*Third in first round heats
	D. Gilmore		*Fourth in first round heats
	M. Cheater	26.4 seconds	*Third in first round heats
High Jump	D. Dredge	1.58 metres (5 feet/2-1/4 inches)	Fifth
	S. Gordon	1.50 metres	Eleventh
	E. Silburn	1.40 metres	Nineteenth
Long Jump	E. Silburn		Eliminated
400 metres relay	V. Meyers N. MacKay D. Foster P. Jones	47.9 seconds 47.8 seconds	First in heat Third in finals

Rowing

Double Sculls	J.A. Beaudry F.T. Graves	7 minutes/09.3 seconds 7 minutes/08.7 seconds	Third in heat *Second in repechage
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*Eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Eight-oared Race	P.V. Green R.H. Christmas H.A.J.Griffiths A. Stefani M.D. Hammond J.M. Zwierwich J.W. McConnel R.W. Cameron C. Saunders (reserve) W.W. Robertson (coxwain)	6 minutes/07.2 seconds 6 minutes/44.1 seconds	First in heat *Second in semi-finals

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Fly	O. Sandulo	Decisioned by Myo Thant Maung (Burma)
Bantam	F.W. Daigle	Disqualified for holding against J. Carruthers (Australia)
Feather	A. Savoie	Decisioned F. Fani (Iran) Decisioned C.S. Colon (Puerto Rico) Decisioned by E. Formenti (Italy)
Light	E. Haddad	Decisioned M. Nazir (Egypt) Decisioned E.J. Gray (Ceylon) Decisioned by L. Vissers (Belgium)
Welter	G.C. Blackburn	Decisioned M.M. Velez (Philippines) TKO'd by J. Torma (Czechoslovakia)
Middle	J. Keenan	Decisioned by M. McKeon (Ireland)
Heavy	A. Faul	Decisioned B.V. Bignon (Chile)

Wrestling

Bantam	N. May	Pinned by N. Akar (Turkey) Decisioned by L. Biringer (Hungary)
Feather	M. Crete	Pinned by F. Toth (Hungary) Decisioned by A.Jousville (France)
Light	G. Plumb	Decisioned by P. Luck (Great Britain) Decisioned by H. Baumann (Switzerland) Decisioned by S. Leppanen (Finland)
Welter	H. Peace	Pinned D. Irvine (Great Britain) Decisioned by L. Merrill (U.S.A.) Decisioned by F. Westergren (Sweden)

*Eliminated

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Middle	M. Vachon	Pinned K. Roy (India) Decisioned by A. Candemir (Turkey)
Light-Heavy	F. Payette	Pinned R. Landesmann (France) Decisioned F. Deftaraivos (Greece) Decisioned O. Verona (Italy) Pinned by B. Fahlkvist (Sweden) Pinned by F. Stoecki (Switzerland)

Cycling

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 metres sprint	R. Lacourse	1 minute/48.1 seconds	Lost to M. Ghella (Italy) Beat R. Romero (Mexico in repechage *Lost to R. Harris
1,000 metres time trial	L. Atkinson	1 minute/20.2 seconds	Fifteenth
4,000 metres team pursuit	L. Pugh L. Tessier B. Hamilton L. Atkinson	5 minutes/38.2 seconds	*Lost to Great Britain
120 mile road race	L. Tessier		Withdrew within first 25 miles - punctures
	L. Atkinson		Withdrew within first 25 miles - punctures
	L. Pugh		Withdrew within first 25 miles - punctures
	F. Jodoin		Withdrew after 55 miles - stomach cramps

Swimming (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres freestyle	E. Jubb	62.8 seconds	*Fifth in heat
	P.A. Salmon	61.0 seconds	*Fourth in heat
400 metres freestyle	F.D. Gibson	5 minutes/13.4 seconds	*Fifth in heat
	A. Gilchrist	5 minutes/21.5 seconds	*Sixth in heat

*Eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,500 metres freestyle	F.D. Gibson	21 minutes/25.6 seconds	*Fifth in heat
	A. Gilchrist	23 minutes/00.6 seconds	*Seventh in heat
200 metres breast stroke	P. Salmon	3 minutes/01.5 seconds	*Seventh in heat
100 metres back stroke	E. Jebb	1 minute/14.3 seconds	*Fifth in heat
	P.G. Mingie	1 minute/13.2 seconds	*Fifth in heat
800 metres relay	D. Gibson	9 minutes/43.2 seconds	*Sixth in heat
	E. Jubb		
	A. Gilchrist		
	P. Salmon		
<u>Swimming (Ladies)</u>			
100 metres freestyle	K.M. McNamee	1 minute/13.3 seconds	*Fifth in heat
	I. Strong	1 minute/13.5 seconds	*Sixth in heat
400 metres freestyle	V. King	5 minutes/54.8 seconds	Fifth in heat
		5 minutes/52.7 seconds	*Seventh in semi-finals
	K. McNamee	5 minutes/58.7 seconds	*Sixth in heat
200 metres breast stroke	I. Strong	3 minutes/14.2 seconds	Fifth in heat
		3 minutes/16.9 seconds	*Eighth in semi-finals
100 metres back stroke	J.C. Court	1 minute/26.8 seconds	*Sixth in heat
400 metres relay	K. McNamee	5 minutes/04.5 seconds	*Sixth in heat
	J. Court		
	V. King		
	I. Strong		
<u>Diving (Men)</u>			
High	G.D. Athans	100.91 points	Eighth
Springboard	G.D. Athans	114.3 points	Ninth
<u>Canoeing</u>			
1,000 metres Kayak Pairs	G. Covey	4 minutes/34.2 seconds	Fourth in heat
	H. Harper	4 minutes/56.8 seconds	Seventh in finals

*Eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
10,000 metres Kayak Pairs	G. Covey H. Harper	53 minutes/04.2 seconds	Fourteenth
1,000 metres Canadian singles	D. Bennett	5 minutes/53.3 seconds	Second
10,000 metres Canadian singles	N.D. Lane	64 minutes/35.3 seconds	Third
1,000 metres Canadian pairs	D. Bennett H. Poulton	5 minutes/20.7 seconds	Fourth
10,000 metres Canadian pairs	B. Oldershaw W. Stevenson	59 minutes/48.4 seconds	Fifth

Fencing (Men)

Individual Foil	G.A. Pouliot	No wins, 17 hits for; 35 hits against	Eliminated
	R.G. Asselin	No wins, 17 hits for; 35 hits against	Eliminated
	A. Horn	1 win, 17 hits for; 32 hits against	Eliminated
Team Foil	C. vs. Austria	Austria defaulted	
	C. vs. France	C: no wins, 18 hits for; 80 hits against	
	C. vs. U.S.A.	C: no wins, 14 hits for; 45 hits against	Eliminated
Individual Epee	A. Horn	6 wins, 13 hits against; 3 wins, 13 hits against;	Advanced to second round Eliminated
	R.G. Asselin	5 wins, 13 hits against; no wins, 15 hits against;	Advanced to second round Eliminated
	G.A. Pouliot	2 wins, 16 hits against;	Eliminated
Team Epee	C. vs. Denmark	C: 2 wins, 21 hits for; 44 hits against	Eliminated
	C. vs. Belgium	C: 1 win, 18 hits for; 36 hits against	Eliminated
Individual Sabre	G.R. Asselin	1 win, 24 hits against;	Eliminated
Team Sabre	C. vs. Netherlands	3 wins, 35 hits for; 76 hits against	Eliminated
	C. vs. Italy	1 win, 14 hits for; 48 hits against	Eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
<u>Fencing (ladies)</u>			
Individual	R. Martin	1 win, 18 hits against;	Eliminated
Foils	E. Hamilton	no wins, 20 hits against;	Eliminated

Yachting

<u>Class</u>	<u>Name of Canadian entry</u>	<u>Names</u>	<u>Placing</u>	<u>Points</u>
Star	Ariel	N.W. Gooderham A.G. Fairhead	Eighth	2,635
Swallow	Scaup	J.N.F. Robertson D. Townsend	Seventh	2,807
Firefly		P. McLaughlin	Fifth	4,535

Weightlifting

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Press, snatch and jerk total</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Bantam	R. Smith	611.75 lbs.	Seventh
Light	J. Stuart	732.5 lbs.	Fifth
Middle	G. Gratton	793.25 lbs.	Fifth
	K. Sklar	760.75 lbs.	Tenth
Light-Heavy	J. Varaleau	804.5 lbs.	Sixth

Basketball

	<u>Names</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
O. Bakken	J.R. Mitchell	Beat Italy 55-37	Ninth
W.J. Bell	M.M. Morein	Lost to Hungary 36-37	
D.D. Broomfield	G.N. Munro	Lost to Brazil 35-37	
D. Campbell	R.J. Scarr	Beat Great Britian 44-24	
H.D. Kermode	C. Strulovitch	Beat Uruguay 52-50	
B. Lands	S. Tolchinsky	Beat Iran 81-25	
P. McGeer	W. Waxman	Beat Belgium 45-40	
		Beat Peru 49-43	

Art

<u>Class</u>	<u>Name of Canadian entry</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Architectural Designs	Stadium for Canadian National Exhibition	Marini and Morris	Honorable mention
Paintings and Graphic Art	Breaking Away	F. Brandtner	Honorable mention
Instrumental Compositions	Divertimenti for Solo Flute and Strings	J. Weinzwieg	Second prize(silver)
	Sonata for Oboe and Piano	F. Coulthard Adams	Honourable mention

1948 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMESST. MORITZ

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Hockey	M. Dowe	Beat Sweden 3-1	First (gold)
	B. Dunster	Beat Great Britian 3-0	
	J. Lecompte	Beat Poland 15-0	
	H. Laperriere	Beat Italy 21-0	
	W. Halder	Beat U.S.A. 12-3	
	G. Mara	Drew with Czechoslovakia 0-0	
	R. Schroeter	Beat Austria 12-0	
	T. Hibbert	Beat Switzerland 3-0	
	A. Renaud		
	O. Gravelle		
	P. Guzzo		
	H. Brooks		
	A. Forbes		
	A. Gilpin		
	R. King		
	J. Leichnitz		
	I. Taylor		
Figure Skating (men)	W. Deistelmeyer	156.322 points	Twelfth
Figure Skating (ladies)	B.A. Scott	163.077 points	First
	M. Take	143.722 points	Twelfth
	S. Morrow	143.655 points	Fourteenth
Figure Skating (pairs)	S. Morrow and W. Deistelmeyer	11.000 points	Third
Speed Skating (500 metres)	F. Stack	43.6 sec.	Sixth
	G. Audley	45.3 sec.	Seventeenth
	A. Hardy	45.5 sec.	Nineteenth
5,000 metres	C. MacKay	8 min. 47.2 sec.	Fourteenth
1,500 metres	F. Stack	2 min. 25.7 sec.	Twenty-seventh
	A. Hardy	2 min. 28.5 sec.	Twenty-ninth
	G. Audley	2 min. 30.0 sec.	Thirty-two
10,000 metres	C. MacKay	20 min.15.5 sec.	Thirteenth
<u>Skiing (men)</u>			
Cross Country (18 kilometres)	T. Dennie	1 h.35 min.41.0 sec.	Seventh
	W. Irwin	1 h.44 min.43.0 sec.	Eighty-first
Combined jump	W. Irwin	153.500 points	Thirtieth
Combined cross Country and jump	W. Irwin	280.000 points	Thirty-seventh

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Downhill	H. Clifford	3 min. 14.1 sec.	Twenty-eighth
	H. Sutherland	3 min. 14.1 sec.	Twenty-eighth
	A. Irwin	3 min. 39.1 sec.	Fifty-sixth
Combined Slalom	H. Clifford	157.0 points	Twenty-third
	H. Sutherland	160.1 points	Twenty-fifth
	W. Irwin	165.6 points	Thirty-third
	A. Irwin	200.9 points	Sixty-first
Combined Slalom and Downhill	H. Clifford	30.34 points	Twenty-first
	H. Sutherland	21.72 points	Twenty-third
	W. Irwin	39.25 points	Thirty-sixth
	A. Irwin	53.51 points	Forty-ninth
Special Slalom	H. Clifford	143.7 points	Nineteenth
	H. Sutherland	151.2 points	Twenty-eighth
	A. Irwin	166.0 points	Thirty-seventh
	W. Irwin	181.6 points	Fiftieth
Special jump	W. Irwin	171.1 points	Thirty-ninth
	T. Mobraaten	135.9 points (fell)	Forty-fourth
	L. Bernier	129.3 points (fell)	Forty-sixth
Cross County (50 kilometres)	T. Dennis		Fail to finish
<u>Skiing (ladies)</u>			
Downhill	R. Wurtele	2 min. 36.1 sec. (fell)	Thirty-seventh

1952 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT HELSINKI

Track and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	D. McFarland	11.0 seconds	*Third in first round heat
	B. Hutchinson	11.0 seconds	*Fifth in first round heat
	P. Sutton	11.2 seconds	*Sixth in first round heat
200 meters	D. McFarlane	22.8 seconds	First in first round heat
		22.1 seconds	*Fifth in second round heat
	B. Hutchinson	22.4 seconds	Second in first round heat
		22.3 seconds	*Sixth in second round heat
	P. Sutton	22.4 seconds	*Fifth in first round heat
400 meters	J. Lavery	48.4 seconds	First in first round heat
		47.5 seconds	Second in second round heat
		47.7 seconds	*Sixth in semi-finals
	J. Carroll	48.0 seconds	Second in first round heat
		47.7 seconds	Third in second round heat
		47.4 seconds	*Fifth in semi-finals
	D. Clement	50.0 seconds	*Fifth in first round heats
800 meters	J. Hutchinson	1 minute/54.5 seconds	First in first round heat
		1 minute/52.8 seconds	*Fourth in semi-finals
	B. Parnell	1 minute/53.1 seconds	Third in first round heat
		1 minute/52.7 seconds	*Sixth in semi-finals
	J. Ross	1 minute/52.5 seconds	*Fourth in first round heat
1,500 meters	B. Parnell	3 minutes/53.4 seconds	Fourth in first round heat
		3 minutes/52.4 seconds	*Tenth in semi-finals
	J. Ross	3 minutes/55.2 seconds	Fourth in first round heat
		4 minutes/00.6 seconds	*Twelfth in semi-finals
5,000 meters	R. Ferguson		Failed to finish
110 metres hurdles	G. Crosby	14.8 seconds	*Fourth in first round heat
Marathon	P. Collins	2 hours/45 minutes/ 58.0 seconds	Fortieth
Pole vault	R. Miller		Eliminated in qualifying round
Discus	R. Pella	152 feet/11.75 inches	Fourteenth
Decathlon	B. Adams	5,530 points	Nineteenth
50,000 meter walk	F. Hayward	5 hours/04 minutes/ 40.4 seconds	Twenty-fifth

* eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
400 metres relay	G. Crosby D. McFarlane B. Hutchinson P. Sutton	42.6 seconds	*Fifth in first round heat
1,600 metre relay	D. Clement J. Hutchins J. Carroll J. Lavery	3 minutes/11.2 seconds 3 minutes/09.13 seconds	Second in semi-finals Fourth in finals

Track and Field (Ladies)

100 meters	E. McKenzie	12.2 seconds 12.1 seconds	Second in first round heat *Fifth in second round heat
	L. Law	12.4 seconds	*Third in first round heat
	R. Thorne	12.5 seconds	*Third in first round heat
200 metres	E. McKenzie	25.5 seconds 25.1 seconds	Second in first round heat *Fifth in semi-finals
	L. Law	25.7 seconds 25.3 seconds	Second in first round heat *Sixth in semi-finals
	F. O'Halloran	25.2 seconds	*Fourth in first round heat
80 meters	S. Eckel		Withdrew due to injuries
	L. Law	11.8 seconds	*Third in first round heat
400 metres relay	F. O'Halloran L. Law R. Thorne E. McKenzie	47.3 seconds	*Third in first round heat
High Jump	A. Whitty D. Josephs	5 feet one inch 4 feet 11 inches	Tenth in final Thirteenth in finals
Broad Jump	D. Josephs	17 feet 11.25 inches	Seventeenth in finals

Canoeing

1,000 metres Kayak singles	B. Oldershaw	4 minutes/26.5 seconds	Ninth in finals
1,000 metres Kayak pairs	R. Cordner G. Ward		Failed to qualify
10,000 metres Kayak singles	R. C. Smith		Disqualified at 2,000 metre mark
10,000 metres Kayak pairs	W. Bridgen J. R. Nickel	47 minutes/53.2 seconds	Eleventh in finals
1,000 metres Canow singles	G. Bossy		Failed to qualify

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 metres Canoe pairs	A. Johnson T. Hodgson	5 minutes/01.4 seconds	Eighth in finals
10,000 metres Canoe pairs	N. D. Lane D. T. Hawgood	54 minutes/09.9 seconds	Second in finals
10,000 metres Canoe singles	N. D. Lane	59 minutes/26.4 seconds	Fifth in finals
<u>Rowing</u>			
Double sculls	J. D. Riley R. H. Williams	7 minutes/15.5 seconds	*Fourth in heat
Fours	R. Cameron L. Montour J. Zwierewich A. Griffiths	6 minutes/49.7 seconds 6 minutes/51.3 seconds	Third in heat *Third in repechage
Eights	E. Chilcott J. Taylor H. Westlake F. Young J. Sharpe M. Kaye J. Russel G. McCauley N. Rowe	6 minutes/26.5 seconds 6 minutes/25.9 seconds 6 minutes/24.8 seconds	Fourth in heat Dead heat with both Canada and Sweden going into semi-finals *Second in semi-finals
<u>Yachting</u>			
6-metre class ("Trickson VI")	N. W. Gooderham D. Tytler K. Bradfield W. Copeland W. Macintosh R. MacDonald	3013 points	Seventh
Dragon class ("Jet")	J. Robertson A. Howie D. Haines	2203 points	Tenth
Star class ("Whirlaway")	D. Woodward A. Hugessen	2889 points	Tenth
Finn class	P. McLaughlin	4033 points	Eighth
<u>Cycling</u>			
1,000 metres time trial	F. Henry	1 minute/17.6 seconds	Twenty-second

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 metres spring	J. Millman		Second in first round heat First in repechage Third in heat *second in repechage

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Feather	L. Walters	Decisioned S. A. Fathi (Egypt) Decisioned W. Roth (Germany) Decisioned by L. J. Leisching (S. Africa)
Light	C. Kenny	Decisioned N. E. Berthelsen (Denmark) Decisioned by I. Juhasz (Hungary)
Light Welter	R. Keenan	Decisioned by P. Vanklaveren (Holland)
Welter	J. Butula	Decisioned by R. N. Norris (India)
Light Middle	C. Chase	Decisioned by A. Ouleille (France) K.O.'d by L. Papp (Hungary)
Middle	B. Malouf	K.O.'d by L. E. Jansen (Holland)
Heavy	J. Saunders	Decisioned by G. Di Segni (Italy)

Wrestling

Feather	A. Bernard	Beat Lugo (Venezuela) by fall Beat Giron (Guatemala) by fall Lost to Tominaga (Japan) by fall Lost to Mangane (India) by fall
Bantam	A. Poliquin	Lost to Jadan (India) by fall Lost to Schmitz (Germany) by fall
Welter	N. Mohammed	Lost to Longarela (Argentina) Lost to Smith (U. S. A.)
Light Heavy	B. Steckle	Lost to Larden (Switzerland) by fall Lost to Theron (South Africa)

Swimming

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres freestyle	L. Beaumont	60.4 seconds 59.3 seconds	Second in heat *Fifth in semi-finals
	P. Salmon	61.0 seconds	*Fourth in heat
400 metres freestyle	A. Gilchrist	4 minutes/52.5 seconds 4 minutes/52.4 seconds	Third in heat *Fifth in semi-finals
			*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres backstroke	L. Beaumont	1 minute/14.2 seconds	*Sixth in heat
200 metres breaststroke	L. Portelance	2 minutes/42.5 seconds 2 minutes/43.8 seconds	Third in heat *Eighth in semi-finals
1,500 metres freestyle	G. McNamee A. Gilchrist	20 minutes/02.5 seconds 20 minutes/08.3 seconds	*Sixth in heat *Fourth in heat
800 metres relay	G. McNamee L. Beaumont L. Portelance A. Gilchrist	9 minutes/10.9 seconds	*Fourth in heat
100 metres freestyle	I. Strong G. Priestley K. McNamee	75.1 seconds 73.4 seconds 72.9 seconds	*Sixth in heat *Sixth in heat *Fifth in heat
200 metres breaststroke	I. Strong	3 minutes/15.3 seconds	*Sixth in heat
100 metres backstroke	L. Fisher	1 minute/21.9 seconds	*Fifth in heat
400 metres freestyle	K. McNamee G. Priestley	5 minutes/50.5 seconds 5 minutes/52.7 seconds	*Fifth in heat *Sixth in heat
400 metres relay	I. Strong L. Fischer G. Priestley K. McNamee	4 minutes/54.8 seconds	*Fifth in heat

Fencing

Individual foil	E. H. Brooke	Win 1; Lose 4 1 no contest	Eliminated
	G. R. Asselin	Lose 6	Eliminated
Individual Epee	E. H. Brooke	Win 3; Lose 3 Tie 1 Win 1; lose 3	Tied with Poland for promotion Eliminated by Poland
	G. R. Asselin	Win 1; lose 5 Tie 1	Eliminated
Individual sabre	G. R. Asselin	Win 0; lose 7	Eliminated

Basketball

<u>Names</u>	<u>Performances</u>	<u>Placing</u>
B. Pickel	Beat Italy 68-57 (preliminary)	Eliminated
G. Wearing	Beat Roumania 72-51 (preliminary)	
J. Curren	Beat Egypt 63-57 (preliminary)	
C. Ridd	Lose to Brazil 55-57	
H. Wade	Lose to Argentine 81-82	
R. Williams	Lose to Philippines 65-81	
B. Coulthare		
B. Phibbs		
G. Pettinger		
B. Pataky		
W. Campbell		
C. Dalton		
B. Simpson		

Shooting

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Small-bore rifle (120 shots)	G. S. Boa	1133 points	Twenty-first
	E. L. Warner	1096 points	Thirty-fifth
Small-bore rifle (Prone)	G. S. Boa	399 points	Fourth
	E. L. Warner	394 points	Twenty-sixth
Silhouette (Pistol - 60 shots)	E. L. Warner	538 points	Forty-second
Free Rifle (120 shots)	G. S. Boa	1053 points	Nineteenth
Clay Pigeons	G. P. Genereux	192 points	First
	R. G. Cole	184 points	Thirteenth

Weightlifting

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u> (Press, snatch, jerk)	<u>Placing</u>
Bantam	R. Smith	606 pounds	Ninth
Feather	J. Sylvain	666½ pounds	Tenth
Middle	G. Gratton	859½ pounds	Second
Light Heavy	J. P. Varaleau		Retired
Heavy	D. Baillie	925½ pounds	Fifth

Equestrian

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Three Day	S. Treviranus on "Rustum"	199 points	Twenty-second
	L. McGuinness on "Tara"	325.33 points	Twenty-ninth
	T. Gayford on "Constellation"		Eliminated

1952 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT OSLO

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Figure Skating (Male)	P. Firstbrook	173.122 points	Fifth
	S. Morrow	149.333 points	Sixth
	M. Smith	143.289 points	Tenth
Figure Skating (Female)	V. Smith	138.220 points	Thirteenth
	R. Bowden	10.489 and	Fifth
	F. Dafoe	39 points	
Figure Skating (Pairs)			

Speed Skating

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
500 metres	G. Audley	44.0 seconds	Third
	F. Stack	44.8 seconds	Twelfth
	C. MacKay	44.9 seconds	Fifteenth
	R. Olin	46.5 seconds	Thirty
1,500 metres	C. MacKay	2 minutes/25.0 seconds	Sixteenth
	R. Olin	2 minutes/29.3 seconds	Twenty-ninth
5,000 metres	C. MacKay	8 minutes/52.5 seconds	Twenty-third
	R. Olin	8 minutes/54.2 seconds	Twenty-sixth
10,000 metres	R. Olin	18 minutes/22.8 seconds	Twenty-first
	C. MacKay	18 minutes/27.4 seconds	Twenty-fourth

Skiing (Ladies)

Downhill	J. Hewson	1 minute/51.3 seconds	Eighth
	L. Wheeler	1 minute/51.5 seconds	Ninth
	R. Schutz	1 minute/54.6 seconds	Fourteenth
	R. Wurtele	1 minute/56.4 seconds	Twentieth
	Eaves		

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Slalom	J. Hewson	2 minutes/19.9 seconds	Thirteenth
	R. Wurtele Eaves	2 minutes/21.9 seconds	Nineteenth
	L. Wheeler	2 minutes/28.4 seconds	Twenty-sixth
	R. Schutz	3 minutes/08.9 seconds	Thirty-seventh
Giant Slalom	R. Wurtele Eaves	2 minutes/14.0 seconds	Ninth
	R. Schutz	2 minutes/19.7 seconds	Twenty-third
	L. Wheeler	2 minutes/22.0 seconds	Twenty-seventh
	J. Hewson	2 minutes/23.9 seconds	Thirtieth

Skiing (Men)

Downhill	R. Richardson	2 minutes/43.2 seconds	Eighteenth
	G. Morrison	2 minutes/51.1 seconds	Thirty-first
	J. Griffin	2 minutes/52.2 seconds	Thirty-second
	A. Bertrand	2 minutes/56.0 seconds	Fortieth
Slalom	A. Bertrand	2 minutes/13.2 seconds	Twenty-fifth
	R. Richardson	2 minutes/13.8 seconds	Twenty-sixth
Giant Slalom	R. Richardson	2 minutes/48.2 seconds	Thirty-third
	A. Bertrand	2 minutes/49.3 seconds	Thirty-fifth
	J. Griffin	2 minutes/49.9 seconds	Thirty-sixth
	G. Morrison	2 minutes/54.2 seconds	Forty-sixth
Special Jump	J. Charland	190 points	Twenty-fifth
	L. Laferte	162.5 points	Forty-first
18 Kilometre Cross Country	C. Richer	1 minute/13.17 seconds	Fifty-second
	J. Carbonneau	1 minute/17.37 seconds	Seventieth

Hockey

<u>Names</u>	<u>Performances</u>	<u>Placing</u>
F. C. Sullivan	J. F. Davies	First
R. B. Dickson	R. R. Meyers	
W. J. Gibson	R. L. Hansch	
R. Watt	E. E. Paterson	
G. D. Abel	G. Robertson	
B. Dawe	L. J. Secco	
A. R. Purvis	D. E. Miller	
D. V. Gauf	G. H. Stogryn	
	Beat Germany 15-1	
	Beat Finland 13-3	
	Beat Poland 11-0	
	Beat Czechoslovakia 4-1	
	Beat Switzerland 11-2	
	Beat Sweden 3-2	
	Beat Norway 11-2	
	Drew with U. S. A. 3-3	

1956 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT MELBOURNE

Track and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	R. Harding	11.0 seconds	*Third in first round heat
	S. Levenson	10.8 seconds	First in first round heat
		10.8 seconds	Third in second round heat
		10.8 seconds	*Fifth in semi-finals
	J. Parrington	11.2 seconds	*Fifth in first round heat
200 metres	J. Foreman	22.2 seconds	*Fourth in first round heat
	S. Levenson		Withdrew due to muscle Injury
	J. Parrington		*Fifth in first round heat
400 metres	M. Cockburn	49.9 seconds	Second in first round heat
		49.5 seconds	*Sixth in second round heat
	L. Sloan	49.5 seconds	*Fourth in first round heat
	T. Tobacco	47.9 seconds	First in first round heat
		47.7 seconds	*Fourth in second round heat
800 metres	D. Clement		*Eighth in first round heat
5,000 metres	D. Kyle		*Eighth in first round heat
10,000 metres	D. Kyle		Twenty-third
20,000 metres walk	A. Oakley		Disqualified at 3,000 metres mark
High Jump	K. Money	6 feet/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	Fifth in finals
400 metres relay	S. Levenson		
	R. Harding		
	J. Parrington	41.7 seconds	*Fourth in first round heat
	J. Foreman		
1,600 metres relay	L. Sloan		
	D. Clement	3 minutes/10.5 seconds	First in heat
	M. Cockburn	3 minutes/10.2 seconds	Fifth in finals
	T. Tobacco		

Track and Field (Ladies)

100 metres	E. Haslam	11.9 seconds	*Fourth in first round heat
	D. Matheson		*Sixth in first round heat
	M. Rever		*Fifth in first round heat
200 metres	E. Haslam	25.3 seconds	*Fourth in first round heat
	D. Matheson	25.7 seconds	*Third in first round heat
	M. Rever	26.1 seconds	*Fifth in first round heat

*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 metres kayak pairs	R. C. Smith L. Melia	4 minutes/27.8 seconds	Eliminated
10,000 metres kayak singles	L. Rice	52 minutes/00.4 seconds	Tenth in finals
<u>Yachting</u>			
International Dragon Class	D. Howard C. Howard D. Tyler	3450 points	Eighth (16 entries)
International Star Class	E. Pennell G. Parsons	1395 points	Tenth (12 entries)
International 12 square metres Sharpies	A. F. Cameron W. G. Thomas	1225 points	Eleventh (13 entries)
Finn Monotype Class	B. Kirby	3385 points	Eighth (20 entries)
<u>Swimming (Men)</u>			
100 metres freestyle	G. Park	58.8 seconds	*Fifth in heat
200 metres butterfly	G. Park	2 minutes/47.2 seconds	*Fifth in heat
400 metres freestyle	W. Slater	4 minutes/40.4 seconds	*Third in heat
1,500 metres freestyle	W. Slater	18 minutes/38.1 seconds	Fifth in finals
Springboard diving	W. Patrick	127.32 points	Tenth in finals
Highboard diving	W. Patrick	67.71 points	Fifteenth in preliminaries, but eliminated since only first twelve performed ten dives
<u>Swimming (Ladies)</u>			
100 metres freestyle	V. Grant	65.1 seconds	Third in heat
		65.5 seconds	Third in semi-finals
		65.4 seconds	Fifth in finals
	H. Steward	67.1 seconds	Third in heat
		66.9 seconds	*Seventh in semi-finals
	G. Priestley	69.2 seconds	*Seventh in heat
400 metres freestyle	B. Whittall	5 minutes/21.7 seconds	*Fourth in heat
			*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
400 metres freestyle	G. Priestley	5 minutes/27.5 seconds	*Fourth in heat
100 metres backstroke	S. Barber	1 minute/14.3 seconds	Second in heat
		1 minute/14.3 seconds	Seventh in finals
	L. Fisher	1 minute/17.5 seconds	*Seventh in heat
100 metres butterfly	B. Whittall	1 minute/16.9 seconds	Fourth in heat
		1 minute/17.9 seconds	Seventh in finals
	S. Barber	1 minute/16.2 seconds	Third in heat
		1 minute/18.4 seconds	Eighth in finals
400 metres relay	V. Grant		
	G. Priestley	4 minutes/29.3 seconds	Third in heat
	S. Barber	4 minutes/28.3 seconds	Fifth in finals
	H. Steward		
Springboard Diving	I. McDonald	121.40 points	Third in finals
<u>Cycling</u>			
1,000 metres time trial	J. Davies	1 minute/15.2 seconds	Seventeenth
1,000 metres sprint	F. Markus		*Third in heat
Road race	P. Murphy	1 hour/27 minutes/28.0 seconds	Twenty-ninth
	J. Davies		Retired after 21 1/2 miles
	F. Markus		Retired after 21 1/2 miles
<u>Shooting</u>			
Clay pigeon	E. Caldwell	169 points	Seventeenth
	F. Opsal	118 points	Thirty-second
Free pistol	J. R. Zavitz	536 points	Thirteenth
Silhouette rapid fire pistol	J. R. Zavitz	547 points	Twenty-fifth
Free rifle 3-position	G. R. Quellette	1066 points	Eleventh
Small bore rifle	G. Boa	1159 points	Sixth
	G. R. Quellette	1141 points	Twenty-first
Small bore rifle - prone	G. R. Quellette	600 points	First
	G. Boa	598 points	Third
			*eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Three Day	J. Rumble	162.53 points	Sixteenth
	J. Elder	193.69 points	Nineteenth
	B. Herbinson	216.50 points	Twentieth

Gymnastics (Men)

Pommelled horse	E. Gagnier	17.70 points	Forty-fifth
Rings	E. Gagnier	16.85 points	Forty-second
Free standing exercises	E. Gagnier	18.05 points	Thirty-seventh
Vaulting	E. Gagnier	18.05 points	Forty-third
Parallel bars	E. Gagnier	17.65 points	Forty-eighth
High bar	E. Gagnier	14.55 points	Fifty-fifth
All around	E. Gagnier	104.40 points	Forty-ninth

Gymnastics (Ladies)

Vaulting	E. Russel	17.833 points	Forty-fifth
Uneven parallel bars	E. Russel	16.133 points	Sixty-first
Balance beam	E. Russel	16.766 points	Sixty-first
Free calisthenics	E. Russel	18.20 points	Twentieth
All around	E. Russel	67.932 points	Forty-fifth

Fencing

Foil	R. Asselin	Eliminated
Epee	R. Asselin	Eliminated
Sabre	R. Asselin	Eliminated

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
400 metre relay	D. Matheson D. Kozak E. Haslam M. Rever	46.6 seconds	*Fifth in first round heat
High Jump	A. Whitty	5 feet/ 1 inch	Sixteenth in finals
Long jump	D. Kozak	18 feet/ $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	Eliminated
Discus	J. MacDonald	136 feet/ $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches	Eliminated
Shot Put	J. MacDonald	46 feet/ $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches	Tenth in finals
Javelin	M. George	130 feet/4 inches	Eliminated

Rowing

Fours	D. J. Arnold	6 minutes/36.6 seconds	First in heat
Without	I. W. d'Hondt	7 minutes/47.7 seconds	First in semi-finals
Coxswain	L. K. Loomer	7 minutes/08.8 seconds	First in finals
	A. A. McKinnon		
Eights	C. S. Ogawa	6 minutes/07.1 seconds	Second in heat
	L. K. West	6 minutes/57.0 seconds	First in repechage
	D. J. McDonald	6 minutes/37.1 seconds	Second in finals
	W. A. M. McKerlich		
	D. W. Pretty		
	D. L. Helliwell		
	R. A. Wilson		
	R. N. McClure		
	P. T. Kueber		
Reserves:	T. L. Gray		
	G. W. Smith		

Canoeing

1,000 metres Canadian Singles	G. W. Bossy	5 minutes/39.4 seconds	Eighth in finals
1,000 metres Canadian Pairs	B. Oldershaw W. Collins	5 minutes/11.0 seconds	Seventh in finals
10,000 metres Canadian Singles	D. Stringer	59 minutes/57.5 seconds	Seventh in finals
10,000 metres Canadian Pairs	T. Hodgson W. Stevenson	56 minutes/50.2 seconds	Ninth in finals
1,000 metres Kayak singles	R. C. Smith	4 minutes/54.2 seconds	Eliminated

Basketball

<u>Names</u>		<u>Performances</u>	<u>Placing</u>
D. MacIntosh	M. Brown	Lose to U.S.S.R. 59-97	Ninth
R. Bissett	B. Burtwell	Beat Singapore 85-58	
J. McLeod	E. Wild	Lose to France 62-79	
E. Lucht	C. Osborne	Beat Korea 74-63	
R. Stuart		Beat Japan 73-60	
B. Pickell		Beat Australia 83-38	
D. Brinham		Beat Japan 75-60	
G. Stulac			

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Light	E. Beattie	Drew bye Decisioned S. Chandakowsolya (Thailand) Decisioned by A. Laguetko (U.S.S.R.)
Light Welter	L. Mason	Decisioned by H. Loubscher (South Africa)
Welter	W. Kozak	Decisioned by F. Gelabert (Argentina)
Light middle	J. Montgomery	Decisioned by U. Kienast (Germany)
Middle	R. Hosack	Decisioned by G. Chatkov (U.S.S.R.)
Light Heavy	G. Collins	Decisioned by O. Panunzi (Italy)

WrestlingFreestyle

Welter	B. Ochman	Lost to M. Petkov on fall (Bulgaria) Withdrew due to injured shoulder - eliminated
Light Heavt	B. Steckle	Lost to K. Coote on points (Australia) Lost to G. Takhti on fall (Iran) - eliminated

Greco-Roman

Light Heavy	B. Steckle	Beat V. Mucha on points (Australia) Lost to K. Nilsson on fall (Sweden) Drew bye Lost to P. Sirakov on fall (Bulgaria) - elim.
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Weightlifting

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u> <u>Total - press, snatch, jerk</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Feather	J. Sylvain	683 pounds	Ninth
Middle	A. Gilbert	815½ pounds	Eighth

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Light Heavy	G. Gratton	-	Overweight
Heavy	D. Baillie	953 pounds	Sixth

1956 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES AT CORTINA d'AMPEZZO

Figure Skating

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Ladies singles	C. J. Pachl	154.74 points	Sixth
	A. Johnson	152.56 points	Ninth
Men's singles	C. Snelling	150.42 points	Eighth
Pairs	N. Bowden and F. Dafoe	11.32 points	Second
	B. Paul and B. Wagner	10.74 points	Sixth

Skiing

Women's giant slalom	L. Wheeler	1 minute/58.6 seconds	Sixth
	A. Heggteit	2 minutes/05.3 seconds	Twenty-ninth
	G. Seguin	2 minutes/16.3 seconds	Thirty-sixth
	C. Kruger		Disqualified
Women's slalom	G. Seguin	135.6 points	Eighteenth
	C. Kruger	142.3 points	Twenty-third
	A. Heggteit	158.2 points	Thirtieth
	L. Wheeler		Disqualified
Women's downhill	L. Wheeler	1 minute/45.9 seconds	Third
	A. Heggteit	1 minute/53.2 seconds	Twenty-second
	C. Kruger	1 minute/53.2 seconds	Twenty-second
	G. Seguin	1 minute/58.2 seconds	Thirty-third
Men's Giant Slalom	A. Bertrand	3 minutes/33.1 seconds	Thirty-ninth
Men's Slalom	A. Bertrand	302.6 points	Fiftieth
Men's downhill	A. Bertrand	3 minutes/31.2 seconds	Twenty-fifth
Special jumping	J. Charland	73.0 metres	Twenty-seventh
Combined	I. Servold	399 points	Twenty-seventh

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
30 kilometre cross country	C. Servold	2 hours/00 minutes/ 01 second	Thirty-seventh
15 kilometre cross country	C. Servold	53 minutes/34 seconds	Nineteenth
50 kilometre cross country	C. Servold	3 hours/21 minutes/ 50 seconds	Twenty-second

Speed Skating (Men)

500 metres	G. Audley	43.2 seconds	Twenty-fifth
	R. Olin	44.1 seconds	Thirty-sixth
	J. Sands		Fell
1,500 metres	R. Olin	2 minutes/19.7 seconds	Forty-first
	J. Sands	2 minutes/20.7 seconds	Forty-fifth
	G. Audley	2 minutes/26.1 seconds	Fifty-third
5,000 metres	R. Olin	8 minutes/30.5 seconds	Thirty-third
10,000 metres	R. Olin	17 minutes/59.2 seconds	Thirty-first

Hockey

<u>Names</u>	<u>Performances</u>	<u>Placing</u>
G. Scholes	Beat Germany 4 - 0	Third
F. Martin	Beat Austria 23 - 0	
W. Colvin	Beat Italy 3 - 1	
C. Brooker	Beat Czechslovakia 6 - 3	
J. Horne	Lost to U. S. A. 1 - 4	
D. Rope	Beat Germany 10 - 0	
H. Lee	Beat Sweden 6 - 2	
A. Hurst	Lost to U. S. S. R. 0 - 2	
P. Knox		
G. Theberge		
B. White		
B. Klinck		
J. Logan		
K. Woodall		
J. MacKenzie		
K. Laufman		
D. Brodeur		

1960 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT ROME

Track and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	H. Jerome	10.5 seconds 10.4 seconds	First in first round heats First in second round heats Did not finish in semi-final
	L. Eves	10.8 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
	G. Short	10.9 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
200 metres	L. Eves	21.9 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
400 metres	T. Tobacco	47.4 seconds 47.5 seconds	Third in first round heats Fourth in second round heats
800 metres	E. Leps	1 minute/50.8 seconds 1 minute/52.0 seconds	Second in first round heats Sixth in second round heats
	J. Mullins	1 minute/51.3 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
	S. Ohlemann	2 minutes/07.4 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
1,500 metres	J. Mullins	3 minutes/53.1 seconds	Tenth in first round heats
5,000 metres	D. Kyle	14 minutes/25.0 seconds	Seventh in second round heats
10,000 metres	D. Kyle	31 minutes/31.6 seconds	Twenty-fourth in final
400 metres hurdles	G. Shepherd	3 minutes/53.0 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
20,000 metres walk	A. Oakley	1 hour/38 minutes/ 46.0 seconds	Ninth in final
50,000 metres walk	A. Oakley	4 hours/33 minutes/ 08.6 seconds	Sixth in finals
Decathlon	G. Stucal	5,198 points	Twenty-second place
400 metres relay	L. Eves	41.0 seconds	Fourth in semi-final
	S. Ohlemann		
	G. Short		
	T. Tobacco		
1,600 metres relay	E. Leps	3 minutes/08.2 seconds	Fifth in semi-final
	J. Mullins		
	J. Ohlemann		
	T. Tobacco		
Marathon	G. Dickson	2 hours/38 minutes/ 46.2 seconds	Fifty-fifth place

Track and Field (Ladies)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	E. Haslam	12.0 seconds	Third in first round heats
		12.3 seconds	Fifth in second round heats
	V. Jerome	12.5 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
		12.4 seconds	Fifth in second round heats
	N. Lewington	12.4 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
		13.1 seconds	Seventh in second round heats
200 metres	E. Haslam	24.5 seconds	Third in first round heats
800 metres	E. Haslam	2 minutes/10.0 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
80 metres hurdles	J. McCallum	11.7 seconds	Fourth in first round heats
Long Jump	J. McCallum	17 feet/3½ inches	Did not qualify
400 metres relay	N. Lewington	47.9 seconds	Fourth in semi-final
	J. McCallum		
	V. Jerome		
	E. Haslam		

Rowing

Pairs Without Coxswain	L. Loomer		Eliminated in repechage
	K. Arnold		
Fours Without Coxswain	D. Leach		Eliminated in repechage
	R. Adams		
	L. Brown		
	F. Zielski		
Eights	S. Biln	6 minutes/01 seconds	Second place
	G. Mervyn		
	W. O'Hont		
	W. McKerlich		
	N. Kuhn		
	D. Anderson		
	A. McKinnon		
	D. Arnold		
	J. Leckie		

Canoeing

1,000 metres Canadian Singles	D. Stringer	4 minutes/40.6 seconds	Seventh in finals
1,000 metres Canadian Pairs	J. Beedell	4 minutes/47.8 seconds	Eliminated
	J. Derochie		

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 metres Kyak singles	L. Lukanovich	4 minutes/27.2 seconds	Eliminated
1,000 metres Kayak pairs	A. McLeery M. Brown	3 minutes/51.07 seconds	Eliminated
<u>Yachting</u>			
International Dragon Class	S. A. MacDonald L. Walters G. Norton	5,177 points	Fifth (27 entries)
International Star Class	W. Burgess W. West	129 points	Twenty-third (26 entries)
5.5 metre Class	M. Gould B. Livingstone J. Conway	1,332 points	Nineteenth (19 entries)
Flying Dutchman Class	P. Desjardins K. Wilson	2,240 points	Twenty-second (31 entries)
Finn Monotype Class	I. Bruce	5,133 points	Seventh (35 entries)

Swimming (Men)

100 metres Freestyle	R. Pound C. Grout	56.3 seconds 58.0 seconds	Sixth in finals Eighteenth in heats
200 metres Butterfly	C. Grout	2 minutes/27.7 seconds	Twenty-first in heats
200 metres Breastroke	S. Rabinovich	2 minutes/47.2 seconds	Twenty-fifth in heats
4 x 100 metres Medley relay	R. Wheaton S. Rabinovich C. Grout R. Pound	4 minutes/16.8 seconds	Fourth in final
100 metres Backstroke	R. Wheaton	1 minute/5.7 seconds	Seventeenth in heats

Diving (Men)

Three metre Spring board	E. Meissner	144.07 points	Fifth in finals
Platform diving	E. Meissner	-	Twenty-second place

Swimming (Ladies)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
200 metre Breastroke	J. McHale	3 minutes/07.7 seconds	Twenty-fourth in heats
100 metre Freestyle	M. Iwasaki	1 minute/7.6 seconds	Twenty-fourth in heats
100 metre Butterfly	M. Iwasaki	1 minute/14.2 seconds	Eleventh in heats
4 x 100 metre Medley relay	S. Barber J. McHale M. Iwasaki M. Stewart	4 minutes/59.5 seconds	Ninth in heats
100 metre Backstroke	S. Barber	1 minute/13.4 seconds	Thirteenth in heats

Diving (Ladies)

Three metre Springboard	I. McDonald	134.69 points	Sixth in finals
Platform diving	I. McDonald	80.49 points	Ninth in finals

Cycling

Road Race	L. Bartesaghi	Unplaced
	A. Messina	Unplaced

Shooting

Free pistol	G. McMahon	542 points	Eleventh
	G. Brunner	528 points	Thirtieth
Rapid fire pistol	G. McMahon	558 points	Thirty-ninth
	G. Brunner	493 points	Fifty-sixth
Small bore rifle (prone)	G. Boa	584 points	Twelfth
	E. Warner	578 points	Twenty-seventh
Small bore rifle (three position)	E. Gering	1091 points	Forty-seventh
	G. Boa	1077 points	Fifty-second
Free rifle	E. Warner	1078 points	Twenty-fourth
	E. Gering	1037 points	Thirty-second

Equestrian

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Three Day	J. Rumble	-	Did not compete
	T. Gaylord	-	Eliminated, second day
	B. Herbinson	-	Eliminated, second day
	N. Elder	-	Twenty-fourth
	J. Elder	-	Tenth

Gymnastics

Men's Individual All-around	R. Montpetit	105.20 points	Eighty-fifth
Women's Individual All-around	E. Russell	68.932 points	Seventy-sixth
	L. Parker	50.998 points	One hundred twentieth

Fencing

No Team

Basketball

<u>Names</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
A. Gardner	G. Vipond	Beat Germany 61 - 60
W. Reynolds	A. Birtles	Beat Thailand 82 - 62
F. Ingaldson	J. McKibbin	Lost to Belgium 60 - 76
D. McCrae	R. Monnot	Lost to Czechoslovakia 67 - 74
G. Stulac	B. Ager	Lost to Spain 49 - 60
J. Kootnekoff	E. Ripley	
S. Mockford (Manager)	(Coach)	

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Bantam	M. Bellefeville	Decisined by H. Rascher (Germany)
Feather	G. Mancini	Decisined by S. Suzuki (Japan)
Light Welter	R. Sarrazin	K.O.'d by C. Lima (Argentina)

Wrestling

Freestyle	R. Lougheed	Beat Bidle on points (France)
	K. Boese	Lost to Blaubough on fall (U. S. A.)
	R. Steckle	Lost to Gurica on points (Hungary)
	R. Lougheed	Lost to Reiss on points (South Africa)
	K. Boese	Lost to Bruggman on points (Switzerland)
	R. Lougheed	Lost to Bong Chan Won on points (Korea)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Summary	R. Loughheed	Eighth place (24 entries)
	K. Boese	Thirteenth place (23 entries)
	R. Stelkle	Thirteenth place (19 entries)

Weight Lifting

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u> (Total - Press, snatch, jerk)	<u>Placing</u>
Light heavy	M. Lipari	854½ pounds	Fourteenth
Heavy	D. Baillie	992 pounds	Sixth
	B. Swaluk	909½ pounds	Fourteenth
	Team		Fifteenth out of fifty-nine nations

1960 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMESSQUAW VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.Figure Skating

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Ladies' Singles	S. Tewkesbury	141.3 points	Tenth
	W. Griner	136.7 points	Twelfth
Men's Singles	D. McPherson	143.0 points	Tenth
Pairs	B. Wagner		
	R. Paul	80.4 points	First
	M. Jelinek		
	D. Jelinek	75.9 points	Fourth

SkiingAlpine

Women's Giant Slalom	A. Heggtveit	1 minute/42.1 seconds	Twelfth
	N. Greene	1 minute/47.4 seconds	Twenty-sixth
	E. Greene	1 minute/48.4 seconds	Twenty-eighth
	N. Holland	1 minute/48.7 seconds	Twenty-ninth
Women's slalom	A. Heggtveit	55.6 seconds	First
	N. Holland	2 minutes/01.1 seconds	Twelfth
	E. Greene	2 minutes/10.4 seconds	Twenty-fourth
	N. Greene	2 minutes/18.0 seconds	Thirty-first

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Women's downhill	A. Heggveit	1 minute/42.9 seconds	Twelfth
	N. Holland	1 minute/45.2 seconds	Seventeenth
	N. Greene	1 minute/48.3 seconds	Twenty-second
	E. Greene	1 minute/53.3 seconds	Thirty-second
Men's giant slalom	V. Anderson	1 minute/56.1 seconds	Twenty-fourth
	J-G. Brunet	1 minute/57.7 seconds	Twenty-sixth
	F. Tommy	2 minutes/00.1 seconds	Twenty-eighth
	J. Lessard	2 minutes/04.7 seconds	Thirty-first
Men's slalom	V. Anderson	2 minutes/29.3 seconds	Nineteenth
	D. Bruneski	2 minutes/32.9 seconds	Twenty-second
	F. Tommy	2 minutes/43.9 seconds	Twenty-fifth
	J-G. Brunet	2 minutes/58.0 seconds	Thirty-fourth
Men's downhill	V. Anderson	2 minutes/15.9 seconds	Twenty-second
	J-C. Brunet	2 minutes/18.2 seconds	Twenty-sixth
	F. Tommy	2 minutes/18.4 seconds	Twenty-seventh
	D. Bruneski	2 minutes/19.9 seconds	Twenty-eighth

Nordic

Special jumping	J. Charland	73.5 metres	Thirty-third	
	G. Gravelle	70.0 metres	Thirty-fifth	
	A. Moser	64.0 metres	Forty-fourth	
		(<u>Jumping</u>)	(<u>Cross-country</u>)	(<u>Total</u>)
Combined	I. Servold	177.5 points	222.065 points	399.565 points
	C. Servold	144.0 points	238.710 points	382.710 points
15 Kilometre Cross-country	C. Servold	57 minutes/04.7 seconds	Thirty-fifth	
	I. Servold	59 minutes/42.0 seconds	Forty-seventh	
30 Kilometre Cross-country	C. Servold	2 hours/06 minutes/ 37.9 seconds	Thirty-sixth	
	I. Servold	2 hours/11 minutes/ 50.4 seconds	Fortieth	

Speed Skating

Ladies' 500 metre	D. Ryan	47.7 seconds	Ninth
	M. Robb	50.0 seconds	Seventeenth

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Ladies' 1,000 metre	D. Ryan	1 minute/38.1 seconds	Thirteenth
	M. Robb	1 minute/48.5 seconds	Nineteenth
Ladies' 1,500 metre	D. Ryan	2 minutes/34.5 seconds	Thirteenth
	M. Robb	2 minutes/48.6 seconds	Twentieth
Ladies' 3,000 metre	D. Ryan	5 minutes/39.7 seconds	Fourteenth
	M. Robb	5 minutes/43.5 seconds	Sixteenth
Men's 500 metre	J. Sands	42.8 seconds	Twenty-seventh
	R. Olin	43.1 seconds	Thirtieth
	L. Mason	44.7 seconds	Forty-first
Men's 1,500 metre	R. Olin	2 minutes/35.5 seconds	Thirty-sixth
	J. Sands	2 minutes/28.4 seconds	Forty-third
	L. Mason	2 minutes/35.3 seconds	Forty-fifth
Men's 5,000 metre	R. Olin	8 minutes/36.8 seconds	Twenty-Eighth
	L. Mason	9 minutes/23.5 seconds	Thirty-seventh

Hockey

<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
K. Kaufman (Captain)	Beat Sweden 5 - 2	Second
G. Semolenko	Beat Japan 19 - 1	
B. Rousseau	Beat Germany 12 - 0	
B. Attersley	Beat Czechoslovakia 4 - 1	
D. Sly	Lost to U. S. A. 1 - 2	
H. Hurley	Beat Sweden 6 - 5	
J. Douglas	Beat U. S. S. R. 8 - 5	
J. Connolly		
M. Benoit		
H. Sinden		
F. Etcher		
B. Forhan		
C. Pennington		
B. McKnight		
T. Maki		
F. Martin		
M. Duncan		
D. Rope		
D. Head		
E. Goman (Manager)		
B. Bauer (Coach)		

1964 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT TOKYOTrack and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 metres	H. Jerome	10.2 seconds	Third in final
200 metres	H. Jerome	20.7 seconds	Fourth in final
400 metres	W. Crothers	46.9 seconds	Sixth in final
800 metres	W. Crothers	1 minute/45.6 seconds	Second in final
	D. Bertolia	1 minute/52.2 seconds	Seventh in heat
1,500 metres	E. Leps	3 minutes/51.2 seconds	Eighth in semi-final
5,000 metres	B. Kidd	14 minutes/21.8 seconds	Ninth in heat
10,000 metres	B. Kidd	30 minutes/56.4 seconds	Twenty-sixth in final
110 metre hurdles	C. Nuttall	14.8 seconds	Fourth in heat
400 metre hurdles	W. Gardiner	53.8 seconds	Fifth in heat
50,000 metre walk	A. Oakley	4 hours/27.2 minutes/ 24.6 seconds	Fourteenth in final
Pole Vault	G. Moro	4.70 metres	Tenth in final
Decathlon	B. Gairdner	7,147 points	Eleventh
	G. Moro	6,716 points	Sixteenth

Track and Field (Ladies)

100 metres	I. Piotrowski	11.7 seconds	Fifth in semi-final
200 metres	I. Piotrowski	24.4 seconds	Third in heat
400 metres	A. Hoffman	55.9 seconds	Seventh in heat
800 metres	A. Hoffman	2 minutes/17.4 seconds	Eighth in heat
80 metre hurdles	J. Wingerson	11.1 seconds	Fifth in heat
	M. Snider	-	Hit hurdle and retired
High Jump	D. Gerale	1.68 metres	Qualified
Discus Throw	N. McCreddie	47.27 metres	Failed to qualify
Shot Put	N. McCreddie	15.10 metres	Qualified

Rowing

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Single sculls	L. Gotfredsen	500 metres - 1 minute/ 45.47 seconds	Eighth place in small finals
		1,000 metres - 3 minutes/ 30.26 seconds	
		1,500 metres - 5 minutes/ 32.84 seconds	
		2,000 metres - 7 minutes/ 28.70 seconds	
Four oars without coxswain	D. McDonald N. Campbell R. Brookson C. Leach	500 metres - 1 minute/ 35.20 seconds	Eleventh place in small finals
		1,000 metres - 3 minutes/ 17.57 seconds	
		1,500 metres - 5 minutes/ 01.66 seconds	
		2,000 metres 6 minutes/ 45.50 seconds	
Eight oars without coxswain	T. Gray J. Larsen G. Hungerford E. Worobieff R. Bordenick M. Więczorek M. Lemieux D. Sturdy D. Overton	500 metres - 1 minute/ 27.65 seconds	Ninth place in small finals
		1,000 metres - 2 minutes/ 59.05 seconds	
		1,500 metres - 4 minutes/ 31.62 seconds	
		2,000 metres - 6 minutes/ 02.69 seconds	

Canoeing

1,000 metres Canadian Singles	P. Stahl	5 minutes/04.79 seconds	Seventh
1,000 metres Canadian Pairs	A. Elbert F. Heese	4 minutes/21.99 seconds	Seventh
1,000 metres Kyak singles	A. Simonyik		Fourth in semi-final heat
1,000 metres Kyak pairs	G. Joo M. Brown		Fourth in semi-final heat

Yachting

International Dragon class	E. Botherell L. Watters J. MacBrien	3,459 points	Eleventh (23 entries)
Finn Monotype Class	B. Kirby	4,178 points	Eleventh (33 entries)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
5.5 metre class	S. A. MacDonald D. Woodward G. B. Skinner	2,955 points	Seventh (15 entries)
Flying Dutchman Class	P. Henderson J. Lennox	2,947 points	Twelfth (21 entries)
International Star class	D. Miller W. West	3,565 points	Seventh (17 entries)

Swimming and Diving (Men)

100 metre Freestyle	R. Hutton D. Sherry J. Gilchrist	57.7 seconds 55.5 seconds 55.8 seconds 56.4 seconds	Sixth in heat Fourth in heat Third in heat Seventh in semi-final
400 metre Freestyle	R. Hutton R. Jacks J. Gilchrist	4 minutes/ 29.4 seconds 4 minutes/ 29.3 seconds 4 minutes/ 24.2 seconds	Fifth in heat Third in heat Second in heat
1,500 metre Freestyle	J. Gilchrist	17 minutes/ 42.0 seconds	Third in heat
200 metre Backstroke	R. Hutton R. Jacks	2 minutes/ 15.9 seconds 2 minutes/ 21.3 seconds	Seventh Fifth in heat
200 metre Butterfly	D. Sherry R. Hutton	2 minutes/ 14.6 seconds 2 minutes/ 20.8 seconds	Eighth Fifth in heat
400 meter Individual Medley	R. Hutton	5 minutes/ 06.2 seconds	Second in heat
4 x 100 metres Freestyle relay	Canada	8 minutes/ 22.2 seconds	Fifth in heat
Springboard Diving	T. Dinsley	83.02 points	Eighteenth
High Diving	T. Dinsley	83.22 points	Twenty-fourth

Swimming and Diving (Ladies)

100 metre Freestyle	M. Stewart H. Kennedy	1 minute/ 05.1 seconds 1 minute/ 04.2 seconds	Sixth in heat Fifth in heat
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<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
400 metre Freestyle	B. Hounsell	5 minutes/40.9 seconds	Fourth in heat
	P. Thompson	5 minutes/06.7 seconds	Third in heat
1,100 metres Backstroke	E. Weir	1 minute/09.8 seconds	Seventh
	H. Kennedy	1 minute/12.5 seconds	Fifth in heat
100 metres Butterfly	M. Stewart	1 minute/10.0 seconds	Eighth
	M. Humeniuk	1 minute/09.5 seconds	Third in heat
		1 minute/09.2 seconds	Fourth in semi-final
	H. Kennedy	1 minute/11.2 seconds	Fourth in heat
400 metre Individual Medley	B. Hounsell	5 minutes/38.4 seconds	Second in heat
	H. Kennedy	5 minutes/49.9 seconds	Third in heat
4 x 100 metre Freestyle relay	M. Stewart	4 minutes/15.9 seconds	Seventh
	H. Kennedy		
	M. Lay		
	P. Thompson		
Springboard Diving	J. Stewart	82.39 points	Eleventh
	C. Morrow	64.07 points	Nineteenth
High Diving	C. Morrow	86.14 points	Eleventh
	J. Stewart	36.47 points	Twenty-third

Cycling

No Team

Shooting

Clay pigeon	F. Nattrass	190 (tie) points	Ninth
	H. Willsie	177 points	Thirty-ninth
Small bore rifle (prone)	G. Boa	595 points	Fourth
	G. Marsh	588 points	Twenty-ninth
Small bore rifle (three positions)	G. Marsh	1,111 points	Thirty-second
	G. Boa	1,110 points	Thirty-eighth
Free pistol	G. McMahon	543 points	Fifteenth
	W. Hare	535 points	Twenty-seventh

Equestrian

Dressage Grand Prix	I. Fischer-Credo	597 points	Eighteenth
	C. Hanson	549 points	Twentieth

Gymnastics (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Compulsory Exercises	R. Kihn	53.50 points	Eighty-fourth
	G. Larose	53.35 points	Eighty-seventh
	W. Weiler	52.50 points	Ninety-third
Compulsory and Optional Exercises	R. Kihn	107.95 points	Eighty-second
	W. Weiler	107.15 points	Eighty-sixth
	G. Larose	106.90 points	Ninety-second

Gymnastics (Ladies)

Compulsory Exercises	G. Daley	36.132 points	Fifty-ninth
Compulsory and Optional Exercises	G. Daley	72.465 points	Fifty-ninth

Fencing

Foil Individual	J. Andru	Eliminated in preliminaries
	R. Foxcroft	
Epee Individual	J. Andru	Eliminated in preliminaries
	R. Foxcroft	
Sabre Individual	J. Andru	Eliminated in preliminaries
	R. Foxcroft	

Basketball

<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
W. Birtles	Lost to Russia 52 - 87	Fourteenth
J. Dacyshyn	Lost to Hungary 59 - 70	
R. Goldring	Lost to Japan 37 - 58	
K. Hartley	Lost to Italy 54 - 66	
B. Howson	Lost to Mexico 68 - 78	
F. Ingoldson	Lost to Puerto Rico 69 - 78	
J. Maguire	Lost to Poland 69 - 74	
J. McKibbin	Beat Peru 82 - 81	
W. Reynolds	Lost to Hungary 65 - 68	
R. Richman		
G. Stulak		
J. Stulak		
R. Heaslip (Coach)		

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Fly	W. Henry	Lost to Ciucia (Rumania)
Light	B. Palmer	Beat Assi (Ivory Coast) Decisined by Pilitchev (Bulgaria)

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Light Welter	H. Reti	Decisioned by Toth (Ivory Coast)
Welter	F. Desrosiers	Decisioned by Bertini (Italy)

Wrestling

125½	K. Hirabayashi	Beat Alananan (Finland) Lost to Auracimow (U. S. S. R.) on points Withdraw
138½	M. Jutica	Beat Saifpour (Iran) Lost to Jasker (Finland) Lost to Douglas (U. S. A.)
171½	P. Obarlander	Beat Barcie (Norway) Sixth Beat Mayo (Phillipines) Lost to Sagaradzl (Russia) Lost to Watanabc (Japan)
15½	R. Doner	Lost to Kost (Germany) Lost to Vario (Argentina)

Weight Lifting

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u> <u>Total - Press, snatch, and Jerk</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Feather	A. Salter	687 points	Eighteenth
Middle	P. St. Jean	869¾ points	Twelfth
Middle Heavy	J. Lewis	969¾ points	Ninth

Field Hockey

<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
M. Wheaton (Coach)	Lost to Germany 1 - 5	Seventh in Pool B
R. Aldridge	Lost to Holland 0 - 5	
I. Johnston	Beat Hong Kong 2 - 1	
P. Vander-Pye	Lost to Spain 0 - 3	
D. Anderson	Lost to Belgium 1 - 5	
T. Boyd	Lost to India 0 - 3	
G. Heidinger	Lost to Malaysia 1 - 3	
P. Buckland		
G. Ronan		
V. Warren		
J. Young		
A. Raphael		
R. Chopping		
P. Ruttle		
H. Preston		
A. Yoeman		
L. Wright		

Judo

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Heavyweight	D. Rogers	1 minute/23 seconds 2 minutes/39 seconds	Match 1, beat Chang (Taiwan) Match 2, beat Rodrigues (Mexico)
		10 minutes	Semi-final, beat Chikviladze (Russia)
		15 minutes	Final, lost to Onokuma (Japan) (After 10 minutes' rest)
			Silver Medal.

1964 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMESINNSBRUCK, AUSTRIASkating

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Ladies' singles	W. Griner	1775.3 points	Tenth
	J. Kenworthy	1756.3 points	Twelfth
Men's singles	D. Knight	1746.6 points	Ninth
	C. Snelling	1705.5 points	Thirteenth
	B. Neale	1667.7 points	Sixteenth
Pairs	F. Strutt		
	J. Watters	85.3 points	Fourteenth
	L. Ward		
	N. Carpenter	84.2 points	Sixteenth

SkiingAlpine

Women's Downhill	N. Greene	1 minute/59.23 seconds	Seventh
	L. Crutchfield	2 minutes/03.10 seconds	Twenty-fourth
	K. Dokka	2 minutes/04.04 seconds	Twenty-eighth
	N. Holland	2 minutes/04.53 seconds	Thirty-fourth
Women's Giant Slalom	N. Greene	1 minute/57.76 seconds	Sixteenth
	N. Holland	2 minutes/04.39 seconds	Thirty-first
	L. Crutchfield	2 minutes/05.04 seconds	Thirty-second
	K. Dokka	2 minutes/09.63 seconds	Thirty-fourth
Women's slalom	N. Greene	101.42 points	Fifteenth
	L. Crutchfield	103.15 points	Sixteenth
Men's downhill	J-G. Brunet	2 minutes/26.59 seconds	Twenty-fifth
	G. Batistella	2 minutes/27.74 seconds	Twenty-eighth
	R. Hebron	2 minutes/27.90 seconds	Thirtieth
	P. Duncan	2 minutes/30.06 seconds	Thirty-fourth
Men's giant Slalom	P. Duncan	1 minute/58.44 seconds	Twenty-sixth
	J-G. Brunet	1 minute/59.60 seconds	Twenty-seventh
Men's final Slalom	P. Duncan	139.10 points	Nineteenth

Nordic

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
15 Kilometre Cross-country	D. MacLeod	55 minutes/58.5 seconds	Thirty-fourth
	F. Portmann	58 minutes/47.0 seconds	Fifty-first
	E. Luoma	1 hour/01 minutes/ 52.4 seconds	Sixty-first
	M. Rautio	1 hour/02 minutes/ 52.4 seconds	Sixty-fifth
30 Kilometre Cross-country	D. MacLeod	1 hour/42 minutes/ 17.7 seconds	Thirty-Eighth
	M. Rautio	1 hour/46 minutes/ 18.6 seconds	Fifty-second
4 x 10 Cross Country	Canada	2 hours/44 minutes/ 29.1 seconds	Fifteenth
Special Ski Jump Small Jump	K. Lien	188.30 points	Forty-third
	J. McInnes	166.30 points	Fifty-third
Big Jump	K. Lien	175.30 points	Forty-fifth
	J. McInnes	167.30 points	Fiftieth

Speed Skating (Men's)

500 Metres	R. Olin	44.2 seconds	Thirty-ninth
1,500 Metres	R. Olin	2 minutes/19.7 seconds	Thirty-seventh
	G. Koning	2 minutes/24.0 seconds	Forty-seventh
5,000 Metres	R. Olin	8 minutes/18.2 seconds	Twenty-fifth
	G. Koning	8 minutes/26.9 seconds	Thirty-fifth
10,000 Metres	R. Olin	16 minutes/53.3 seconds	Fifteenth

Speed Skating (Ladies)

500 Metres	D. Ryan	47.7 seconds	Tenth
	D. McCannell	48.0 seconds	Thirteenth
1,000 Metres	D. Ryan	1 minute/38.7 seconds	Eleventh
	D. McCannell	1 minute/39.4 seconds	Thirteenth
1,500 Metres	D. McCannell	2 minutes/32.7 seconds	Thirteenth
	D. Ryan	2 minutes/34.0 seconds	Sixteenth
3,000 Metres	D. McCannell	5 minutes/26.4 seconds	Eighth
	D. Ryan	5 minutes/46.5 seconds	Twenty-fourth

Bobsleigh and Tobogganning

<u>Event</u>	<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Bobsled	Canada I		
Four man event	V. Emery, Driver D. Anakin J. Emery P. Kirby, Brake	4 minutes/14.46 seconds	First
	Canada II		
	M. Gordon, Driver C. Ondaatje D. Hobart G. Currie, Brake	4 minutes/19.78 seconds	Fourteenth
Two man event	Canada I		
	J. Emery, Driver G. Currie, Brake	4 minutes/28.87 seconds	Eleventh
	Canada II		
	V. Emery, Driver P. Kirby, Brake	4 minutes/23.49 seconds	Fourth

Ice Hockey

<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
K. Broderick	G. Dineen	Beat Switzerland 8 - 0
R. Broadbent	R. Forhan	Beat Germany 4 - 0
H. Akervall	M. Johnston	Beat Finland 6 - 2
J. MacKenzie	T. Clancy	Beat U. S. A. 8 - 6
R. Morrison	P. Conlin	Beat Sweden 3 - 1
T. O'Malley	R. Seiling	Lost to Czechoslovakia 1 - 3
J. Wilson	G. Swarbrick	Lost to Russia 2 - 3
D. Rodgers	Father D. Bauer	
G. Begg	(Coach)	
R. Bourbonnais		
R. Cadieux		

1968 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES AT MEXICO CITY

Track and Field (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
100 meters	H. Jerome	10.1 seconds	Seventh
200 meters	H. Jerome	21.4 seconds	Eighth in round two
400 meters	R. MacKenzie	49.2 seconds	Eighth in semi-final
	B. Domansky	46.4 seconds	Fifth in heat
1,500 meters	N. Trerise	3 minutes/57.2 seconds	Tenth in semi-final
	D. Bailey	3 minutes/52.1 seconds	Sixth in heat
5,000 meters	R. Finley	14 minutes/45.0 seconds	Eleventh
	D. Ellis		Did not finish
10,000 meters	D. Ellis	31 minutes/06.6 seconds	Twenty-sixth
Marathon	H. Boychuk	2 hours/28 minutes/ 40.2 seconds	Tenth
20 Kilometer Walk	K. Merschenz	1 hour/40 minutes/ 11.0 seconds	Eighteenth
50 Kilometer Walk	K. Merschenz	4 hours/37 minutes/ 57.4 seconds	Ninth
	F. Cappella	4 hours/58 minutes/ 31.6 seconds	Twenty-first
400 meter Hurdles	W. Brooker	51.6 seconds	Fifth in heat
	R. McLaren	51.8 seconds	Sixth in heat
4 x 400 meter relay	Canada	3 minutes/09.6 seconds	Seventh in heat
High Jump	W. Wedmann	2.00 meters	Unplaced
Long Jump	M. Charland	7.35 meters	Unplaced
Discus	G. Puce	57.34 meters	Thirteenth
Javelin	W. Heikila	71.20 meters	Unplaced

Track and Field (Ladies)

100 meters	I. Piotrowski	11.5 seconds	6th in semi-final
	D. Miller	11.6 seconds	7th in Quarter-final
	S. Berto	11.8 seconds	Fifth in heat

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
200 meters	I. Piotrowski	23.7 seconds	Fifth in heat
400 meters	J. Fisher	55.2 seconds	Eighth in semi-final
	A. Covell	54.3 seconds	Fifth in heat
800 meters	A. Hoffman	2 minutes/06.8 seconds	Seventh
80 meter hurdles	J. Meldrum	11.1 seconds	Fifth in heat
4 x 100 meter relay	Canada	44.7 seconds	Fifth in heat
Long Jump	J. Hendry		No jumps
Javelin	J. Dahlgren	51.31 seconds	Thirteenth
Pentathlon	J. Meldrum	4.774 points	Eleventh

Rowing

<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
C. Brown	Single Sculls	
N. Campbell	7 minutes/55.88 seconds	Heats - 8 out of 17
R. Crooker	8 minutes/10.64 seconds	Semi-final - 9 out of 12
J. Finlay	7 minutes/48.05 seconds	Small Final
L. Galtey		
R. Jackson	Pairs without coxswain	
D. MacDonald	7 minutes/55.10 seconds	Heats (18 out of 18)
J. McIntyre	7 minutes/33.46 seconds	Repechages (6 out of 12)
J. Richardson		
R. Stubbs	Doubles	
D. Sturdy	7 minutes/36.52 seconds	Heats (13 out of 13)
R. Symczyk	7 minutes/22.87 seconds	Repechages (4 out of 4)
J. Ulinder		
M. MacDonald (Manager)	Eights	
G. Lienart (Coach)	6 minutes/21.22 seconds	Heats (9 out of 12)
	6 minutes/31.14 seconds	Repechages (7 out of 10)
	6 minutes/18.65 seconds	Small final (3 out of six)

Canoeing (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 meters Canadian Singles	C. Hook	Third in heat Ninth in final
1,000 meters Canadian Pairs	S. Lee J. Wood	Disqualified in heat for leaving lane

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Placing</u>
1,000 meters Kyak Singles	G. Joo	Fifth in heat Second in repechage 6th in semi-final
1,000 meters Kyak Pairs	J. Barre A. Simonyik	Sixth in heat Third in repechage Fourth in final

Canoeing (Ladies)

500 meter Kyak Singles	M. Homer-Dixon	Sixth in heat Sixth in semi-final
500 meter Kyak Pairs	C. Hunt B. A. Gowans	Fifth in heat Fourth in semi-final

Yachting

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
5.5 meter class	S. Leibel E. Weiss A. Hasen	68.0 points	Sixth (14 entries)
International Dragon Class	S. Tupper D. Miller T. Irwin	64.1 points	Fourth (23 entries)
Flying Dutchman Class	R. Green S. Green	79.0 points	Seventh (30 entries)
International Star Class	B. Kirby O. Blouin	107.0 points	Fifteenth
Finn Monotype Class	P. Henderson	126.0 points	Twentieth

Swimming (Men)

100 meters Freestyle	J. Gilchrist G. Finch	54.8 seconds 56.0 seconds	Twelfth Twenty-fifth
200 meters Freestyle	R. Hutton J. Gilchrist G. Smith	1 minute/58.6 seconds 2 minutes/01.8 seconds 2 minutes/03.2 seconds	Fourth Thirteenth Twenty-first

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
400 meters Freestyle	R. Hutton	4 minutes/11.7 seconds	Second
	R. Jacks	4 minutes/29.4 seconds	Sixteenth
1,500 meters Freestyle	R. Hutton	17 minutes/15.6 seconds	Fifth
100 meter Backstroke	J. Shaw	1 minute/01.4 seconds	Fifth
200 meter Backstroke	J. Shaw	2 minutes/21.0 seconds	Eighteenth
100 meter Breastroke	B. Mahony	1 minute/09.7 seconds	Twelfth
200 meter Breastroke	B. Mahony	2 minutes/36.4 seconds	Eleventh
100 meter Butterfly	T. Arusoo	59.6 seconds	Eleventh
	R. Jacks	1 minute/00.5 seconds	Nineteenth
200 meter Butterfly	T. Arusoo	2 minutes/12.7 seconds	Eleventh
	R. Jacks	2 minutes/18.1 seconds	Twentieth
200 meter Individual Medley	G. Smith	2 minutes/15.9 seconds	Fifth
	J. Gilchrist	2 minutes/16.6 seconds	Sixth
	K. Campbell	2 minutes/20.9 seconds	Sixteenth
400 Meter Individual Medley	J. Gilchrist	4 minutes/56.7 seconds	Fifth
	G. Smith	5 minutes/04.4 seconds	Tenth
	K. Campbell	5 minutes/19.6 seconds	Twenty-seventh
4 x 100 meter Freestyle Relay	G. Finch	55.3 seconds	
	G. Smith	55.3 seconds	
	R. Hutton	54.2 seconds	
	J. Gilchrist	54.5 seconds	
		3 minutes/39.2 seconds	Seventh
4 x 200 meter Freestyle Relay	G. Smith	2 minutes/01.6 seconds	
	R. Jacks	2 minutes/02.5 seconds	
	J. Gilchrist	2 minutes/01.5 seconds	
	R. Hutton	1 minute/57.6 seconds	
		8 minutes/03.2 seconds	Fourth

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
4 x 100 meter Medley Relay	J. Shaw	1 minute/01.3 seconds	
	B. Mahony	1 minute/09.8 seconds	
	T. Arusoo	1 minute/00.5 seconds	
	J. Gilchrist	55.7 seconds	
		4 minutes/07.3 seconds	Seventh
Three meter Springboard Diving	K. Sully	74.62 points	Thirtieth
Highboard Ten-meter Platform	R. Eaton	82.09 points	Twenty-sixth
		65.41 points	Thirty-third
<u>Swimming (Ladies)</u>			
100 meters Freestyle	M. Lay	1 minute/00.5 seconds	Fourth
200 meters Freestyle	M. Lay	2 minutes/16.7 seconds	Tenth
	A. Coughlan	2 minutes/20.9 seconds	Nineteenth
400 meters Freestyle	A. Coughlan	4 minutes/51.9 seconds	Seventh
800 meter Freestyle	A. Coughlan	9 minutes/56.4 seconds	Sixth
100 meter Backstroke	E. Tanner	1 minute/06.7 seconds	Second
	A. Walton	1 minute/13.0 seconds	Twenty-sixth
200 meter Backstroke	E. Tanner	2 minutes/27.4 seconds	Second
	J. Warren	2 minutes/37.9 seconds	Seventeenth
	A. Walton	2 minutes/39.4 seconds	Twentieth
100 meter butterfly	J. Warren	1 minute/09.7 seconds	Fifteenth
	M. Corson	1 minute/10.7 seconds	Seventeenth
200 meter butterfly	J. Warren	2 minutes/40.7 seconds	Twelfth
	M. Corson	2 minutes/41.8 seconds	Fifteenth
4 x 100 meter freestyle medley	A. Coughlan	1 minute/02.4 seconds	
	M. Corson	1 minute/03.6 seconds	
	E. Tanner	1 minute/01.7 seconds	
	M. Lay	59.5 seconds	
		4 minutes/07.2 seconds	Third

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
4 x 100 meter medley relay	E. Tanner	1 minute/07.6 seconds	
	A. Walton	1 minute/25.1 seconds	
	J. Warren	1 minute/09.9 seconds	
	M. Lay	1 minute/00.5 seconds	
		4 minutes/43.1 seconds	Tenth
Three meter springboard diving	B. Boys	130.31 points	Seventh
	N. Robertson	82.21 points	Thirteenth
Highboard ten meter platform	B. Boys	97.97 points	Fourth
	N. Robertson	90.66 points	Eighth
<u>Cycling</u>			
100 Kilometers team time trial	J. Beland	2 hours/27 minutes/	
	J. Jones	18.14 seconds	
	Y. Landry	40.724 kilometers/hour	
	M. Roy		Twenty-fifth
1,000 meter individual time trial	J. Lovell	1 hour/05.18	
		55.233 kilometers/hour	Seventh
Scratch sprints	J. Lovell	Eliminated	Third round
	R. Boucher	Eliminated	Second round
Individual road race	M. Roy	5 hours/05 minutes/ 13.82 seconds	Fifty-fifth
	J. Jones	5 hours/30 minutes/ 13.92 seconds	Sixty-fourth
	J. Beland	-	Did not finish
	Y. Landry	-	Did not finish
<u>Shooting</u>			
Free pistol	Rev. W. Hare	549 points	Fifteenth
	Dr. J. Sobrian	543 points	Thirty-first
Small bore rifle prone "English" match	G. Ouellette	593 points	Twentieth
	R. Schulze	590 points	Thirty-Eighth
Trap shooting	J. Primrose	194 points	Eighth
	E. Shaske	192 points	Sixteenth
Small bore rifle three positions	G. Ouellette	1,151 points	Sixth
	A. Mayer	1,127 points	Thirty-Eighth

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Skeet	D. Sanderlin	191 points	Fifteenth
	H. Willsie	181 points	Thirty-seventh
Rapid fire pistol	Dr. J. Sobrian	576 points	Thirty-fourth
	K. Elder	554 points	Fifty-first
<u>Equestrian</u>			
Individual three bay event	R. Hahn	75.41 seconds	Ninth
	N. Elder	332.46 seconds	Thirty-first
	B. Sonshine	359.81 seconds	Thirty-third
	A. Ehrlick	400.06 seconds	Thirty-fifth
Team three day event	R. Hahn	95.41 seconds	Eighth
	N. Elder	332.46 seconds	
	B. Sonshine	359.81 seconds	
	A. Ehrlick	400.06 seconds	
Jumping Grand Prix (Individual)	J. Elder	12.00 points penalty	Sixth
	J. Day	20.00 points penalty	Thirteenth
	T. Miller		Did not finish
Jumping Grand Prix (Teams)	T. Gayford	39.50 points penalty	First
	J. Day	36.00 points penalty	
	J. Elder	27.25 points penalty	
		102.75 total	
Dressage Grand Prix Individual	I. Fischer-Credo	732 points	Fifteenth
	C. Hanson	677 points	Nineteenth
	Z. Sztehlo	603 points	Twenty-fifth
Olympic Dressage Grand Prix Teams	I. Fischer-Credo	732 points	
	C. Hanson	677 points	
	Z. Sztehlo	603 points	
		2,012 points total	Seventh
<u>Gymnastics (Men)</u>			
Final Standing All-round	G. Larose	107.25 points	Sixty-fourth
	S. Jensen	105.60 points	Seventy-Eighth
	S. Mitruk	101.40 points	Ninety-sixth
	R. Dion	99.45 points	One hundred third
	B. Brooker	96.70 points	One hundred sixth
	Canada	510.40 points	Sixteenth

Gymnastics (Ladies)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Final standing all-round	S. Cloutier	-	
	T. McDonnell	-	
	J. Diachun	-	
	M. Minaker	-	
	S. Hartley	-	
	Canada	343.40 points	Eleventh

Fencing (Men)

Foil	M. Conyd	1 victory	First round - fifth place - Eliminated
	P. Bakonyi	0 victory	First round - fifth place - eliminated
	G. Wiedel	3 victories	First round - third place - promoted
		1 victory	Second round - sixth place - eliminated
Epee	G. Wiedel	1 victory	First round - fifth place - eliminated
	M. Conyd	3 victories	First round - fifth place - promoted
		0 victory	Second round - sixth place - eliminated
	P. Bakonyi	2 victories	First round - fourth place - promoted
		2 victories	Second round - fourth place - promoted
		Final placing	Group of 16 - 24
Sabre	J. Andru	2 victories	First round - fifth place - eliminated
Team results			
Foil	Canada		First round - third place - eliminated
Epee	Canada		First round - third place - eliminated

Fencing (Ladies)

Foil	S. Chatel	3 victories	First round - fourth place - promoted
		1 victory	Second round - fifth place - eliminated

Boxing

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>
Fly	W. Henry	Fell; bout stopped. Disqualified to J. Destimo (Ghana)
Light	M. Arneson	Décisioned by R. Stacey (Great Britain)
Light Welter	R. Findlay	T. K. O. to G. Capretti (Italy)
Welter	D. Paduano	Beat F. Angeson (Nigeria) Decisioned by M. Guilloto (Argentina)

Wrestling

Freestyle

57 Kilograms (125½ pounds)	H. Singerman	Eliminated in third round
63 Kilograms (138½ pounds)	P. Bolger	Eliminated in second round
70 Kilograms (154 pounds)	G. Garvie	Eliminated in second round
78 Kilograms (171½ pounds)	B. Heffel	Eliminated in third round
87 Kilograms (191½ pounds)	R. Camberoy	Eliminated in second round
97 Kilograms (213½ pounds)	E. Millard	Eliminated in third round
97 + Kilograms Heavy weight	H. Geris	Eliminated in second round

Greco-Roman

57 Kilograms (125½ pounds)	H. Singerman	Eliminated in second round
70 Kilograms (154 pounds)	G. Garvie	Eliminated in third round
78 Kilograms (171½ pounds)	B. Heffel	Eliminated in second round
97 Kilograms (213½ pounds)	E. Millard	Eliminated in second round
97+ Kilograms (Heavy Weight)	H. Geris	Eliminated in third round

Weightlifting - Press, Snatch, Jerk

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
Bantam	C. Chan	310.0 points	Eleventh
Light Heavy	P. St. Jean	435.0 points	Tenth
	A. Roy	420.0 points	Fifteenth
Middle Heavy	P. Bjarnason	407.5 points	Twenty-first

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Figure Skating

Ladies' singles	K. Magnussen	63.0 points	Seventh
	L. Carbonetto	111.0 points	Thirteenth
Men's singles	J. Humphrey	63.0 points	Seventh
	D. McGillivray	139.0 points	Sixteenth
	S. Hutchison	193.0 points	Twenty-second
Pairs	A. Forder		
	R. Stephens	269.2 points	Sixteenth
	B. McKilligan		
	J. McKilligan	254.8 points	Seventeenth

Skiing (Men)Alpine

Men's slalom	R. Hebron	Did not finish first heat of final	Twenty-sixth
	R. Swan	Disqualified in second heat of final	Forty-first
Men's Giant Slalom	P. Duncan	3 minutes/38.17 seconds	Eighteenth
	S. Henderson	3 minutes/38.50 seconds	Twenty-first
Men's Downhill	W. Henderson	2 minutes/05.56 seconds	Twenty-seventh
	G. Rinaldi	2 minutes/06.30 seconds	Thirty-first

Nordic

15 Kilometer Cross-country	N. Skulbru	55 minutes/53.4 seconds	Fifty-sixth
	D. Rees	58 minutes/25.9 seconds	Sixty-first
	R. Petersen	58 minutes/31.8 seconds	Sixty-third

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
30 Kilometer Cross country	N. Skilbru	1 hour/ 50 minutes/ 06.1 seconds	Fifty-second
	D. Rees	1 hour/52 minutes/ 46.6 seconds	Fifty-eighth
	R. Pettesen	1 hour/55 minutes/ 37.2 seconds	Sixty-first
50 Kilometer Cross country	D. Rees	2 hours/56 minutes/ 00.5 seconds	Forty-sixth
Ski Jump 90 Meter	U. Kvendko	76.51 first jump 77.02 second jump	Fifty-fifth
	J. McInnes	71.5 first jump 73.5 second jump	Fifty-seventh
	C. Trahan	64.0 first jump 69.0 second jump	Fifty-eighth
Ski Jump 70 meter	J. McInnes	61.4 first jump 60.52 second jump	Fifty-fifth
	C. Trahan	61.4 first jump 56.0 second jump	Fifty-seventh
Biathlon	E. Karu	1 hour/32 minutes/ 42.9 seconds	Forty-sixth
	G. Ede	1 hour/34 minutes/ 41.8 seconds	Fifty-first
	J. Boyde	1 hour/35 minutes/ 02.0 seconds	Fifty-third
	G. Rattai	1 hour/35 minutes/ 03.0 seconds	Fifty-fourth
<u>Skiing (Ladies)</u>			
Slalom	N. Greene	86.15 seconds	Second
	K. Dokka	94.51 seconds	Fifteenth
Giant slalom	N. Greene	1 minute/51.97 seconds	First
	K. Dokka	1 minute/58.36 seconds	Sixteenth
	J. Leinweber	2 minutes/00.57 seconds	Twenty-fifth
Downhill	N. Greene	1 minute/43.12 seconds	Tenth
	J. Leinweber	1 minute/45.60 seconds	Twentieth
	K. Dokka	1 minute/47.55 seconds	Twenty-second
	B. Clifford	1 minute/47.60 seconds	Twenty-third

Speed Skating (Men)

<u>Event</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
500 meters	B. Boucher	42.0 seconds	Twenty-fifth
	P. Williamson	42.6 seconds	Thirty-third
	R. Hodges	43.3 seconds	Forty-first
1,500 meters	R. Hodges	2 minutes/12.0 seconds	Twenty-sixth
	P. Williamson	2 minutes/16.0 seconds	Forty-sixth
5,000 meters	P. Enock	7 minutes/54.8 seconds	Nineteenth
	R. Hodges	8 minutes/05.0 seconds	Twenty-ninth
10,000 meters	P. Enock	16 minutes/21.2 seconds	Fifteenth
	R. Hodges	17 minutes/01.9 seconds	Twenty-third

Speed Skating (Ladies)

500 meters	W. Thompson	48.2 seconds	Nineteenth
	M. Parsons	48.8 seconds	Twenty-third
	D. McCannell	49.0 seconds	Twenty-fourth
1,500 meters	D. McCannell	2 minutes/32.2 seconds	Twenty-first
	M. Parsons	2 minutes/34.4 seconds	Twenty-fourth
1,000 meters	D. McCannell	1 minute/37.6 seconds	Twentieth
	M. Parsons	1 minute/37.7 seconds	Twenty-first
	W. Thompson	1 minute/41.1 seconds	Twenty-seventh
3,000 meters	D. McCannell	5 minutes/21.5 seconds	Eighteenth
	M. Parsons	5 minutes/29.5 seconds	Twenty-second

Bobsleigh

Two-man bob	P. McDougall	4 minutes/54.10 seconds	Nineteenth
	B. Storey		
Four-man bob	P. McDougall	2 minutes/22.82 seconds	Seventeenth

Luge (Men)

R. Eddy	3 minutes/01.39 seconds	Thirty-first
I. Arbuthnot	3 minutes/04.56 seconds	Thirty-third
C. Nelson	3 minutes/04.56 seconds	Thirty-seventh
D. Coulson	3 minutes/36.12 seconds	Forty-seventh

Luge (Ladies)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
L. Bolock	2 minutes/32.46 seconds	Twelfth
M. Diplock	2 minutes/35.48 seconds	Eighteenth

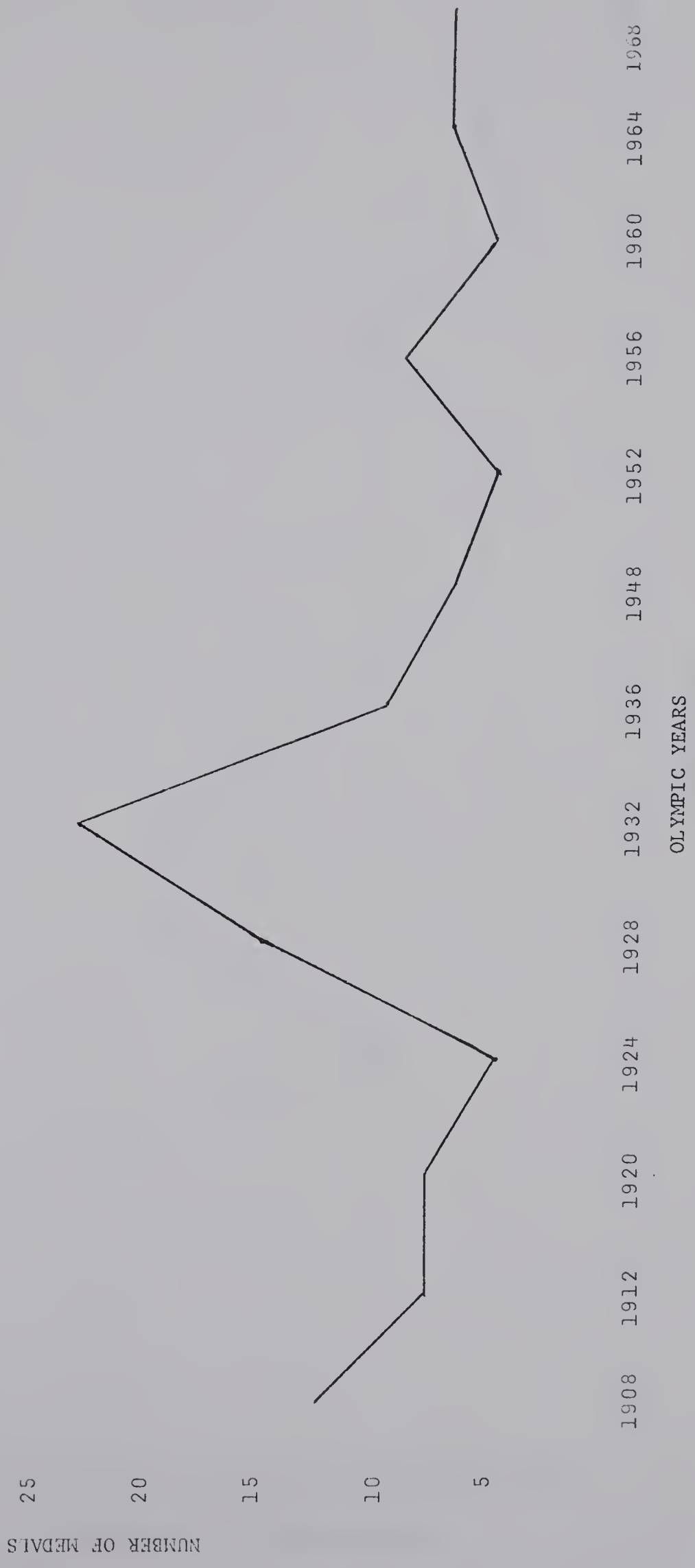
Ice Hockey

<u>Names of Team Members</u>	<u>Performance</u>	<u>Placing</u>
R. Bourbonnais	Beat Germany 6 - 1	Third
K. Broderick	Beat East Germany 11 - 0	
P. Conlin	Lost to Finland 2 - 5	
B. Glennie	Lost to Russia 0 - 5	
T. Hargreaves	Beat Sweden 3 - 0	
F. Huck	Beat Czechoslovakia 3 - 2	
M. Johnston	Beat U. S. A. 3 - 2	
B. McKenzie		
B. McMillan		
S. Monteith		
M. Mott		
T. O'Malley		
D. O'Shea		
G. Pinder		
H. Pinder		
R. Cadieux		
W. Stephenson		
G. Dineen		
J. McLeod (Coach)		

APPENDIX B

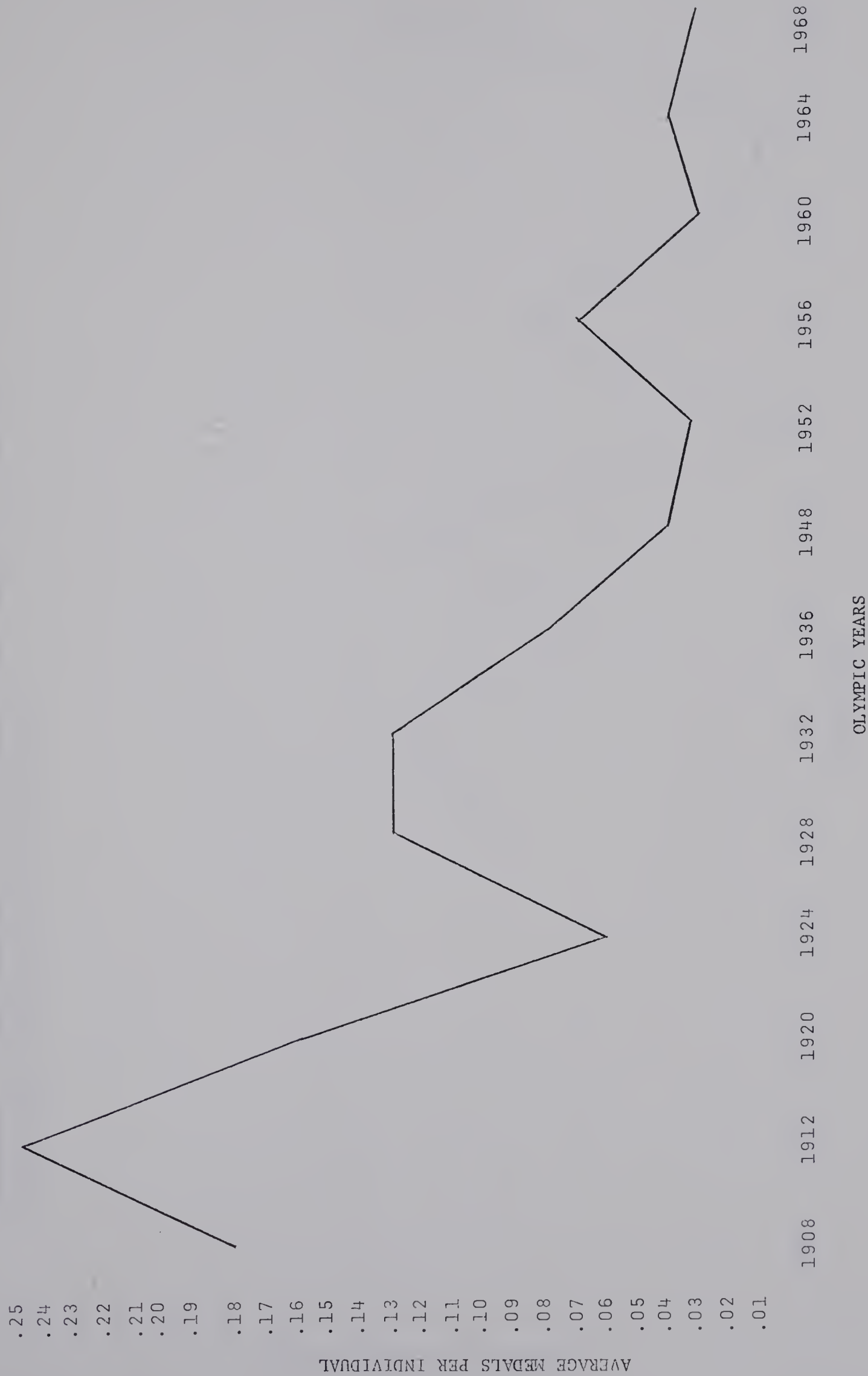
GRAPH I

Performance on the basis of total number of medals per Olympic year.



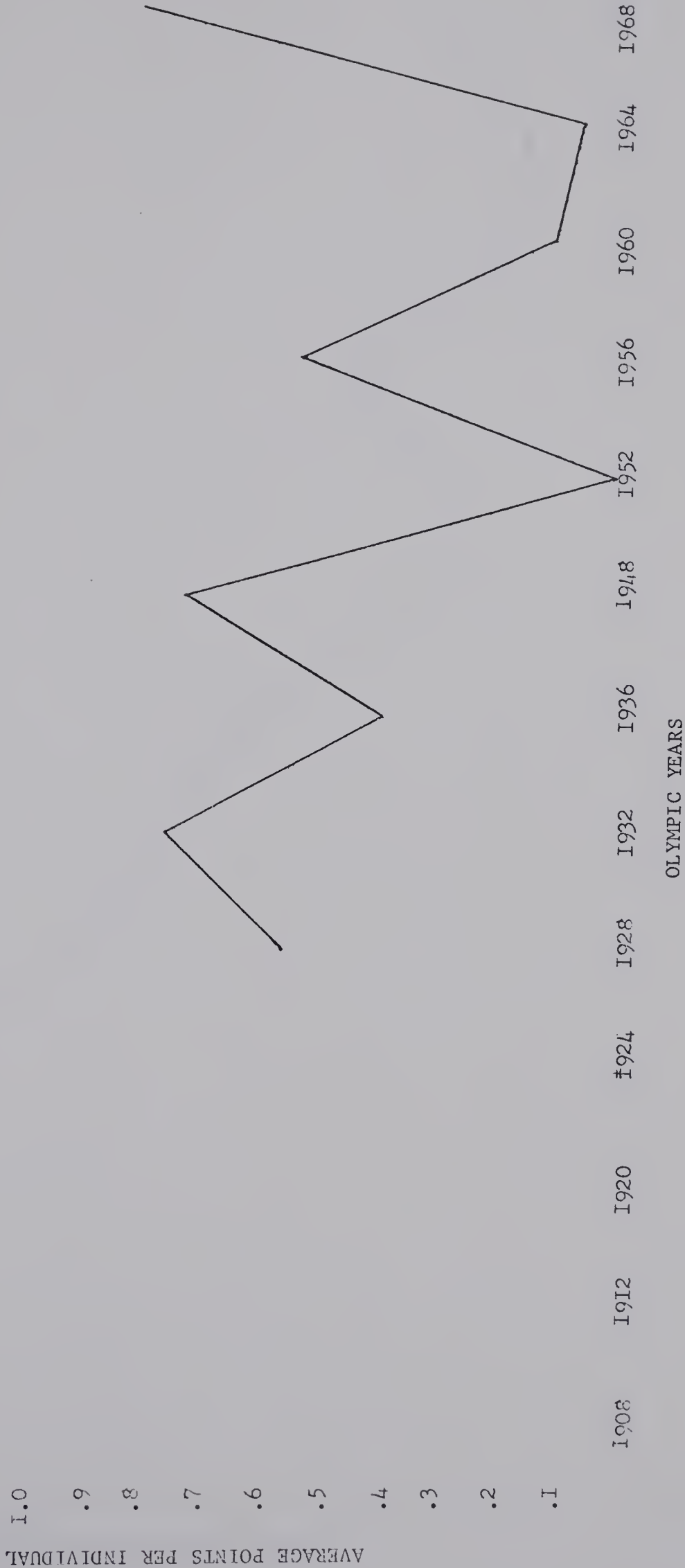
GRAPH II

Performance of male and female representatives at Summer and Winter Olympic Games
on the basis of average number of medals per representative.



GRAPH III

Performance of female representatives at Summer Olympic Games on the basis of average points scored per individual performance.



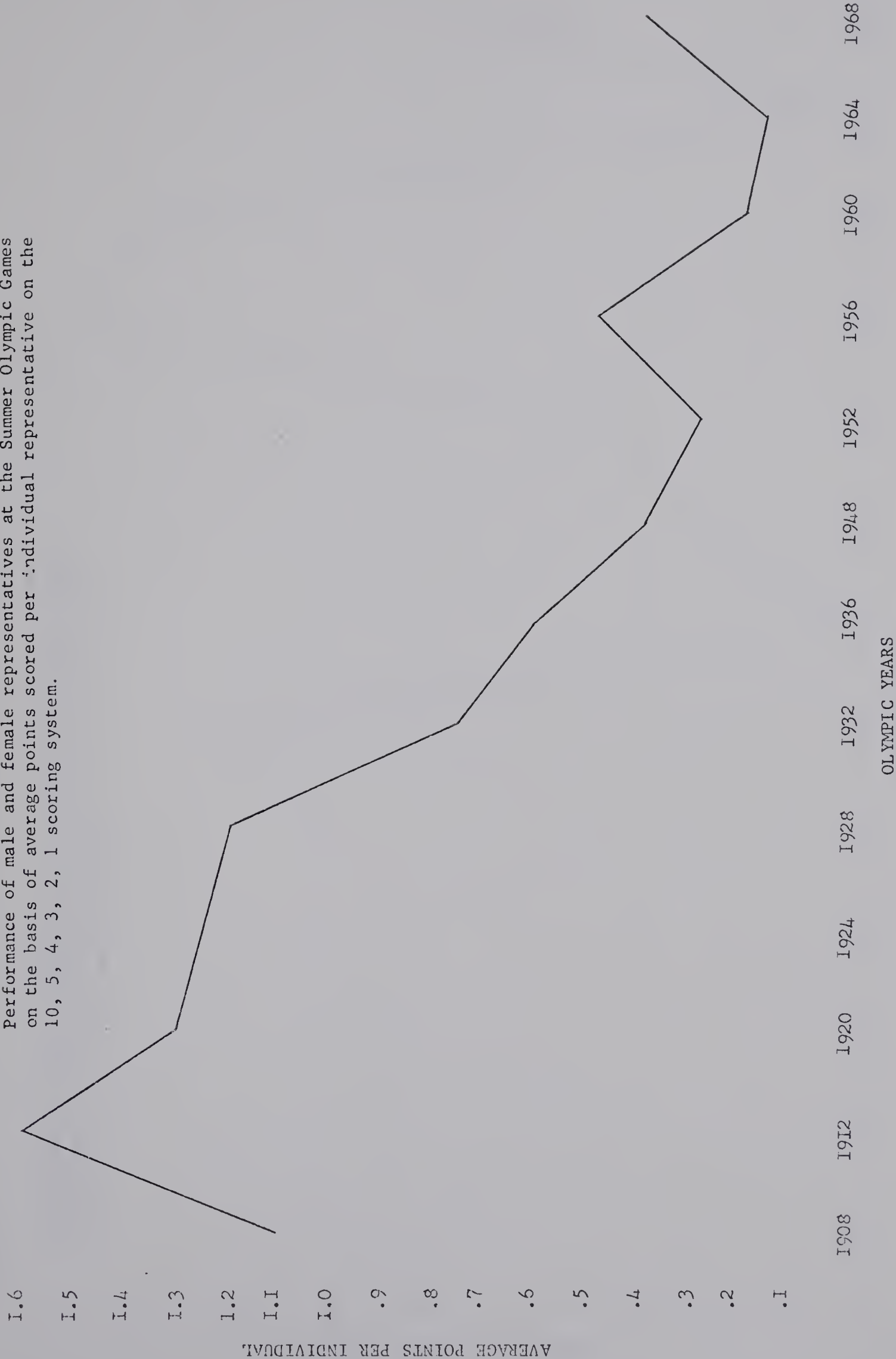
GRAPH IV

Performance of male representatives at Summer Olympic Games on the basis of average points scored per individual performance on the 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 scoring system.



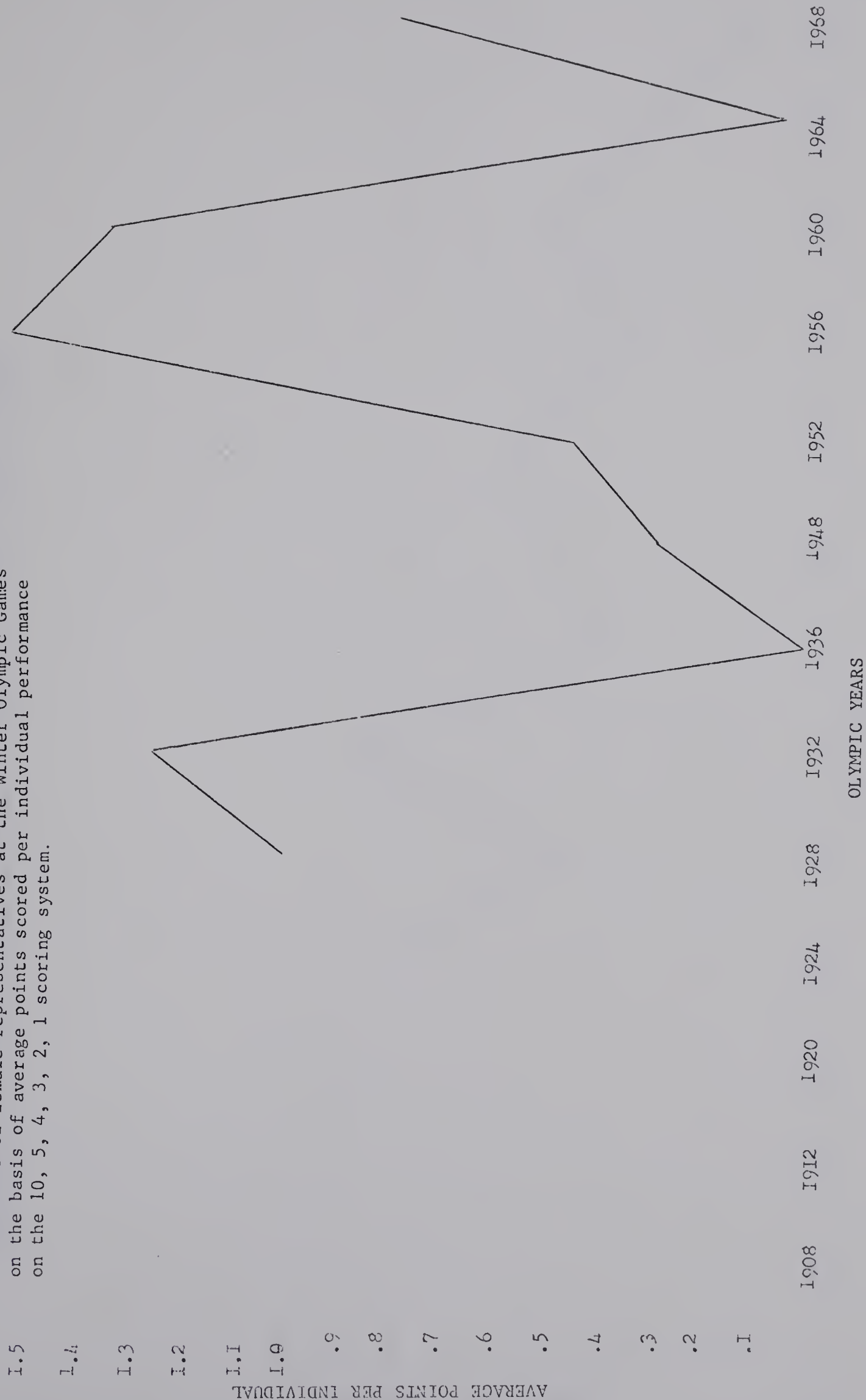
GRAPH V

Performance of male and female representatives at the Summer Olympic Games on the basis of average points scored per individual representative on the 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 scoring system.



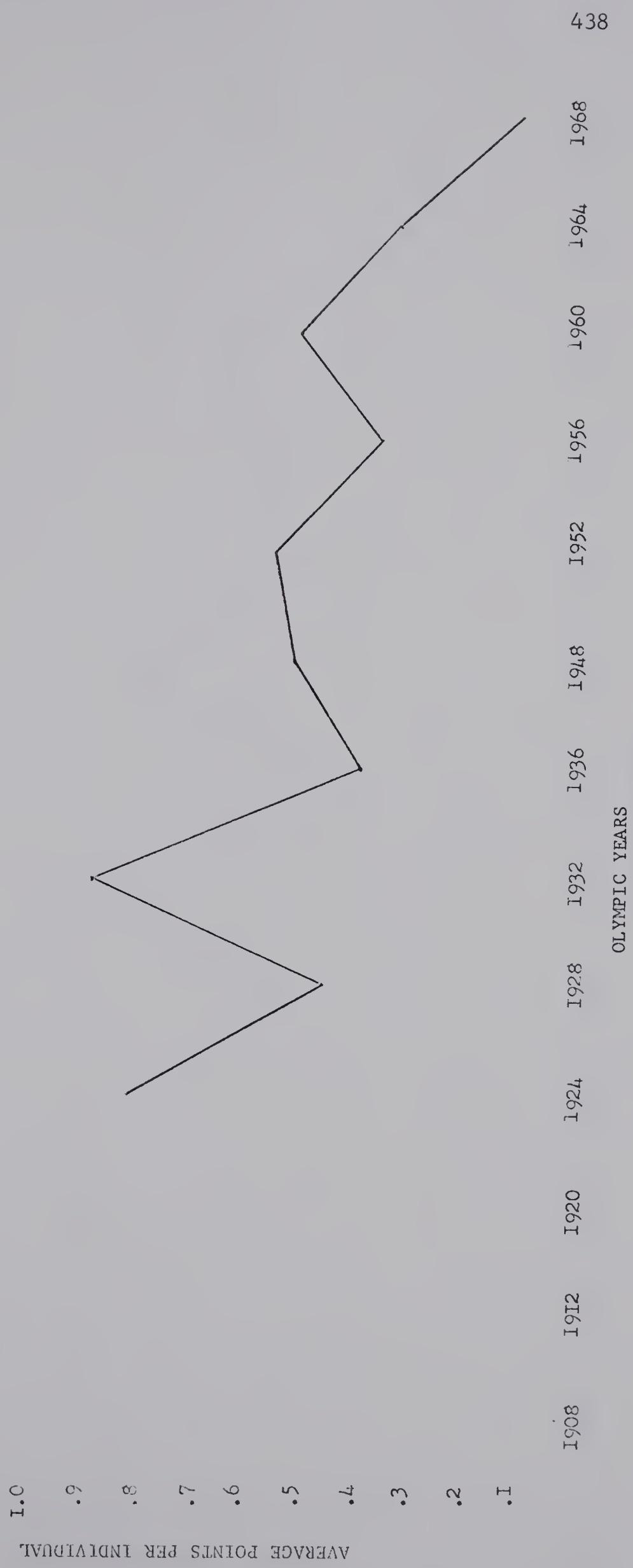
GRAPH VI

Performance of female representatives at the Winter Olympic Games on the basis of average points scored per individual performance on the 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 scoring system.



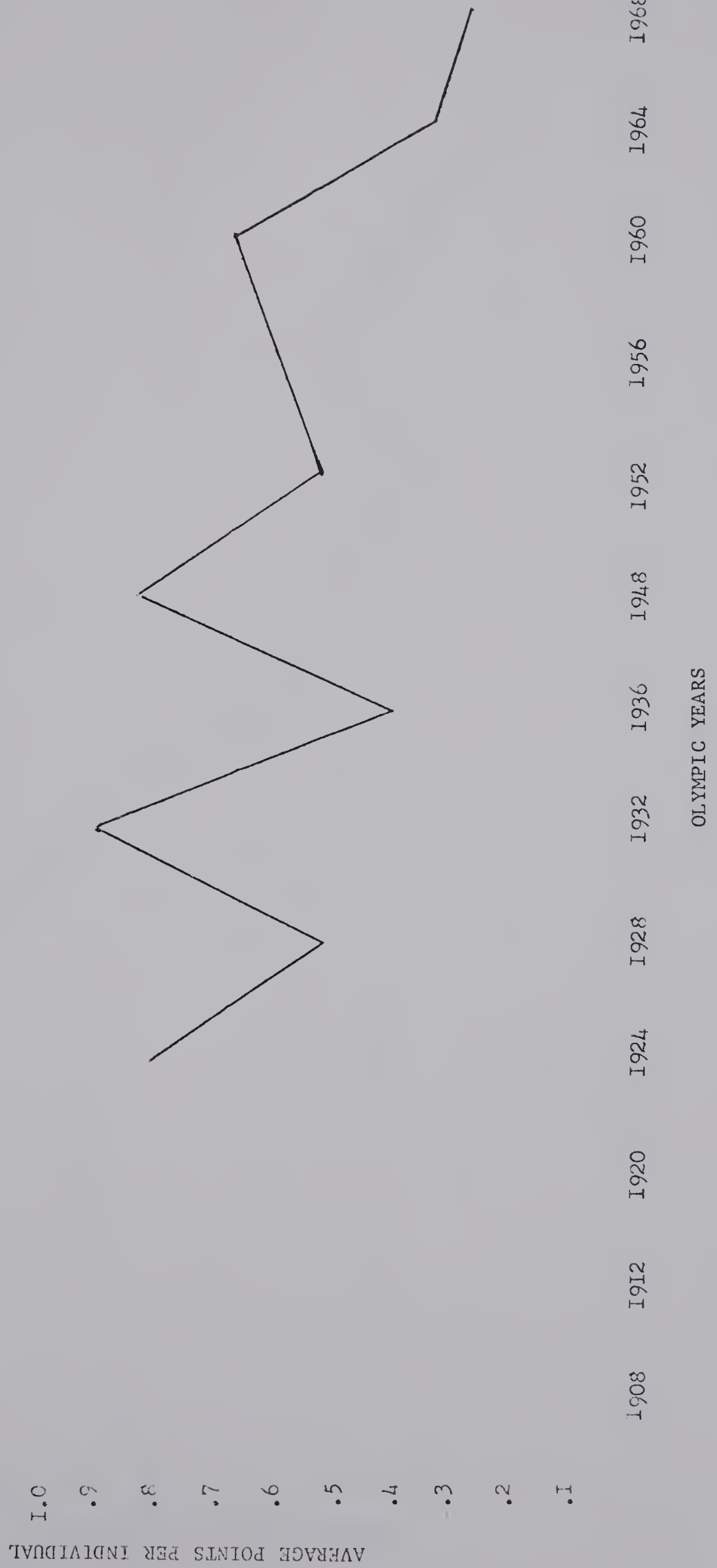
GRAPH VII

Performance of male representatives at Winter Olympic Games on the basis of average points scored per individual representative on the 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 scoring system.



GRAPH VIII

Performance of male and female representatives at the Winter Olympic Games on the basis of average points scored per individual representative on the 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 scoring system.



GRAPH IX

Performance of male and female representatives at both Winter and Summer Olympic Games on the basis of average points scored per individual representative on the 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 scoring system.



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